

THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER.

1832.

Bengal General Register.

CALCUTTA :
SAMUEL SMITH AND CO, HARE STREET.
MDCCCXXXII.

THE BENGAL REGISTER.

	<i>Page.</i>
Cotton,	1
Medical and Physical Society, 2, 39, 68, 197, 215, 241, 269, 315, 343, 367, 403	403
Asiatic Society,	3, 92, 243, 263, 407
Asiatic Society—Physical Class,	38, 69, 196
Medical Society of Calcutta,	126
Proceedings of the Asiatic Society,	313
Silk Mart,	5, 174, 208, 239, 308, 342, 363, 384, 425
Indigo Mart,	5, 50, 80, 120, 174, 207, 240, 308, 341, 362, 384, 425, 436
Insolvents' Court,	6, 49, 79, 118, 156, 204, 237, 290, 328, 364, 424
Supreme Court,	7, 45, 74, 103, 159, 200, 235, 256, 278, 328, 365
Annual Meeting of the Sons of St. Andrew, at the Town Hall,	34
Masonic Procession,	37, 395
Civil Service Annuity Fund,	41
Meeting at the Parental Academy,	43, 102
Summary view of the Transactions of the year 1831,	51
Ranghur Insurrection,	55, 81, 172, 205
Inspection of H. M.'s 39th Regiment,	60
Theatrical Beef-steak Club,	61
Calcutta Golf Meeting,	62
Agricultural and Horticultural Society,	63, 94, 128, 188, 222, 304, 316, 369
Bengal Military Fund,	66
Meeting of the School-Book Society,	70, 200
Calcutta Co-operative Society,	70, 200
Visit of the Governor of Bombay to Burroda, &c. Brodrah,	71
A Native's Petition,	73
Chirra Poonjee,	80
Church Squabbles,	99
School Examination,	101
Sessions of Oyer and Terminer,	103, 163
Gaol Delivery,	113
Alien Law,	115
Alien Law Meeting,	129
New Road to Benares,	121
Reform Meeting,	134, 349
Late firm of Palmer and Co.	142, 262
Sudder Dewannee Adawlut,	168, 225, 246, 329, 353, 419
Trial by Jury in Civil Actions,	175
H. M. Ship Challenger,	205
Nicobar Islands,	206
Dacca,	208
Directions for the West Coast of Sumatra, from Pulo Rihah to Padang,	209
Medical Retiring Fund,	219, 361
Bengal Medical Fund,	220
Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund,	221, 344
Jury Petition,	223

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Calcutta Trade Association—The Savings Bank,	224
Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal,	230, 248, 297, 338, 371
Hydrabad Provincial Court,	233
Chowringhee Theatre,	245
Union Bank,	246
Zillah Court of 24 Pargunnahs,	252, 300
Glazebrook Zillah Court,	255
Nizamut Adawlut,	290, 332, 355, 373, 423
Fire in the Fort,	302
Meeting at the Town Hall,	306
Launch,	307
River Steam Boats,	309
Indian Steam Navigation,	311
Six Report, by Mr W Prinsep,	316
Temperance Society Meeting,	319
Letter on Banghy Postage,	324
A. D. 1832, Regulation VI.,	326
Sudder Special Commissioner's Court,	339
Meeting at the Free School,	345
Meeting of Subscribers to the Cuttack Fund,	352
Treaties Between Scinde and Kyrpoor,	365
Magistrate's Court,	373
Failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co.,	385
Laudable Society's Meeting,	393
Conservation of the Church at Howrah,	397
Catholic Meeting,	398
Free School Examination,	401
Petition of the Protestant Missionaries, &c.,	413
Compassionate Civil and Military Funds,	415
Resolution of the Vice President in Council,	46
Testimonial to Dr. Wilson,	424
Chronological Table, by H. B. H.,	i ix xvii. xxv.

MISCELLANEA.

Civil Appointments, &c.,	1, 21, 41, 53, 67, 79, 89, 101, 111, 123, 133, 145, 161
Military Appointments, &c.,	2, 22, 42, 51, 67, 80, 89, 101, 111, 123, 133, 146, 165
Ecclesiastical Appointments,	6 54, 101, 146, 165
Commercial Intelligence,	11, 29,
Shipping Arrivals,	11, 34, 49, 61, 75, 85, 95, 107, 117, 129, 139, 153, 177
—Departures,	14, 35, 49, 61, 75, 85, 95, 107, 117, 129, 139, 153, 177
Passengers Arrivals,	15, 35, 50, 62, 76, 86, 96, 108, 118, 130, 140, 154, 178
—Departures,	17, 36, 50, 62, 76, 86, 96, 108, 118, 130, 141, 155, 179
Domestic Occurrences,	17, 38, 51, 63, 76, 87, 97, 109, 119, 131, 141, 156, 180

THE BENGAL GENERAL REGISTER

COTTON.

With reference of major Burney's paper on the cultivation of cotton in Ava, read at the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; it is stated that the Burmese cultivate the same in almost every part of their country. The largest quantity, however, is grown in the districts lying between Ava and Prome. It is not grown as a supplementary, or secondary crop to rice, but on distinct lands allotted for the purpose. The seed is sown about the same time with the *paddy*, in the beginning of the rains; i. e. in April or May, and the cotton is gathered in October and November. The seed is sown *broad cast*, after being well washed with water, and the ground is weeded three times before the plant attains the height of three feet. A scanty second crop is sometimes gathered in February or March. Frequently at the same time with the cotton bunnjalls and other esculent vegetables are sown, the seeds of the two being mixed and thrown on the mould together.

The Burmese know only the animal plant. The naunkin, called *wa-nee*, or red cotton, is often grown in the same fields with the white. In fact, no trouble is taken to keep the two seeds distinct. The red cotton is used by the Burmese to manufacture a description of cloth of which the women make their jackets. It does not require frequent washing, a grand consideration with the Burmese. The *mye-lat*, or middle ground Shans, situated between Ava proper and the Saluen river, cultivate more of the naunkin cotton, and manufacture a better kind of the cloth alluded to above, or *phyen-nee*, which they annually bring for sale to Ava. It is in pieces of 60 cubits long, and 1½ cubit wide, each piece selling for 7 ticals, or 9 Rupees 12 Annas.

The Burmese clear their cotton from the seeds, as it is done in Siam, by a simple machine called *kyait*, consisting of two cylinders revolving close to each other, and moved by a handle. The person who separates the seed, it is said, can prepare 10 viss, or 36 pounds,

of clean cotton per diem; and his usual hire is 3½ Annas a day. The price of cotton fluctuates from 10 to 15 ticals for the ungressed, and 30 to 50 ticals for the cleared, but the average price of 40 ticals per 100 viss will be about 10 Rupees 14 Annas per Bengal maund.

The cotton of the Martaban province, (Tenasserim cotton,) appears to major Burney to have a much longer staple than that of Ava. The Kariens are the cultivators of cotton in Moumein province, and their plantations are always in alluvial soil, on banks of rivers or islands in their course, which are overflowed during the height of the rains.

The Burmese use the cotton seed extensively for lights particularly in the open air, at their dances and entertainments. Two or three pounds of the seed, with some earth oil, are put into a vessel, (usually a broken cooking pot,) and when lighted, this simple apparatus affords, for several hours, a good large flame.

The Burmese, as has already been observed, cultivate cotton very extensively, and the larger portion of the produce is exported—being conveyed to China by the inland routes, and to Arracan and the districts of Chittagong and Dacca either overland by the passes of Aeng and Talak, or by sea, from Bassein round Cape Negrais. At the expiration of the Burmese war, Mr Crawford obtained information from two British merchants, who had resided for some time in Ava, that the quantity exported to China annually could not be less than 70,000 Bengal bales of 360 pounds each; i. e. 21,000,000 pounds; and that the quantity annually taken to Dacca, by Burmese boats, might be about 20,000 bales of 100 viss, or 360 pounds each; i. e. 7,200,000. Major Burney is of opinion, that the estimate of the quantity exported to China is far too high. In fact, there is great difficulty in obtaining any accurate information on the statistics of Burmah. The cotton exported to China is carried on mules and ponies.—*Govt. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting on the 5th November, C. Ducat, Esq. Civil Surgeon at Poona, was elected a Member of the Society, and Monsieur Julien Desjardins, was elected a Corresponding Member. The third volume of the Glasgow Medical Journal was presented for the Library by Dr. Waddell. Travers's Work on the Pathology of peculiar affections; Hamilton's History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy; No. 15, of the American Journal of Medical Sciences; eight numbers of the Lancet, and eight of the Medical Gazette, recently received, were presented to the Society. The four first volumes of the *Periodico de la Sociedad Medico Quirurgica de Cadiz*, (Medico Chirurgical Transactions of Cadiz,) were placed before the Society by Dr. J. N. Casanova; it was decided that the Transactions of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society be transmitted to Cadiz, and a series of their publications requested in return.

The following Communications were then presented to the Society:

1st. Remarks on the climate of Bangalore and on the prevalence of Hepatitis at that Station, by Dr. Mouat, Surgeon of H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons: forwarded through Dr. Strachan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, H. M.'s S. Madras.—2d. A letter from Dr. Robert Jamieson, presenting two numbers of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.—3d. A letter from Dr. Grierson, forwarding Travers's Work on Constitutional Irritation, Christison on Poisons, and Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; and inclosing a proposal from Mr. George Simpson, of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, to furnish the Society with Anatomical Casts; accompanied by a specimen of the engravings in his work, descriptive of the muscles of the human body for the use of Artists.—4th. A communication from Dr. Traill, of Liverpool, through Mr. Ross, acknowledging, on the part of the Committee of the Royal Institution of Liverpool, the receipt of the fourth volume of the Society's Transactions, and returning thanks for the same. Dr. Traill alludes to the Meeting of the German

naturalists and physicians at Hamburgh, in September, 1830, where it appears that there was a numerous assemblage of literati from all parts of Europe, and those of the Medical profession held a Meeting every second day, for the discussion of Medical subjects.—5th. A letter from Dr. Boswell, of Pinang, with a case of Tubercular Sarcoma.—6th. A letter from Dr. Neil Maxwell, of the 3d Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore; with a parcel of a dried plant which is in high estimation among the inhabitants in the vicinity of Benares, and with the troopers of the Regiment, for the cure of persons poisoned by Snake-bites. The natives assert that many persons had been cured by this medicine after suffering the worst symptoms.—7th. A letter from Dr. Desnoyes, of the Mauritius, promising to draw up for the Society an account of the malignant fevers of Madagascar, and of the visceral disorders which often arise in the course of those fevers.

The following Papers were then read and discussed by the Society; Remarks on Dracunculus, or Guinea-worm, by Dr. John Milne, of Bombay. The author is decidedly of opinion that the Dracuncle is not a worm, but a diseased lymphatic; which he describes, after extraction, to be a slender pellucid tube, varying from the thickness of the bass string of a violin to the size of a horse hair. It is stated to be commonly larger in Europeans than in Natives, having a relation to the constitution of the patient, firm in those of strong fibre, and loose when it occurs in debilitated persons.

Dr. Tytler's case of eruptive disease of the scalp occurred in a Hindoo, aged twenty years; it had existed for six months, and had not been cured by the remedies used by Natives. The disease consisted in a species of warts on the scalp, which were removed by the knife, after which a caustic application was used for some days, and the disease was cured. A highly finished drawing accompanied this case. After which was read Mr. Boswell's statement of singular nervous affection, to which old Malays are subject at Pinang. The Latra, or paroxysm of the affection, is brought

on by sudden surprise, or by loud noises, and at the moment the patient imitates the motions and gestures of any other person he sees; first throwing down any thing which at the time may be in the hands. Dr. Casanova's observations were also read, relative to the dissection of a subject whose habits, during life, had been the most intemperate for many years, who was for the last two years constantly dyspeptic, and ultimately died suddenly.

Mr. Blackwood's case of amputation at the shoulder joint, was a Hindoo woman, whose arm and shoulder were dreadfully lacerated by a tiger; sixteen hours after which accident, the operation was performed: the wound readily healed, although there was difficulty in saving sufficient integuments to make a covering to the bone. It is an instance of the facility with which Natives of India recover from very severe injuries. —*Govt. Gazette*

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Physical Class, held on Wednesday evening, the 16th November, 1831—the Honorable Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair,—the following communications were read:—

1.—A letter from N. A. Vigors, Esq. Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, dated 20th January, 1831, expressing that Society's acknowledgments for the handsome collection in natural history, presented by the Physical Class, through Captain Franklin. Also, forwarding printed copies of the Society's Proceedings, in which an account of the objects in question is given.

2.—A letter from G. Swinton, Esq. transmitting three balls received from Captain Rawlinson, Political Agent at that Court, supposed to have fallen from the atmosphere during a thunder-storm, near Tongho, in Pegu. Their exterior appearance precisely resembled that of rusty iron shot, weight 1 to 2000 grains, spec. grav. 3.4—texture granular—colour grey—not attracted by the magnet.

Analyzed by digestion in muriatic acid, subsequent acidification by nitric acid, &c. the composition was found to be—

Sulphur,	20
Iron,	34
Silex,	39
Alumine and Lime,	7

100

The absence of nickel, chrome, and manganese was fully ascertained, and, consequently, the non-meteoritic origin of

the balls: they differ in no respect from nodular pyrites, or impure bi-sulphuret of iron.

3.—A letter from G. Swinton, Esq. was also read, communicating extracts of letters from Major Burney, Resident at Ava, and forwarding other mineral productions of that country. Among which the following were enumerated by the Secretary, in a report upon them:—

1.—*Asbestos*, or fine silky white *Amianthus*, from the crevice of a rock among the hills of *Tsa gain*.

2.—Small hexagonal plates of *Mica*.

3.—Crystallized and anhydrous *Gypsum*.

4.—Dark green prismatic *Hornblende*; Schiller Spar?

5.—Quartz *Malachite*—containing 18½ per cent. of oxide of copper.

6.—Black oxide of manganese.

7.—Pisiform oxide of iron.

8.—*Argentiferous Galena*, from a newly discovered mine near Ava: it contains only ½ per cent of silver, with slight contamination of copper.

9.—Crystallized yellow oxide of lead or *Litharge*, in a confused aggregation of micaceous crystals—coated with white carbonate of lead.

10.—*Platina ore*. In addition to our information respecting the locality of the platina of Ava, Major H Burney has favoured us with the following interesting particulars:—

"I find that a good deal of the Platina ore is brought from some mountain torrents or small streams, which fall in to the *Kyendween* river from the eastward, near a town called *Kannee*, and it is collected in a very curious

manner, as Mr. Lane is informed, although he hesitates to believe the fact. The horns of a species of wild cow, in this country called *Tsain*, perhaps the same as the *Nylgao* of India, have a velvet coat before the animal reaches the age of two or three years: a number of these horns are taken and fixed in the beds of the small streams, and at the close of the rainy season, when the waters subside, a cloth is put down over each horn separately, and the horn, as well as a portion of the sand around it, is taken up together. The horns appear to collect around them a good deal of gold dust, which the streams have washed down, and with this dust grains of Platina ore are found mixed. The Burmese look chiefly for the gold dust, separating and bringing that alone, generally, to Ava: and, although Mr. Lane has often urged the men who are engaged in this trade, to bring at once the whole of what they take up with the horns, he has not yet been able to persuade them to do so. These horns sell sometimes for twelve and thirteen ticals a piece, and deers' horns are sometimes used instead of them.

The Burmese call platina *Sheenthan*; much of this ore is also found with the gold dust, collected among the small streams which fall into the Irawadi to the northward, in the direction of Bau-man."

In allusion to a Correspondent's notice in the Government Gazette, Major B. remarks, that *Kannee* is the name of a town in the district assigned to the King's aunt and stepmother: and that it does not signify *a mine* in the Burmese language.

4.—A series of Geological specimens from the range of hills at Chirra Punji, was presented by the President.

They comprise varieties of granite—gneiss—mica and clay slate—bituminous shale—coal—sandstone and greenstone. The geology of the Kasya hills has already received elucidation from Lieutenant Fisher's specimens and survey.

5.—A complete series of the rocks at Pinang and the neighbouring islands, was transferred from the General Secretary to the Physical Class; they were presented by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, on the part of Doctor Ward, accompanied by a paper on the Geology

of the same islands, the reading of which, was deferred to the next meeting.

6.—Notices and drawings of the *Ratwa* deer, the *Jhawal* wild goat, and *Nyaur*, or wild sheep of the Himalaya, were received from B. A. Hodgson, Esq. acting resident, Nipal. This zealous naturalist characterises all three animals as of new species, and peculiar to those hills, unless the deer should prove to be the same with the *Cervus Mantjac* of Java, hitherto but imperfectly described.

7.—A paper on the migrations of the *Natatores* and *Grallatores*, as observed at Kathmandoo, by B. A. Hodgson, Esq., was then read.

The author commences by describing the local peculiarities in soil and climate of the valley of Nipal. It is an oval of about sixteen miles longest diameter, elevated four thousand five hundred feet above the sea: temperature generally ten to fifteen degrees lower than that of India. The valley is populous, and industriously cultivated during the spring, the winter being too severe for vegetation. In the rains, plantations of rice cover the greatest part of the land, which is flooded for the purpose.

The wading and swimming birds generally make a mere stage of the valley to and from the vast plains of India and Tibet. Mr. H. classes them under four heads:—1. Those which pass the valley without alighting.—2. Such as alight and remain a few days or weeks.—3. Such as seek the valley for the entire season; and 4. Such as do not appear to migrate at all.

The migration southwards of the snipes, teal, ducks, heron, storks, cranes, and woodcocks, respectively, follows in succession from August to November, and their return takes place in the same order, beginning with the commencement of March, and continuing till the middle of May. The wild swan was seen but once in Nipal, in the midwinter of 1828, as a *rara avis*. The teal, widgeon, and coot remain for the whole season upon some few tanks. Also cormorants upon the larger rivers within the mountains. The red legged gull, the pelagic tern, and even the fishing eagle, have been met with at this distance from their natural habitat, the ocean.

Thanks were voted for the several contributions.—*Govt. Gaz.*

SILK AND INDIGO MART.

INDIGO REPORT,—1st DEC. 1831.

We have nothing to add to our former reports regarding the expected crop of 1,16,000 maunds. The seed market continues, as before, from 9 to 9.8 for cleared up country—14 is still demanded for Dasee, and contracts not easily found even at that rate;—the crop is also of decidedly poor quality.

The market can scarcely be said yet to have opened, although the Company have purchased two small lots, in all 42 chests of Jessore, at 120 to 125. They have received many tenders of qualities from fine violet to good and middling red violet at 165, but their offer of from 125 to 145, for these qualities has obliged all sellers to withdraw their tenders; a few small purchases have been made of Bengallee indigo in the bazar, at from 100 to 110, but they are so small as hardly to be worth noticing.

The total importation to this day is factory maunds 15,710 2 9.

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

TENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK,—1st DEC. 1831.

Very little has been done in this article during the past month and there has been a considerable depression in price upon that which remained in the hands of the bazar dealers, which was principally of the rainy bunds. There has not been a corresponding reduction, however, in the price of silk at the aurrangs, and the produce of the present bunds cannot be brought to market at so low a rate as silk has lately been selling at.—

The November bund promises fairly, but in no abundance.

Particulars of importation and of price to the 30th November, 1831.

F. M. S. C.

2 0 0

Cossimbazar, of July bund, only one has been effected at Rupees 10 8 per factory seer, and the only remaining parcel is held at 11 Rupees per factory seer.

70 0 0

Baaleah, of July bund, excepting one small parcel of September, of fair quality, which has not yet found a purchaser at Rupees 9.8 per factory seer, the price asked rainy bund silk is procurable at Rupees 8.12 per factory seer.

262 23 5

Radinagore, mostly of rainy bund, about sixty maunds of September bund, rather inferior to usual produce, and consequently dear at the prices demanded Rupees 9 6 per factory seer; sales of rainy bund have been effected at Rupees 9 to Rupees 9.4 per factory seer.

66 23 0

Feraï or country bund.

304 21 0

Waste and inferior silks.

705 32 5

EXPORTATIONS OF NOVEMBER.

bales. mds. lbs.

To London,.....	100	211	36
Liverpool,.....	85	169	0
Bombay,.....	17	64	0

205 414 36

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

INSOLVENTS' COURT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Before Commissioner Sir E. Ryan.

In the Matter of the Petition of J. Palmer and others.—Motions were made for orders nisi that cause be shown why Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. and the Hon. J. E. Elliot should not be released from their assigneeships. The application made by Sir C. T. Metcalfe's counsel was granted, and in the absence of objection the order made absolute. Mr. Cleland showed cause against the Hon. J. E. Elliott's removal from the assigneeship, on the ground that the other assignees were not inclined to lose the value of his services; but Mr. Dickens refrained from opposition, owing to the peculiar situation in which the applicant was placed; it having been notified to him by Government, that they did not approve of his fulfilling duties so incompatible with those required of him in their service. The Commissioner considered that the application had best be made at a time when the assignees would get the creditors to meet to appoint others in the room of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, and the present repellent. He observed that the reason he had been induced to grant the order, the former was, on account of his being at present placed at the head of Government, when he had the most important duties to fulfil, and as the assignees were perfectly agreed that he might be permitted to withdraw, there was every difference between his case and that of Mr. Elliott, whose application he then directed should be renewed on the tenth day of next December.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ramkissen Sen.—On the application of Mr. Jackson, an order was made that this case be brought forward on the tenth of next December.

In the Matter of John Cullen.—On an application from the assignees, Mr. Hogg was directed to show cause why he should not deliver the assets in his pos-

session to them. He wished to take the opinion of the Court on the subject, and if it proved to be that he should make the assets over, he would do so immediately, and without an order to that effect. The Commissioner was of opinion that the assets should be paid, and Mr. Hogg stated that he would do so, and direct the creditors to make application for their claims to the assignees.

In the Matter of the Petition of Rajkissore Dutt.—The son of the Insolvent, Thakoor Doss Dutt, was examined about some landed property which he stated he has bought and paid for some years ago. The title deeds on a former occasion he stated were in his possession, but now declared, that having searched for them he was unable any where to find them. The Commissioner did not credit this, and stated that unless the deeds were produced, he would send Thakoor Doss Dutt to jail. Mr. Clarke addressed the Court on his behalf, and stated that Mr. Robison and Mr. Hogg had searched the residence of the Insolvent, and taken away all his papers to the Police, and it was likely that the title deeds in question were among them. The Commissioner stated, that he did not believe that Thakoor Doss Dutt had spoken the truth, and would give him till half past ten o'clock on next Tuesday morning to produce the title deeds, and if they were not then brought forward, he should be sent to jail, where he should remain till he made it convenient to find and produce them.—*Ind. Gaz.*

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1881.

In the matter of Rajkissore Dutt. Thakoor Doss Dutt, the son of the Insolvent was this-day committed to the custody of the Sheriff, for not producing the title deeds of the garden premises alleged by him to be his property.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY THE 16TH, AND THURSDAY THE
17TH NOV. 1831.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. PALMER AND
CO. INSOLVENTS.

The hearing of the petition of appeal of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. against the decision of the Insolvent Court, came on to be heard on the 16th instant.

Mr. Pearson stated the case of the appellant; from which it appeared that Messrs. Palmer and Co. were the corresponding house in Bengal of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, and that mutual dealings and credits subsisted between them, which continued till the 29th April, 1830: when Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. received notice of the insolvency of Messrs. Palmer and Co. In 1828 captain Sir John Prideaux being indebted to Messrs. Palmer and Co. executed to them an assignment, and a power of attorney to his brother Mr. E. Prideaux in England, to sell certain real estates, and out of the proceeds thereof, to pay the debt due to Messrs. Palmer and Co. These documents were, amongst other communications, transmitted by Messrs. Palmer Co. to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. directing them to carry the amount realized to the credit of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in their exchange account, making them a *pro forma* remittance. That in June, 1829, a sum of £1,210 was realized, and placed to Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s credit, and that subsequently to the insolvency of that firm, and on or about the 20th April last, before the same was known to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. they obtained from Mr. E. Prideaux a further sum of £912 5s. 4d. which was likewise placed to the credit of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in their exchange accounts.

Mr. Pearson contended that Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. having placed the latter amount to the credit of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in their exchange account, long previous to the notification of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s insolvency appearing in the *London Gazette*, and without any knowledge of it, they ought

to be allowed the latter sum, and receive a dividend from the assignees on the balance of their debt.

Mr. Pearson dwelt at great length, on the hardship of the case. If the Court would pronounce a contrary decision, it would be at once obstructing, and putting an end of, to all commercial intercourse between the two countries, if it were held, that no act is of avail which shall be done in England after the insolvency of an agency house in Calcutta. Before such insolvency could be notified to the parties, the London correspondents, of such agency house must, for their own security, refuse to accept bills drawn upon them from Calcutta, till they had ascertained that at the time of the presentment of such bills, the agents in Bengal were themselves in a state of solvency, and cited the 50th section of 6th Geo. 4th, chap. 16th.

The Chief Justice observed, that the letter alluded to in the argument, sent by captain Predeaux to his brother in England, would, if produced, strengthen the appellant's case, for it would at once show what the directions were and whether on a legal construction, it could be construed to an equitable mortgage or assignment of the debt.

Mr. Pearson stated that they had not the letter, but the one enclosing captain Prideaux's letter to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co.

Mr. Dickens followed the learned gentleman at some length, observing, that in the absence of the letter from captain Prideaux, the Court ought to look to the letters of Messrs. Palmer and Co., giving ~~care~~ to the documents, and to a subsequent one, enclosing one from captain Prideaux, in which it is stated that captain Prideaux had directed his brother ~~to~~ the amount realized into the hands of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. and that construing both these letters together, it ought to be taken as an equitable mortgage and assignment of the debt, and consequently Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had a lien over the whole amount to be realized under it.

Messrs. Turton and Cleland argued at great length in support of the original

SUPREME COURT.

decision given by Mr. Justice Ryan, sitting as commissioner of the Insolvent Court.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Chief Justice said, that he considered this, to be a most important case; involving the question as to the rights of English creditors of an Indian insolvent, who does not choose to sue out a commission of bankruptcy in England, but come in, — to prove their debts under the proceedings in this country. The learned Judge, at great length, stated the different bearings of the case, with the acts of Parliament and the inclination of his opinion, should the Court decide, that an English creditor coming in under the proceedings here, instead of suing out a commission in England, ought to stand in the same situation as an Indian creditor: — if so, whether there had been an assignment of the debt by Messrs. Palmer and Co. to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co; although the question was not raised, yet he was inclined to think it might be in favor of the appellants, in some future proceedings, and if this transaction was to be considered as money received to the use of the assignees, after Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s insolvency, whether they would not be allowed in a court of equity to set off against this claim, the monies paid by Cockerell, Trail and Co. to the order of the Insolvents, subsequent to the insolvency.

Sir John Franks declined to express any opinion for the present.

Sir Edward Ryan stated that the opinion which he had formed when he gave his decision in the Insolvent Court was not in the least shaken by any thing he heard in the course of the argument, for in coming to that decision, he had given his most anxious attention, although he perfectly agreed with the Chief Justice as to the importance of the case, yet he did not imagine that he was at all likely to come to a different decision now.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1831.

In the matter of *Jaychurn Day*, versus *Sobchurn Doss* and others, which was before the Court, we believe some months since, and in which a rule was moved for that judgment should be entered as in case of a nonsuit and an attachment want against the Plaintiff for non-payment of

costs, a question arose as to the conduct of two attorneys Messrs. Thomson and Fountaine who were heard by counsel in defence.

The Chief Justice this day gave his opinion at great length, taking a review of the entire circumstances, which in substance was, that there appeared negligence sufficient to induce him to oblige both Attornies to pay all the party and party costs to which the Plaintiff had been subjected, in consequence of their misconduct.

Sir John Franks thought, that in as far, at least, as Fountaine was concerned, there were grounds sufficient to warrant further inquiry by action, in which the circumstances of the case could be full, and satisfactorily adduced; but not to warrant the Court in entertaining the present summary mode of proceeding, and he would, therefore, discharge, the rule with costs.

Sir Edward Ryan said, he had no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court, to entertain such summary proceedings as the present; but he was of opinion, that so far from imputing gross neglect to either, he thought there was no negligence at all on the part of the attorneys, and he was bound to say, that in his view both would leave the Court without any such imputation resting upon their characters.

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1831.

Doe on the demise of Juggermohun Roy, against Shreemutty Nemoo Dossy and others.

This was a case in which a party had executed a mortgage with a bond and warrant of Attorney, upon which judgment was entered up, and the lands taken in execution, and sold by the Sheriff; but the purchaser being unable to obtain possession, an ejectment was brought, to which the wife of the mortgager and her children took defence, and the case came on for trial some time since. At the hearing, the principal point raised; was whether or not a Hindoo had a right to alienate ancestral property? which being a question of vast moment in this country, was argued at considerable length, and the Court this day gave its judgment.

Sir C. Grey entered at great length into the principles of Hindoo Law, and gave it as his solemn decision, that a Hindoo could alienate ancestral property in Bengal, where he had sons, without the

consent of those sons, and even against their consent, but subject to equities which might arise, and be the subject of future proceedings; equities not identical with common law rights.

Sir John Franks agreed in opinion with the Chief Justice, and *Sir Edward Ryan* supported the decision of the Court, though upon different grounds, adhering to the opinion he had originally given; but his Lordship could not see the equities to which the Chief Justice alluded.

This is a question of Hindoo Law, the decision of which has been looked for with much anxiety by the native population, as it was considered that *Sir C. Grey* had expressed a different opinion from that which his Lordship appears now prepared to support; which opinion, if decided to be the law, would have affected the titles to property of immense value.

How far the present decision may settle the great point is very questionable; but it is fair to state, that the Chief Justice has declared, that he has never been called upon to determine the question as in this instance brought before the court.

—
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1831.

JESSOP & CO. *versus* A. ROBERTSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery of *Sicca* Rupees 2,283, being the value of an ornamental brass steering wheel, and a windlass supplied by them for the barque *Sylph*, of which the defendant is the owner. It appeared from the evidence, that when the windlass was ordered by the defendant, it was agreed for at 800 Rupees, but by subsequent alterations, and enlargements, the weight of it was considerably augmented, and the plaintiff now claimed 1,600 as its value.

Mr. Seppings, who had given the design of the windlass, and had ordered its making, stated, that he considered 1,700 Rupees a fair valuation, and that during the progress of the work he had mentioned to the defendant, that the plaintiffs would be losers by their contract. To which the defendant replied, that they should not suffer. Captain Clifton was also examined as to an expression used by the defendant, that he would pay for any additional weight of materials, to be used in the windlass.

It was contended on the part of the defendant, that the plaintiff could not recover any thing beyond the 800 Rupees, for the windlass; for if they had made any miscalculation of the expense of the work, they ought to suffer by it, and not the defendant, who had agreed to pay a specific sum.

The Court however held, that as it was proved, that the Windlass was fully worth 1,700 Rupees, and the plaintiff had asked 1,500 Rupees, and 100 for fixing it up; they were entitled to a verdict for the amount of their demand.

—
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1831.

The Chief Justice adverted to the appeal of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. which came on for hearing some days ago, stated, that before the Court could come to any decision on the petition of appeal, they would require further information on the following points:

First.—As to the state of the account of *Sir John Predeux* brought down to the date of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s insolvency, which his Lordship considered as absolutely necessary, and a certificate from the officer would be sufficient on this point, or the admission of the parties, if the former could not be procured.

Secondly.—The amount which Messrs. Palmer and Co. admit in their Schedule to be due to *Sir John Predeux* on the 18th September, 1828.

Thirdly.—The state of the account between Palmer and Co. and Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co.

Fourthly.—Whether Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co. in course of their dealings, had accepted bills of the Insolvents, and paid them subsequent to their insolvency, and to what extent.

Fifthly.—The date of publication of Palmer and Co.'s insolvency in the London Gazette, and whether any commission of bankruptcy has been issued at home against the Insolvents.

His Lordship observed, that if the Court were furnished with this information, he would be ready to give his decision on Thursday next.

—
Mr. Dickens renewed his motion for payment of costs due to the attorneys for the next of kin in the Martin cause, and the Court, after some discussion, di-

rected that either a certificate from the Master who had taxed those costs to the effect that he had, in taxing them, taken into consideration the necessity of the proceedings for which they were incurred, or that the present taxing officer should report whether those costs were necessarily and properly incurred by the parties,—and on the obtaining of any of these documents the Court would grant an order for the payment of costs applied for.

MUTHOORA DOSS v. CULLIAN SHAW.

Mr. Pearson showed cause this day against the rule obtained by Mr. Dickens, to set aside the judgment given in this cause, and execution issued thereon, for fraud and collusion, between the plaintiff and the defendant's go-masta; the verdict having been entered so far back as 1 28, with consent. Mr. Pearson contended that the Court could not set aside its verdict, finally recorded; on affidavits, the course for the party, complaining of such fraud, if any existed, was to file a bill in equity, and ransack the proceedings.

Messrs. Turton and Dickens were heard in support of the rule.

The Court, however, discharged the rule with costs, stating that if they were to entertain such applications it would be putting an end to verdicts at law.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1831.

The decision on the appeal against the order of the Insolvent Court, on the petition of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. was to have been given this day, but owing to Mr Justice Frank not having brought his minutes into Court this morning, it was deferred to to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1831.

The Chief Justice gave his decision this day on the petition of appeal of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. against an order of the Insolvent Court in the matter of Palmer and Co. insolvents.

His Lordship stated his opinion at great length, resting his decision mainly on the question, whether the present case, ought not to be considered in the light of, mutual trust existing between the parties; and where, there existed such a mutual trust, which af-

terwards ripened into a mutual credit, it became a matter of account, and the balance of such account was only claimable. As far as Major Prideaux was concerned, it was a lawful payment made by him to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. and whether the assignment from Palmer and Co. of Sir John Prideaux's debt to Cockerell, Trail and Co. was or was not to be considered as an equitable assignment; yet as that point was not at issue in this case, he would not dwell upon it; and supposing it was not an assignment, but simply an authority from one agent to another, if so by general rule of law, authority coupled with interest, could not be revoked by any subsequent act of insolvency of the parties.

His Lordship cited several cases in which the authorities at home have held the same principles in their decisions, and observed the present case was a much stronger one; and that it was entirely owing to the improper resistance of Major Prideaux that this transaction was not closed before the insolvency, and that which was to have been done long before the insolvency, ought to be considered as concluded at its proper time, when there appears no laches on the part of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co.

Sir John Franks coincided with the Chief Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan said, he had the misfortune to differ from the other Judges; his decision, he observed, was formed on the facts before him on the Petition, and he would take the facts as therein laid, and not cull them from the letters annexed to the Petition; and added, that something was said about an equitable assignment but it was not so.

Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had nothing in their possession of such a nature, but merely an authority from one agent to the other, to receive the amount from a third party; that was the course of the dealing between the two houses.

His Lordship after citing several cases, observed that he considered, that at the date of the assignment of the Insolvents effects to his Assignee, the chose of action and the debt passed to the Assignee, and, according to the law of the case, Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had no right to retain this amount;

there may be some peculiar hardship in the case, but he was not called upon to decide upon it.

The order of the Court was, that Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. have liberty to set off the amount claimed by them against the balance of their demand against Palmer and Co.

MARTINE CAUSE.

Mr. Prinsep renewed his motion for payment of costs due to the Attornies for the city of Lyons, on a certificate from the Master of the Court, who had taxed those costs, certifying that he had, in taxing them, taken into his consideration the propriety as well of the barristers' fees as the attornies' charges included in the bills, but that he had not taken into consideration the propriety of the proceedings for which those costs were incurred, it not being the practice of his office to do so, unless specifically directed by the Court. Mr. Prinsep contended that the certificate ought to be considered sufficient, and that the terms of the order was rather hard, for it was giving very general and wide powers to the taxing officer, who was young in his office, to overhaul and ransack proceedings advised by his predecessor, Sir Herbert Compton, as necessary and proper for the interests of his clients.

Mr. Cleland followed Mr. Prinsep at some length, calling the attention of the Court to the statute in respect of the Remembrancer of the Irish Court, who has the taxation of costs of solicitors in that Court: whereby it is enacted that none but a barrister of ten years' standing could hold such an appointment; whereas the present taxing officer was but lately an attorney of this Court, and it would be something very ludicrous to have the proceedings advised by such an eminent gentleman as Sir Herbert Compton, whose qualifications had raised him to the Bombay Bench, ransacked and overhauled by the present taxing officer, in order to ascertain whether they were necessary or proper: and in order that he should be enabled conscientiously to report on them, it would be necessary for him to go over the whole of the proceedings in this cause, which would entail some thousand Rupees for costs on the parties.

The Chief Justice observed, that the applicants were mistaken, as to the te-

nor of the reference which the Court had directed; it was for ascertaining the necessity and propriety of the proceedings for which those costs were incurred, and it was shown to the officer that the attornies had acted under the advice of counsel, the officer could report it at once, and as the executors were discharged in this case, the Court was the sole protector of the funds in its hands, and it was not requiring too much to say that they wanted to know the necessity for making payments of interlocutory costs.

At the rising of the Court the Chief Justice intimated that he would adjourn the sittings to the 19th instant, and if till then the Sessions were not closed, a further adjournment would be made to the 22d instant, when the Court would give its judgments on these cases, which remain for such purpose.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

To day being the first day of the Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for 1831, the Chief Justice and the two Puisne Judges, Sir John Franks and Sir Edward Ryan, took their seats on the Bench, a little after 10 o'clock. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, the following gentlemen were sworn in to serve on the Grand Jury.

HON'BLE J. E. ELLIOT, Foreman.

R. LYALL,	J. GILMORE,
WM. RUSSELL,	W. WOOLLER,
J. MACLEAN,	A. D'SOUZA,
WM. BLENKIN,	R. CULLEN,
W. EARLE,	P. CAVORKE,
J. YOUNGHUSBAND,	T. ANDERSON,
J. G. R. LAWRELL,	A. FRASER,
W. MORRISON,	W. BOYD,
G. VINT,	H. GUGGER,
R. C. PATON,	J. M. SEEFINGS, &
R. CLINTON,	W. YOUNG, ESQRS.

After the Grand Jury had been sworn, the Chief Justice delivered his charge to them, of which the following is the substance. He observed, that on looking over the calendar he was happy to find it was a light one; there were however four or five cases to which he would call their particular attention, amongst which were those of Ann Louisa Ramsay, Allan Ramsay, Mungloo Khitmutgar, and Malloo chokeydar. Ann

Louisa Ramsay stood indicted for attempting to fire two loaded pistols at Lieutenant Talbot with intent to kill him or do him some grievous bodily harm. This was an offence of a very serious nature, and one which called for their most attentive consideration, for the offence rested in the intention. The Jury would have to consider what were her intentions; for no matter what might have been her object—however diabolical, unless she intended, by the act, to do that with which she was charged, the Bill before them could not be found. The question was this. Did she attempt to fire the pistols for the purpose of creating alarm, or out of bravado? or did she intend to commit, on Lieutenant Talbot, some grievous bodily harm—and the principal point, therefore, for the Grand Jury to discuss, what was Mrs Ramsay's intention. The same principle, the Chief Justice observed, was equally applicable to the case of Allan Ramsay, who stood indicted for being an accessory before the fact in the above case. Before finding the bill, the Grand Jury should be satisfied that Mr Ramsay allowed his wife to go out for the purpose of being revenged on Lieutenant Talbot, and that he was aware of the manner in which she intended to effect that revenge.

With respect to the case of Mungloo Khitmutgar, and Malloo chokyard, for cutting and maiming; the Jury must be satisfied in this also, of the intention of the parties to commit some grievous bodily harm. There was no doubt that their intentions were to rob the party by whom they are accused.

In the case of a British subject, named Thompson, charged with bigamy, his Lordship stated that some doubt might perhaps arise in consequence of the offence having been committed before the date of a recent statute, which specially provided for the punishment of the offence in this country, but upon the well known principle of *City of Ponty*, that in English settlements, as affects British subjects, so much of the Municipal and Common Law of the mother country prevails, as is applicable to the situation and condition of such settlements; he would recommend the Grand Jury, in this case, to find a bill; at the same time, if any doubt arose in the mind of either of the other Judges, as to the legality of the conviction of the charge, if proved,

the matter should be referred to England for the consideration of higher authorities.

After the learned Judge had concluded his charge, the Grand Jury retired, and in a short time returned with a true bill against a female named Poonsee for larceny.

While the Grand Jury were absent, Mr. Turton made a motion, that the name of Mr. Claude Augier, summoned to serve as a petty Juror at the present Sessions, be struck out of the Sheriff's list, in consequence of his non-liability to serve. Mr. Turton read an affidavit made by Mr. Claude Augier, stating that he is not a British born subject, (but of French extraction,) he is not a householder, nor is he worth Sa. Ra. 5,000, after all his just debts are paid. Mr. Turton observed, that the rule of qualifications stated, that a person is liable to serve as a Juror, if he is a householder and paying Fifty Rupees per mensem for rent, or worth 5,000 Rupees. The Chief Justice ordered Mr. Claude Augier's name to be struck out of the Sheriff's list for the present, and gave directions to the Clerk of the Court to make inquiries as to the facts of the case, as set forth in Mr. Augier's affidavit, although he, the Chief Justice, had no reason to doubt its authenticity.

Poonsee was then placed in the dock, and pleaded *not guilty*. The indictment being read by the Clerk of the Crown, set forth, that she was charged with having, on the 11th November last, feloniously stolen from the residence of one Hurry Krisnoo, a quantity of gold and silver jewels, value above fifty Sicca Rupees.

The particulars of the case, as appeared from the evidence, are as follows:—

On the 11th November last, the prosecutor, who resides in Jora Bagan, was absent from home at the time the robbery was effected, and on returning at 10 o'clock at night, he was informed of the robbery, on which he proceeded to the Thanna and gave information of his loss. The thannadar, naib, and a chokeydar, returned with him to his house, and took an account of the property missing, and their suspicions falling on two of the prosecutor's servants, (one of whom is the prisoner,) they were taken into custody and conveyed to the Thanna.

The prosecutor remained at home, and during the night, the prisoner was taken back to the house of her employer, and in consequence of repeated threats held out by the latter, she produced the stolen property, which was secreted under a *Tuckapose*, and delivered it to the Thannadar. Besides the jewels, there were in cash 34 Rupees, 7 quarter, and a half Rupee, which were subsequently found in a box that had been partially burnt. The money was not produced by the prisoner, but by one of the prosecutor's family from the box, from whence the jewels were taken. It used to be kept locked in the prosecutor's sleeping apartment. The prisoner had been about four months in the service of the prosecutor, and she was well aware of the contents of the box. The prosecutor estimated the value of the property stolen at about 700 Rupees.

The Thannadar was called and corroborated the statement of the prosecutor; he observed, that he himself did not hold out any promises to the prisoner, nor did he threaten her.

Gavin Doss, who was an inmate of the prosecutor's, was called and stated, that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th Nov. last, he was asleep, but was awoke by the cries of the prisoner, who stated that she had been beaten by three or four persons, and that they had made their escape from the terrace. On which witness went on the terrace, and on his way he found the box, (now produced by the nab, together with the stolen property, which was recognized by the prosecutor as belonging to him,) the bottom of which was burnt sufficiently large to admit the hand.

The prisoner made a very ingenious defence. She stated that she did not commit the robbery, but one Ramsydy, an old servant of the prosecutor's, of fourteen years' standing, who placed the property where it was found. The prisoner observed, she cautioned Ramsydy not to commit the robbery, to which she observed "why should he fear, he would not be suspected, as he was an old servant, but that all the suspicion would fall on her (prisoner), and if she was to accuse him, she would not be believed." The prisoner called no witnesses, and the Chief Justice delivered his charge to the jury. He recapitulated the whole of the evidence, and observed that there was no doubt a robbery had been com-

mitted above the value of fifty Sicca Rupees, and it was for them to consider whether the prisoner was the guilty party or not. With respect to the defence of the prisoner, wherein she set forth that Ramsydy had committed the robbery, he, the Chief Justice, thought it very inconsistent with the story the prisoner told, when she was apprehended in the first instance; she did not, at that period, make mention of Ramsydy having committed the robbery, from which he should infer, that Ramsydy had no hand in it, and it was very improbable, if he intended to commit the robbery, that he would tell the prisoner of his intentions. It was, however, for the jury to decide upon the prisoner's guilt or not. After the jury had consulted together for a few minutes without leaving the box, they returned a verdict of GUILTY of stealing in a dwelling house to the value of Fifty Rupees.

Judgment of death was recorded against the prisoners.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1831.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Thomas Martin, a youth about eighteen years of age, was placed at the Bar and capitally indicted for having, on the 4th October last, feloniously stolen a silver hunting Watch, made by Martin and Co. Liverpool, No. 36,419, value £5, on the high seas, the property of Edmond Freeman Bryan.

The particulars of the case, as appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor and witnesses, are as follows:—

About three months ago, the prosecutor, who is the Captain's servant of the *Duke of Buccleugh*, lent to a Mr. Tucker, the third officer of the above Ship, his watch, for the purpose of keeping the time.—On the night of the 3rd. October last, Mr. Tucker, after his watch was over, proceeded to his cabin, in the Steerage, and after hanging the watch up therein, went to sleep, and on getting up the following morning, about 8 o'clock, he missed it.—In consequence, he intimated his loss to the captain, who desired all the crew, together with their chests, to be searched, which was subsequently done; but the lost property was not forthcoming.—After the arrival of the *Duke of Buccleugh* off town, constable Abraham Pratt, accidentally went on board to see the second officer, and, in course of conversation, was given to un-

derstand, that a silver watch had been stolen from the third mate's berth.— Previous to the Constable going on board, a Native named Ramchund Napit, who is a shaver on board the *Duke of Buccleugh*, went with another shaver, named Radamohun and the prisoner to the Police Office, for the purpose of getting a pass to enable the latter to sell the stolen watch; but the application for the pass was refused by Mr. McCann, in consequence of the names of the captain or the chief mate not being attached to the application. In consequence of Pratt's hearing of the loss of a watch, and having obtained a description of it, he went in search of Radamohun, and after finding him, took the watch, and again went on board, where it was immediately recognized by the prosecutor and Mr. Tucker, in consequence of which he took the prisoner into custody. It appeared that the way the watch got into the possession of Radamohun was as follows:—on the prisoner coming on shore he met Ramchund in Tank Square, to whom he intimated that he wanted to sell his watch, —on which he was informed, by the latter, that before he could do so, he must get a pass from the Police, and to the latter place they both went; on arriving at the Police gate, they fell in with Radamohun, who, being informed of the nature of the business, undertook to get a pass without much trouble, and accordingly got a petition written out by one Neemchurn Bonnerjee, after which the prisoner signed it, but failing in his wishes to get the requisite pass, he left the watch with Ramchund, observing that it would be some time before he could get the signature of the captain or mate, and in the interim requested him (Ramchund) to take care of it; but it was subsequently made over to Pratt by Radamohun, who knew where it was deposited. Mr. Tucker said the prosecutor both recognized the watch which was produced by constable Pratt; the former observed that the prisoner, in his application to get a pass, had signed his name Thomas Martin, but in the ship's books he was entered as Thomas Saxsly, by which name he always went on board. The prisoner merely observed, in his defence, that his true name was Thomas Martin; when he went on board of ship, he took the name of Saxsly, because he left home without the knowledge of his parents, who would have prevented his going to sea, if they had known his intentions. He said nothing concerning the crime with which he was charged. The Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth,

Mungul khitmotgar, and Malloo chokedar, stood indicted with having, on the 5th August last, committed an aggravated assault upon Kurreem Bux, by throwing him down, and tying a cord about his arms, and inflicting two severe wounds on his throat. On the prisoners being put into the dock, the Chief Justice told them they might, if they wished, have their trial postponed until the Sessions, but at their request it was at once proceeded with.— It appeared, from the evidence of Kurreem Bux, that on a Friday, about four months ago, he was walking about the neighbourhood of his house, which is in the same enclosure as that of the prisoner Mungul's, and, on returning home, he found the prisoners and two women making a noise, and drinking toddy.— He went and expostulated with them on the impropriety of their conduct, to which Mungul replied, he would do as he pleased in his own house in consequence of which the prosecutor took away the toddy which the prisoners and their companions were drinking, and carried it to the Thanna, where he also lodged a complaint against the prisoners for riotous conduct. On returning home he found that the prisoners had gone away, and he retired to rest about 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. A little after dusk, Mungul returned home, and asked the prosecutor if he was offended with him, to which the prosecutor replied in the negative, and commenced smoking, and after a short time had elapsed, Malloo came in and also smoked, after which they all went out for the purpose of getting more toddy, and at the request of the prisoners, they all went to Short's Bazar, where the latter observed the best was to be obtained. After the prosecutor had been smoking and drinking in the shop of the *Suree*, he was taken by the prisoners to some unfrequented spot, where he was tripped up by Malloo, and his arms pinioned with a piece of cord, and Mungul holding a knife to his throat demanded what connection he had had with one Nussebund, to which he answered none. In struggling, he received two wounds from the knife. Some persons in the service of Mr. Kemp, residing in Short's Bazar, going to his assistance the prisoners ran away, and the chokeydars arriving, the prosecutor was taken to the Thanna, and from thence to the Police Office, as he was taxed with being drunk. Several witnesses were called, but their evidences were very conflicting; the only one that corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor, as far as the seeing of the prisoners and prosecutor in company, was that of a bukkindaw, named Budhinauth, who,

it appeared, was formerly employed by the Police, but was discharged about eleven years since, owing to a murder having been committed in Short's Bazar, in consequence of which, great blame was attached to him for neglect of duty, or a knowledge of the circumstance.

Dr. Vo's was called, and stated, that on examining the prosecutor on the above occasion, he found six or seven superficial marks on his throat, one of which, had penetrated the skin, and caused a few drops of blood to flow, he did not see any marks on his arms from the effects of the rope with which they were tied.

The prisoners, in their defence, tried to prove an *alibi*, Mungul called several witnesses, some of whom spoke to having seen him at 3 o'clock, (on the day on which the crime was alleged to have been perpetrated,) attending on his employer, at the house of Colonel Crangie, and others at his own house, from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight. Malloo also called several witnesses, who swore to their having seen him at the house of one Buddoo Mistry, at dusk, on the above night.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the Jury at considerable length, he observed that the prisoners were, in the first instance, indicted for cutting and maiming, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, and the Grand Jury, as he, the Chief Justice, thought, had done rightly in throwing out the bill. He said that the crime was of a very serious nature, and if the prisoners had contemplated any bodily harm, it was hardly possible for them not to have effected their purpose. If they only intended to frighten the prosecutor, such a practice ought to be checked by severe punishment. In recapitulating the evidence, the Chief Justice observed, that the whole of it was very extraordinary and conflicting, and the witnesses either on one side or the other, must be perjured. He observed, that it either was a wicked contrivance of the prosecutor's in getting his hands bound, for the purpose of making the present charge, or that the prisoners were fully guilty of the capital crime for which they were originally indicted. The only corroboration of a portion of the prosecutor's testimony was, that of Buddumath's, who, by his own confession, had been discharged from the Police, on supposition that he had some knowledge of the murder committed in Short's Bazar, and his evidence could not be so satisfactory as if it came from a person who bore an upright character. The present is a case of the greatest importance, and he conjured them to give it a

due consideration. After a few minutes had elapsed, the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Coomarge bearer stood indicted with having, on the 21st April, 1829, feloniously stolen from a dwelling house one hundred and eight Rupees, the property of William Henry Duff.

The prisoner pleaded *not Guilty*.

Mr. William Henry Duff, being sworn, deposed, that on the night of the 20th April, 1829, he had One hundred and eight Rupees tied up in a handkerchief, which he placed under the pillow of his bed. On getting up the following morning, about 7 o'clock, he took the above money, and placing it under the pillow of a couch, went to recline thereon, and after lying there a short time, he again went to bed, but forgot to take the money with him. On rising about 9 o'clock, he went to look for it, and found it was gone, but the handkerchief in which it was contained was left behind. The prisoner, who was in his service in the capacity of a bearer, was in the habit of taking to him two suits of clothes every morning from the Dhooby, and on the morning the money was missing he had done so; but on the prosecutor calling him, for the purpose of assisting in dressing him, he was not to be found, in consequence of which witness began to entertain some suspicions, and finding he did not again make his appearance, he went and lodged a complaint at the Police, where witness again saw him about four months ago. Mr. Duff observed that he was sure as to the identity of the prisoner.

Bernard Riely was then called, and stated that he knew the prisoner; he was in 1829 in the service of Mr. Duff. Recollects Mr. Duff saying that he had lost 108 Rupees on the 21st April, at which period the prisoner absconded from Mr. Duff's service, nor did he ever return.

The prisoner, in his defence, denied the charge; he stated that he had been in Mr. Duff's service, and his reason for leaving it was, that he was severely beat by him and turned out of doors, in consequence of which he went to his country.

Mr. Duff was recalled and asked if the prisoner had been beat by him on the above night, to which he answered in the negative, and observed, that on the contrary he always treated the prisoner with a great deal of kindness. The prisoner called no witnesses, and the Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1831.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Ann Louisa Ramsay and *Allan Ramsay*, were indicted for having, *Ann Louisa Ramsay*, on the ninth day of April, 1831, at Rajepoore, near Delhi, attempted to discharge a loaded pistol, at one *George Richard Talbot*, with intent to maim or do him some grievous bodily harm; and *Allan Ramsay*, with having been an accessory before the fact.

The following Jury was sworn:—

G. PAMBURY,	W. BOROUGHS,
P. REASON,	V. CASTELLO,
T. EASTMAN,	J. ANDREW,
P. ABERCROMBY,	G. H. HOLLINGBERRY,
W. WOOLEN,	J. LEEL AND
T. MARSHAL,	A. JACOB.

The prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Cochrane stated the nature of the Indictment.

The Advocate General, in a brief address, laid before the Jury an outline of the case, and of the evidence he should produce in support of it, as it affected both the prisoners abstaining, at the same time, from offering any comment which might, by possibility, give the least bias to the minds of the Jury.

G. R. Talbot. I am a Lieutenant in the 8th Regt. N. I. which was quartered at Delhi in April last; there is a mess in that Regiment; I was at the mess of the 1st Regt. N. I. on the evening of the 9th April last; I was the guest of Lieut. Corner. There were about 25 or 30 persons present. Whilst at the dinner table, a little after the dessert was removed, I heard a noise behind my head, like the click of a pistol. I took no notice of it. It was repeated; and I jumped up, Lieut. Corner did the same, rushed behind my chair, and fell to the ground with some one in his arms. I heard a voice exclaim "How dare you seize me," which I recognized to be the voice of *Mrs. Ramsay*. I knew the lady at the bar. I do not know what country woman she is. I think I have heard her say she was an Irish woman. She is married to *Mr. Ramsay*. I believe him to be an Englishman; he speaks English. I have seen *Mrs. Ramsay* write, I look at this paper, it is written badly, but I believe it to be in her hand writing.

Cross examined by Mr. Turton, Counsel for Mrs. Ramsay. I was brought to a court martial some time before this occurrence; it was on a charge of being guilty of indelicate conduct to *Mrs. Ramsay*; it was so worded; I was never, previous to that, desired by *Mrs. Ramsay*, not to visit at her house. I was desired by her not to visit her in August, 1830; the court martial was in February, 1831. I thought you referred to a former occasion. Once or twice I may have previously gone to the house, and been told she was ill; I believe it was so, I never went but at her own invitation. On that occasion I did go to pay a morning call, *Mrs. Ramsay* never expressed herself offended with liberties I took with her. There was something passed about an attempt to embrace her. I said I did not intend by it any thing serious, and I promised I would not do so again. It was between this and February, 1831, when I was tried, that I called, and did not obtain admittance. On my court martial I accused *Mrs. Ramsay* of improper conduct, so far as her asking me for my house, which I refused. I certainly did accuse her of grossly improper conduct towards me. I did not do so till after I was interdicted from visiting. There had been very unpleasant differences in the Regiment, and a good deal of disunion amongst the officers; they existed from about 1828. Lieutenant *Ramsay* was absent from the Regt. in July and August, 1830. I had been living on terms of intimacy and friendship with Lieut. *Ramsay*, and yet I voted against his being admitted into the mess, because I said he would bully it. I wrote to him to that effect. There was no quarrel between me and Lieut. *Ramsay*. I always thought him a good natured, good hearted man, with the exception of being litigious, and bringing matters unnecessarily forward in the mess; there were others who thought so as well as myself. He was only spoken to by Lieutenant *Williams* and myself. He was at this time second Lieutenant of the Regiment. In February, 1831, I believe, he was senior Lieutenant. I think I have heard *Mrs. Ramsay* say she was an Irishwoman—she may have been in joke, but I thought she was serious. I never knew Captain *Birch* before he came as Deputy Judge Advocate General on my trial. Captain *MacNaghten* drew

up my defence, and captain Birch corrected it. He was one of the prosecutors. The Deputy Judge Advocate General always assists the prisoner in his defence. Brigadier Cartwright did not attempt to prevent my prosecution—on the contrary. On lieutenant Ramsay writing an improper letter, he was handed up to the Commander-in-Chief; he was tried and acquitted. As far as my belief goes, there was an anxious wish to get lieutenant Ramsay dismissed the service, in consequence of the gross insult he offered the Regiment, of which he was certainly acquitted. On his trial I was a witness both for the prosecution and defence.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke, Counsel for Mr. Ramsay. Lieutenant Ramsay was acquitted; I was a witness; lieutenant Mayhew was another. He is here to give evidence upon this trial. He was tried for perjury upon that trial, and acquitted. He was put under arrest by that Court.

Re-examined. I was most honourably acquitted. Lieutenant Ramsay was tried in 1829, I in 1831. I did not call upon Mrs. Ramsay after the 15th August. I have spoken about an attempt to embrace her. Upon one occasion, when Mrs. Ramsay and I were playing at conversation cards, one came up, "kiss me and I'll tell you;" I asked Mrs. Ramsay how a gentleman should act on such an occasion. This was by note.

• *Mr. Turton objected.*

Re-examination continued. On the following day we again met, and were playing when a card again came up "kiss me and I'll tell you;" I asked her how a gentleman should act under such circumstances, and she said "do as the card directed;" I said the present company are not of course to be excepted; she got up, I followed, and put my arms round her waist; she slapped my face and told me not to repeat it. It was on this occasion I told her I only did it to frighten her, and meant nothing serious.

Frederick Corner. I am a lieutenant 1st Regiment Native Infantry, which is quartered at Delhi. I was dining at my own mess on Saturday, 9th April last, I know lieutenant Talbot, he dined with me on that day, and was sitting on my right hand. After dinner, about 9 o'clock, I heard a noise be-

hind his chair, similar to the click of a pistol; I looked round, and saw a person in the undress of an officer, cocking a pistol, and re-adjusting the hammer, which must have been down, I observed the person present the pistol within a few inches of lieutenant Talbot, and snap it; I saw sparks. A second pistol was produced. I looked at the face of the person, a smile came over the countenance, and I recognized Mrs. Ramsay. I say a second pistol was produced, because the cock and hammer were up; I struck at it and cut my finger a deep clear cut, which must have been by the flint. Having recognized Mrs. Ramsay I struck the pistol, which was raised, down with my right hand. As soon as the pistol was raised above the level of the chair in which lieutenant Talbot sat, I struck it down, and seized the person—we both fell down, when she exclaimed "how dare you seize me? I am Mrs. Ramsay." When she fell she had one or both pistols in her hands. I am sure she had one. The second pistol was not pointed at lieutenant Talbot, I did not allow of time to raise it. I called for some one to come and disarm her, captain Bell and lieutenant Fisher did so.

When I rose she got up and was placed in a chair. There were twenty or thirty persons present. When she was in the chair I asked her how she ascertained lieutenant Talbot's situation at the table, and she said she saw him through the cheeks of the window. She said she was determined to take lieutenant Talbot's life from the time he had embraced her, and attempted to ruin her character, and that she had been to the mess of his Regiment to look for him. On being asked with what the pistols were loaded, she replied with five or six and thirty grains of buck shot, which had been taken out of the punkah. After this she was placed in custody.

On the subsequent day a Court of Inquiry was held by lieutenant-colonel Tapp, when I saw some shot. They were pieces of lead, beaten with a hammer; not round. The pistols were sealed up by lieutenant Fisher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. What I have said about a second pistol, is, as to belief. I say it was a second one I struck down, because I cut my finger on the flint, which I could not have done if the cock was down. I do not say she could not have re-adjusted the first;

I was observing her countenance. I do say, I observed a smile upon it; a kind of sardonic smile. She might have, perhaps, escaped in the confusion; if the pistol had taken effect mere persons would probably have been wounded, and greater confusion prevailed.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke. The pistols were loaded with such shot as is not usually used for fire-arms.

To the Court. The load of powder in one of the pistols was very heavy. I cannot say that when the pistols were sealed up, the pans were in the same condition as when taken from the prisoner. It was captain Bell and lieutenant Fisher who took hold of the lady's hands, whilst on the ground.

John Bell. I am a captain in the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and was at Delhi in April last. On the 9th of that month, I was dining at the mess of our Regiment. I was sitting at table nearly opposite to lieutenant Talbot. After the cloth had been removed, I saw Mrs. Ramsay enter the room; I did not then recognise her. She held a pistol in her hand, which she presented and cocked more than once. I called out to either Lieut. Talbot or Lieut. Corner to put him on his guard. I got up, ran round the table, and found Mrs. Ramsay struggling with Lieut. Corner. Observing a pistol in her right hand, I took it from her; I saw but one pistol; the pan was down, and it was on half cock; I examined it and found it loaded. When I took it from Mrs. Ramsay it was primed, for I threw out the priming. After examination, I gave the pistol to lieutenant Fisher; I have known Mr. Ramsay several years; I believe him to be an Englishman; I am not certain. I do not know what country woman Mrs. Ramsay is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. When this took place, there were between twenty and thirty persons present at the mess. I sat near the end of the table; I did not move till the pistol had been more than once or twice snapped. I only observed one pistol. I did not see lieutenant Corner move at all; I was not attending to him. I did not see Mrs. Ramsay attempt to escape. One or two persons may have retired from the mess; all who dined there, were present, I believe, with the exception of one. When I took one pistol from Mrs.

Ramsay, I did not observe a second; I did not remark fire come from the flint.

James Fisher. I am a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Native Infantry, which was quartered at Delhi Cantonment, in April last. On the 9th of that month, I dined at the Mess of my Regiment; lieutenant Talbot was there. I sat on the same side of the table as he did. A short time after the dessert had been placed on the table, my notice was attracted by a person in the dress of an officer, coming from the room, in which the band played. I saw the person place the pistol close to lieutenant Talbot's head, and holding it with both hands, snap it once, cock and snap it again. I got up and ran towards the person; in the mean time, lieutenant corner had brought Mrs. Ramsay to the ground, and was calling for some one to come and disarm her. I took a pistol from her hand, the pan of which was up, the cock down. I went up to captain Bell, who had a pistol, which he gave to me. One or two officers came to me and took the pistols out of my hand, and returned them to me. Ensign Grant poured water into one, but I do not know which. I cannot say whether it was the pistol which I took from Mrs. Ramsay or the other. I prevented him from doing so the second, I turned the one down, into which the water had been poured, to allow the water to run out, I afterwards placed the pistols on a table. Where I turned the pistol down was covered with a carpet, if any thing but water had come from the pistol. I do not think I should have heard, if as there was a new and an old carpet on the floor. I should not have heard shot I think it was between the two doors which came from the bow room where I stood when I turned the pistol down. I placed the pistols on the Mess table and on the arrival of lieutenant-col. Tapp, I asked what I should do with them; he told me I should seal them up. I did so, and I gave them to lieutenant Burn, but it is a long time since. I was present when they were opened the next day by lieutenant-col. Tapp. They were examined, and in one there was found a heavy charge of shot and powder, and in the other damp powder and wadding. In consequence of seeing the different loading of the pistols, and my having poured out water from one, I returned to the mess room;

and received, from the sweeper, twenty-five pieces of lead, similar to those taken out of the other pistol; I gave them to lieutenant colonel Tapp.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turlon. I saw nothing come from the pistol but water, when I turned it down; I did not even see the water, but I held the pistol down a sufficient time to allow the water to run out, and then raised it. There were many people talking, and probably the shot would not be heard running down the barrel. I do not know out of which of the pistols I poured the water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. The shot was of an unusual kind. The charge of powder drawn from the pistol, was very great; I should not like to have fired it. I should say, the pistol was not loaded by an experienced person.

By the Court. Supposing there had been no shot in the pistol, but only the quantity of powder I saw, and the wadding, fired close to lieutenant Talbot's head, serious consequences must, I think, have followed.

H. P. Burn. I am lieutenant and adjutant 1st Regiment Native Infantry, which was at Delhi in April last; I know Mrs. Ramsay by sight, but know not what country woman she is, nor what countryman Mr. Ramsay is; he did belong to the 8th Regt N. I. On the 9th April I was dining at our mess, when shortly before 9 o'clock a person entered, dressed in military clothes. I saw the hands pointed towards lieutenant Talbot, and heard the noise like the click of a pistol twice, but I did not observe a pistol. Lieutenant Corner jumped up, and both fell to the ground. When down, I observed a pistol in her right hand, and heard her say "how dare you seize me? I am Mrs. Ramsay." Some time after Mrs. Ramsay had left the room, the pistols were sealed up, and delivered to my care. I went with brigadier Cartwright to captain Teulon's, to report what had happened, and with him to lieutenant colonel Tapp. We all went to lieutenant Ramsay's, and, on getting near the house, captain Teulon went into the compound, and we met a servant; Mr. Ramsay asked who was there? he came out and met us; captain Teulon lead him towards the road, and said the brigadier wished to speak to him. He asked what was the matter, and captain Teulon replied, that something unpleasant had occurred. I do not recollect clearly, but I think after he had

been told about pistols, or that Mrs. Ramsay had gone to the mess with pistols, he asked if the pistol had gone off. I am not positive as to this. When we got into the road, Mr. Ramsay was asked if he knew where Mrs. Ramsay had gone, he said he did not know, but that she went out, saying, she would be revenged on lieutenant Talbot. It did escape my memory, but it was brought to my recollection while before the Grand Jury, that when asked if he knew what she had done, he replied he did not, however he approved of what she had intended or what she had done. After this conversation, brigadier Cartwright said, he would put Mr. Ramsay in restraint, as he considered him an accessory before the fact; Mr. Ramsay replied he had nothing to do with it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turlon. I did not recollect this till a question was put to me before the Grand Jury. I should have had a better recollection, in all probability, if this trial had come on sooner.

C. E. Trevelyan. I am a civil servant on the Bengal establishment. I am acquainted with the cantonments of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry—it is called Ragespore, and is in the centre division of the Delhi district, within two miles of Delhi, and under the same jurisdiction. On a Saturday, in April, I dined at the mess of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry. I sat near lieutenant Corner. I observed, a person holding a pistol in both hands, pointed towards the head of an individual. I thought at first it was a joke. I observed a malignant smile upon the countenance of the person. I saw the flash of the flint, and heard the click. I saw lieutenant Corner jump up, and push the person over; while on the ground, I heard her say, "unhand me Sir, unhand me; I am Mrs. Ramsay, how dare you?" She was put sitting in a chair, when she abused the pistol for not going off, exclaiming, "oh the vile pistol." She said she would sacrifice five thousand lives, to take his. When asked, how she knew where lieutenant Talbot was, she said, she looked through the cheeks at the end of the room, and saw his "ugly face." When the pistols were being examined, she said, "they are well loaded, I put, either 32 or 35," witness did not know which, "grains of buck-shot in them, I took them out of the punkah." When

told, that if the pistol had gone off, she would have killed many others, she said she did not care. There was six fingers, loading in one pistol—wet powder in the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I remember perfectly all I have now mentioned. I do not know whether it was 32, 35 or 36 grains of shot she mentioned. From what she said, the impression on my mind was, that she had put that number in each pistol. The malignant fiendish smile, made an impression which has never since left my mind. My idea was notwithstanding that it was a joke. Till the fire came from the flint I did think it was a joke. The smile was as if she had accomplished her object. I have no doubt I saw the sparks come from the flint. The pistol was held in both hands. When on the ground I saw a pistol in both hands, but not before. I did see her before upon the floor move her hand towards her waist; this was I think before lieutenant Corner jumped up. I did not see her produce a second pistol. I sat on the same side of the table on which Mrs. Ramsay stood, perhaps four chairs removed from her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I did not see the charge drawn, but one of the pistols had a loading of six fingers. I do not think it could have been loaded by an experienced person except to effect some desperate purpose. I think it was dangerously loaded.

David Lester Richardson. I know Mr. Ramsay; I do not know what countryman he is. I was at school with him at Brighton for about two years. I do not know his parents. I have seen Mrs. Ramsay once; I do not know what countrywoman she is. I believe Mr. Ramsay's father to be a wine merchant in the city of London.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I knew Mr. Ramsay in 1812 and 1813. I think him a quiet inoffensive man, certainly.

C. J. Mainwaring. I belong to the 1st Regt N. I. I was at the mess on the evening of this transaction. Shortly after dinner I saw a person enter the room dressed in a foraging cap and blue coat. I took no notice, but in a couple of minutes after I saw lieutenant Corner spring up and bear her to the ground. After she had been placed in the chair, some one remarked, it was lucky the pistol did not go off, upon which she

observed "oh that vile pistol! I would have sacrificed (some number of lives) to have taken his." I had charge of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay on their passage down from Delhi to Calcutta, and during the passage I have heard her say "I wish I had scattered his brains upon the table." This was one evening on the bank of the river, talking to her husband. She also said, "his life will never be safe, I will have it yet, and if I die my brother —" here she stopped. Lieutenant Ramsay has said to me that he did not see why he should be put in restraint, for she told her intentions to others as well as himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. The conversation I have spoken to as having heard, was on the banks of the river; Mrs. Ramsay must have known, I was within hearing distance. I was sitting a few yards behind them.

Fuckerman Meeter proved to having found some shot on the floor of the mess room of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, on the morning of the 10th April, which he delivered to lieutenant Fisher. It did not clearly appear in what part of the room, the shot was found.

Mr. R. Marlinton. I am acquainted with Mrs. Ramsay. I have known her for several years. My acquaintance began at Cheltenham, where she was, like myself, for a short time. I never heard her say what countrywoman she was. She speaks both English and French fluently. I have only spoken to her in English,—she speaks English like a native.

I have corresponded with her, I look at this paper, it is in French. I always corresponded with her in English. I cannot speak positively as to this being her writing, but I should take it to be her's rather than any one else's. I can judge best from the signature, I think it looks like her's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I have known Mrs. Ramsay for several years; she has lived occasionally in my house. I have seen her frequently. I never saw any thing in her to the contrary a humane disposition. I could not suppose she would be guilty of a deliberate murder.

By the Court. If any one had asked me out of court, and not on my oath, I should say Mrs. Ramsay was an English woman, but I have no authority for it. I knew both her former husbands, Doctors O'Neil and Pattison. Her maiden name

was, I understand, Liddington. She had a sister, a charming young woman, who died in this country; she came out with Doctor and Mrs. O'Neil from London, where I know she had been at school. I should have acted upon this signature as Mrs. Ramsay's if to an English letter.

Mrs. M. Benny. I know Mrs. Ramsay; I have heard my parents say, she was born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and that she was a sister of mine. I do not know where she was born, as she is an elder sister of mine.

H. T. Tapp. I am lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, which was quartered at Delhi in April last. I remember two officers coming to me that night. I went towards the bungalow of Mr. Ramsay, with lieutenant Burn, capt. Teulon, and brigadier Cartwright; the two former went in, by direction of the latter, and returned with Mr. Ramsay. When upon the road, he was asked where Mrs. Ramsay was, and he replied, she was just gone out; it was then inquired, where she had gone to, and he said, she had gone out, saying, she would be revenged upon lieutenant Talbot. He was then told, she had gone out dressed in his clothes, but I think he denied any knowledge of her having been so dressed, and my impression is, that he disclaimed all controul over her actions.

This witness spoke to the confinement of Mrs. Ramsay, and his directions to lieutenant Fisher, at the mess room, to seal the pistols up, and continued,—

On the following day I got the pistols from lieutenant Fisher, and opened them in his presence. I unloaded one of them, and found in it 34 pieces of lead and a heavy charge of fine powder, about three times as much as would be required for an ordinary charge, which I sealed up. I saw what was drawn from the second pistol, it consisted of blotting paper, completely wet, and covered with wet powder.

Identifies the pistols delivered to him by lieutenant Fisher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I found this bit of white cloth round the stock of one of the pistols, No. 2—none on the other.

Edmund Cartwright. I am brigadier commanding at Delhi. I remember the 9th April last. On that night, at about 10 p. m. capt. Teulon and lieutenant Burn came to my house. After consulting, we went to the house of lieutenant col. Tapp

and proceeded with him to the edge of the compound of Mr. Ramsay's house. I then told capt. Teulon and lieutenant Burn to go in and see if he was at home; they did so, and returned with him. I asked Mr. Ramsay if he knew what had passed, and, to the best of my knowledge, he said he did. I was not then aware that he had been informed of what had passed. I asked him if he had made any attempt to prevent his wife leaving his house, and he replied, that she had gone out for an hour or two to take her revenge of lieutenant Talbot, of which he highly approved. I turned round and asked the gentlemen, if they had heard what he said, upon which, he observed, that he did not wish to deny, what he highly approved of. I or colonel Tapp then observed, that he was an accessory before the fact.

Witness identified parcels received from lieutenant colonel Tapp.

Nothing material was elicited in cross-examination.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp identified the parcels, containing the wadding found in both pistols; the powder in No. 1, weighing 106 Troy grains; the shot in Number 1, weighing 670 Troy grains; the 25 grains of shot said to have been found in the mess room of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Cross-examined. I have not put up the powder found in No. 2, which I considered to be much less than in No. 1, owing to its having been wetted.

Peter Teulon. I am a captain in 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and remember going on the night of 9th April to the house of lieutenant Ramsay. I saw him at about 10 o'clock that night in his own compound. I went to his bungalow to ascertain if he was at home. On going in, I met a native whom I asked if he was Mr. Ramsay's servant; he said yes, and I asked if his master was at home, to which he replied in the affirmative, and immediately lieutenant Ramsay called out of the verandah. I told him the brigadier and colonel Tapp wished to speak to him. He came out and asked what had happened; I said the pistol would not go off—nothing more.

This witness corroborated the former evidence, as to the nature of the conversation which followed and said, that after having been directed to see a guard placed over Mr. Ramsay, he went into his bungalow and asked if he had any

fire arms, but without replying to the question, *lieut. Ramsay* asked, how many pistols *Mrs. Ramsay* had with her, and on being informed, *two*, he said he had none in the house.

This witness considered, that one of the pistols in question, if fired close to the head of a person, though containing but an ordinary load of powder, and wadded with blotting paper, would produce fatal consequences.

Doted Sing proved the purchase of the pistols from him, by *Mr. Ramsay*, on the 28th March last.

C. E. Grant, an ensign in the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, proved his having poured water into one of the pistols, on the night of the 9th April last.

Captain Fenton, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and *ensign Mayhew*, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, were called, but proved nothing material.

The Chief Justice refused to allow the deposition of the prisoner *A. Ramsay*, taken before *Mr. Metcalfe* at Delhi, to be read, no proof of it having been given, except as to *Mr. Metcalfe's* handwriting.

The only document of importance read, was the translation of a French letter, which *Lieutenant Williams* proved was brought to him, as officer on guard over *Mrs. Ramsay*, on the 17th of April, by the *havlदार*. It appears, that a note to *Mrs. Ramsay*, had, on the same day, been found in some clothes, which a *dhoby* was taking to her, but it was subsequently forwarded.

The following is the letter which was admitted after the interpreter had been examined for some time as to his competency:—

MY DEAR RAMSAY,—Though your French be not the best in the world, I understand it very well, my friend. God be praised, that *Mr. Metcalfe* is preparing a house for my reception, he is an honest man, he will not exercise against me the military despotism of these low souls. But be that as it may, the time will come, perhaps, when I shall have the satisfaction of exposing the infamy of those who have done me so much harm. I am going to write, my friend, to ask *Mr. Metcalfe* leave that you may be allowed to remain near me, as soon as I am under his protection. They have been so studious here to render my situation painful, that I should pre-

fer by far their erecting a gibet for me, than to remain under the authority of those people: for the little air and light I am allowed to have, I am astonished at being so well in health, for I must not omit to tell you that the room in which I am confined is very small, and without a single window; there are four doors, which I keep shut, the better to shelter myself from the sight of passengers, otherwise I should be shut up again in a cage with the doors open and the guard pacing about on all sides of the veranda, and when the doors are closed, it is impossible for me to write from want of light. With respect to what you have written to me on the subject of the monster *T*. all I can tell you is, that there is nothing like the truth, and if you suspected I denied the fact, you are mistaken, and do me an injustice that I do not deserve. Without doubt, my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out; and if my pistol had been so good as the heart which led me to attempt his days, I should not have missed my aim, I should have had the satisfaction to see his brains fall amongst the sweet meats on the table;—the monster will yet pay me the forfeit of his crime.

I hope, my friend, you have received a small note I have this moment written to you; it is purposely written in English, that *Mr. Ignorance* may see the sentiments, I have imbibed for him. Truly he is a barbarian, and the meanness of his soul shines forth in his countenance; what a difference between this one and the young man, *Mr. Bridge*, of the 62d, who is really a man of honour;—he bears on his forehead the outline of a generous soul, and his manners prove that he is a person well brought up. However, he did his duty without my feeling that he was my jailer: that young man, too, whose name is *Gifford*, has behaved towards me with politeness, and never showed himself desirous of tormenting me uselessly. Be quiet, and do not make yourself uneasy on my account, and believe me that my heart is yours.

Your's very affectionately,

The 17th April. A. L. RAMSAY.

P. S. I prefer writing to you in a language which the "Ignorant" cannot read, because he appears to me very inquisitive and officious.

DEFENCE.

Mr. Turton and *Mr. Clarke* both submitted that no ease had been made out, as to either prisoner, to go to a Jury.

The Chief Justice was of opinion there had.

Mr. Turton, having first obtained permission of the Court read, at her request, the defence of *Mrs. Ramsay*.

My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury.

There are no conceivable circumstances under which a person, not literally devoid of feeling, could stand in the situation from which I now address you, without sensations of the acutest pain!

Dreadful as is the accusation, the consolatory consciousness, even of total innocence, and a confidence of the means whereby to demonstrate it, would not be sufficient to sustain any ordinary mind; under the most soothing and favourable circumstances it would be no easy task for a man, how much less so for a female, to banish from the breast every painful sentiment, and every trembling doubt of the clearance of reputation.

After a long and weary imprisonment, protracted beyond the ordinary period, for the mere personal convenience of my enemies, whilst mine, in the hottest season of the year, and my confinement within the walls of a prison, were considered unworthy of notice, I at length appear before you, to defend myself from this charge; a woman, and of that class of my sex, among whom such atrociousness of conduct as is imputed to me, is rare. I am yet covered with the suspicion of a crime, though actually innocent of any criminal intention, and in a state so helpless, from the nature of the charge, that I am compelled to rest my acquittal on the deficiency and discrepancy of the testimony given to you on the part of the prosecution; I can have no witnesses of my own, because the motive which actuated me in the overt act of my alledged offence, can be known only to my Maker and myself, so that no mortal can depose to its nature, or enable you, from a knowledge of my thoughts, to estimate its harmlessness or its criminality.

You are well aware, gentlemen of the Jury, that my defence must be prepared in anticipation, for no opportunity is given to me to comment upon the testimony after it has been given in this Court. Under circumstances at once so

disadvantageous and so painful, and with a mind harrassed, and spirits depressed by an unusually protracted and perhaps unjustifiable imprisonment, I am compelled to leave much of my defence, Gentlemen of the Jury, to the suggestions of your own breasts, and the legal peculiarities of my case to be elucidated by his Lordship.

On your discrimination and judgment, depends the character and the life of an unfortunate and friendless woman, in a case where the whole point in issue turns upon the mere intention of her mind!

In the established character of a British Judge and a British Jury, rests my conviction, that I shall not be pronounced guilty of the imputed crime, if you entertain a single doubt of the malevolence of my intention.

I shall entreat your patience while I detail to you, with all possible brevity, the particulars which incited me to make an apparent attempt on the life of *Mr. Talbot*, though, in reality, I neither did, nor meditated any thing by which that life could have been placed in jeopardy. He had grossly and wantonly insulted me, in the absence of my husband, and while I was by that husband's desire in the fullest reliance on *Mr. Talbot's* friendship and honor, unsuspectingly soliciting his assistance in regard to such difficulties as naturally occur to a lady, left to manage her own household affairs, when she has not been well prepared for such an emergency.

That *Mr. Talbot* should, at all hazards, deny the atrocity with which I charged him, knowing, as he did, that to confess it would be his ruin, and attended by the loss of his commission, is not a circumstance that will startle any Jury; but it would indeed have been a most unusual and most insane proceeding, for a lady to have fabricated such a charge against a gentleman, when if there were a possibility of keeping it from transpiring at all, without danger to her fame, silence would have been the most natural course for female delicacy and apprehension to have adopted. Accordingly, as long as I thought that I had sufficient security against a renewal of the indecency in the solemnly pledged honor of *Mr. Talbot*, that on condition of my ever looking his first offence, no future act of his should deviate from that respect which he ac-

knowledge was my due, I buried his transgression in my own bosom, and would there have retained it from the knowledge of my husband; but when a second, and yet greater outrage was attempted, and when I could not but see that my indulgent forgiveness had been misconstrued, I put it to yourselves, gentlemen, to say, whether I had any option left, but to endeavour to bring him to public punishment.

Upon charges then duly exhibited against him by my husband, Mr. Talbot was arraigned before a general court martial, and by that tribunal, it need not surprise you, gentlemen, to learn, that he was acquitted, though the acquittal would surprise you were you to peruse the evidence.

Unhappily, to a great extent for my cause, the forms of our criminal law, as I am told, will not admit of the proceedings of the tribunal being here produced in evidence; but the world shall behold them yet, whatever my fate may be, and if in now pronouncing them most illegal, in many respects, and most unjust to me in all, I am giving them a character which they do not deserve, then let my name be doubly branded with the guilt of wilful falsehood, added to that, of an attempt at wilful murder!

For the present, however, let it suffice to inform you, that unfortunately for Mr. Ramsay, who was the senior lieutenant, he was disliked in the higher quarters, and it will not, therefore, surprise you to learn, that he had many enemies in the Regiment, who were anxious to perform the acceptable service of getting him removed.

Mr. Talbot's false and infamous defence, was readily supported, and greedily received! His acquittal left me in a situation most cruelly perplexing, for it left a most injurious, and most unjust doubt upon my virtue, and upon my veracity; and exposed me to the attacks of any libertine who might, in future, choose to insult me by his behaviour. I had failed to call down lawful punishment on him, for an outrage at all times so extremely difficult for a woman to substantiate by legal testimony; accordingly, I determined, but without the aid of calm deliberation, to revenge my wrongs in the only manner left open to me, by exciting his fears, and exposing him to ridicule and contempt! whilst by the instilment of terror! terror of per-

sonal risk! In the minds of persons so ungenerously disposed, I secured to myself that future protection which I had sought for in vain at the hands of a court martial. With that view, I publicly, and unreservedly declared, that I would be revenged upon Mr. Talbot, and I sought him in such a manner, and apparently with such a view, as could leave little or no doubt that I considered the life of my gross and wanton insulter as no more than a sufficient expiation of his offence, and that an easily procured acquittal, by a military tribunal, should not have the effect of wholly screening him from penalty.

I am prepared to acknowledge, gentlemen of the Jury, upon a calmer reflection than that which the state of my mind, upon the promulgation of the sentence, permitted, that the method I adopted was a foolish and a vain one; but I am caudally opening to your impartial minds the motives which swayed me in the first instance.

You will not, nor can the law condemn me, for now, admitting the impropriety of what I did, it, at the time of doing it, I meditated nothing unlawful or dangerous, nor any thing but what then appeared to me a justifiable means for securing my peace of mind and my personal safety.

You will probably have heard from the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, as was correctly sworn at Delhi, that one of the pistols I carried was loaded with both powder and shot, and which was never drawn from my belt, and that the other certainly contained a charge of powder in the barrel, but not of priming, of which it had none; these points I do not deny, as I shall explain to you, they formed an essential part of my design, and that design was harmless; had I gone with empty pistols, I was sensible that the effect I meditated could not be obtained. On the contrary, an act so obviously harmless would have been followed by ridicule; and would have been probably considered as giving confirmation to the foul accusations of my enemy. I, therefore, deemed it necessary, to the success of my design, to take care that there should be no doubt of my seriousness, from any want of apparent means to effect my supposed intention; but that I took care there should be, in reality, no chance of personal mischief accruing to Mr. Tal-

shot, will have abundantly manifested, by the whole of the evidence brought forward against me.

One pistol was fully loaded, the other had nothing but a charge of powder, without priming, nor had it shot; some shot similar to those with which I had loaded the other pistol, I took with me in my hand, and the moment of making my attack on Mr. Talbot, threw it on the ground, for the purpose of inducing the belief, that the shot had accidentally fallen out; the two pistols I carefully distinguished by a mark, the one unloaded, with a small piece torn off my handkerchief,—you will have heard, that there was no priming in the weapon which I used, and that no shot was found in it, when examined.

Will it be believed, gentlemen, that if I had really meditated injury to Mr. Talbot, there would have been a distinguishing mark on the two pistols, or that one pistol would not have retained its charge, as well as the other!

It was fully proved in evidence, that though fire came from the flint, the pistol did not go off; that I snapped it frequently. Again, if I really meditated injury, should I not, upon the failure of the first pistol, have had recourse to the second? There is not a particle of proof,—there cannot be, because it would be opposed to the fact, that I tried the second pistol, or attempted to do so.

Every one of these important circumstances is at total variance with a criminal design; I believe, I may say, that his Lordship will give it to you as law, (I have been since so advised,) that the present indictment cannot be sustained by the Act under which it is said to be framed, if it appear evident, that the weapon employed, was in such a state, as to render it impossible for any harm to ensue.

You will have heard, that after I was seized by the officers in the mess-room, I repeatedly declared my intention to have taken the life of Mr. Talbot, for the injury which he had done me. I even wrote to my husband in a foreign language to that effect, knowing it must go through the officer of the guard, whose suspicion I wished to awaken, by the unusual manner of addressing him in French, which I knew would be sent to the brigadier, from his inability to

allow it to pass, not knowing its meaning.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I broadly admit the fact, I did so, both before and after; to my enemies, and to my friends; it being as I have already explained to you a part of my design. But, Gentlemen, if it were otherwise, and such had really been my intention, these declarations would not justify a verdict of guilty, in the event of your being convinced that the means I adopted to carry the intent into execution were not *wholly adequate* to the supposed end in view.

The intent to kill is only to be considered, in reason, with reference to the adequacy of the means employed to effect it; but if the intent exist on inferred grounds, the guilt is not incurred in law, unless the means are adequate to carry it into execution. Accordingly, if we can suppose a person to have so little knowledge of fire-arms as to present an empty gun at another with the desire and belief that it *might* be the means of killing or maiming him; the mere avowal of that motive, however sincerely made, could not bring the matter within the statute, because of the obvious futility of the means; and, on a like principle, though the gun should be *charged*, yet, if there be a manifest impediment to its doing any injury by its going off, or if its contents be such as to be incapable of doing the mischief the statute contemplates, owing to the nature of those contents, or any other sufficient cause,—in none of such cases, will the mere expression of an evil intent, warrant a verdict of guilty; for in such circumstances there is *essentially no overt act*; and the criminality is considered limited to the mere mental desire, for which our laws recognize no punishment! As to the declarations, themselves, which I am stated to have made, I was too ignorant of law to imagine, that I stood in any actual danger from the *imputation* of a purpose, which, in reality I never meditated.

I conceived the best thing for me to do was, to impress all who heard me, with a belief that Mr. Talbot owed his escape rather to my mismanagement, than to the innocence of my intention.

Any other construction of what I said, after my seizure, can only be made by

doing some violence to the course of human nature; for, generally speaking, a designing *murderer*, on finding his purpose balked, would be anxious to clear himself from punishment, by disclaiming the meditation of any felonious act, whereas, my own conscious *guiltlessness* of such atrocity, rendered me unapprehensive of *any peril to myself*, from such an avowal as, at the period in question, I considered it expedient to make.

Before I conclude my defence, gentlemen, allow me one word as to my husband, be your opinion of me what it may; in my acts, *he* had no *participation*. All I did was without concert or communication with him; for *them* I alone am, in justice, *responsible*. My threats he may have heard; but of my designs, he was in total ignorance, until after I was seized in the mess room. I have now little to add on the subject of my own conduct; for which, however culpable, I have already severely suffered in an imprisonment, unnecessarily protracted beyond all example.

Two points must be plain to you; first, that I did not injure Mr. Talbot; secondly, that the pistols were not in a state to injure him by the pulling of their triggers. For a third point, namely, that I had no intention to injure him, you have my solemn declaration, supported by the proof of the two former circumstances.

My intention, gentlemen of the Jury, to you can never be more, than matter of conjecture; THAT must be buried in my own breast. I most *solemnly* deny the intent, with which I am charged in this indictment.

Will you, upon conjecture! conjecture! only, and directly opposed to the total inadequacy of the means I employed, consign me to an ignominious death, which must inevitably *follow* your verdict of guilty!

From his Lordship you will have the law of the case clearly stated to you, and the evidence commented on with just discrimination; he will unfold to you the many doubtful points of the case, and he will impress upon you, gentlemen, that of all these doubts I am entitled to the benefit, in the consideration of your verdict; to him then I leave this most essential part of my cause, and to

the disposal of a British Jury, I fearlessly entrust my life.

On Mr. Ramsay being called upon for his defence, he read as follows:—

May it please your Lordship and Gentlemen of the Jury,

Placed at the criminal bar of this Court on an accusation which affects my life, I feel well assured, that my case will meet with a thorough and most unbiased investigation, when you reflect that on the verdict which you shall give will depend my being absolved from this charge, or sentenced to an ignominious death.

Gentlemen, in the observations which I am about to make, I am desirous of pointing your attention to three distinct considerations,—

1st,—The credibility to which the evidence adduced against me is entitled.

2dly,—If you should consider the whole, or any part, of that evidence credible, then how far it supports the charge.

And lastly, what circumstances there are in my favor, which tend to establish my innocence.

Gentlemen, the first consideration, which relates to the credibility to which the evidence for the prosecution is entitled, is, under the very peculiar circumstances of this case, one of its most important features. The evidence against me is solely confined to certain expressions, which it is alleged that I uttered; and on these expressions you are called upon to put a construction, which is to lead you to the conclusion of my guilt. How much therefore ought to depend on the accuracy with which the expressions are repeated, on the time at which they were uttered, the manner with which they were delivered, and the previous circumstances or conversation which called them forth. Every one of these circumstances will alter, or affect the real meaning of the party who is accused; and those therefore, who undertake to repeat the expressions should not only have the most perfect accuracy of recollection, but should have had the most perfect coolness and self-possession when the conversation passed, and be devoid of bias through the whole progress of the affair. Now, gentlemen, I will undertake to prove to you, from the evidence which has already been adduced, that the witnesses for the prosecution are

members of a party which exists against me, and cannot, therefore, be devoid of bias, and that you, therefore, should receive their testimony with a caution, proportionate to the probability of their being influenced by this party feeling, and to the accuracy which this case requires.

I will not, gentlemen, detain you by a recapitulation of the circumstances, which led to the court martial of lieutenant Talbot, nor by dwelling on the occurrences connected with it; I will only ask you to recall them to your remembrance, and judge to what an extent the party against me proceeded, when I preferred voluntarily resigning the service, which was my sole support, to enduring any longer the persecutions to which I was subject. Let me also remind you of the unexampled manner in which this prosecution has been conducted, and of the unprecedented length of imprisonment which I have suffered.

In April last this transaction occurred, and in twenty-one days my wife and I were sent off in custody to Calcutta. We arrived here on the 24th of June, and the Sessions began on the 27th of July, when we ought to have been tried. But although no time was lost in consigning us to a prison, yet the witnesses for the prosecution were not to be hurried or inconvenienced. True it is, that they were on the spot, and could have been dispatched at the same time that we were; but had we been acquitted, we should then have escaped protracted confinement, and had we been condemned, we should have been saved the torments of suspense. Neither of these alternatives suited the tender mercies of our prosecutors;—a bonus too was to be held out to the witnesses, for the good work they had in hand, and this was found, in favoring them with a visit to Calcutta, amid the festivities of its cold season, its theatre, and re-unions, and saving them from the damps and dulness of the rains. Gentlemen, this language is severe, but not too severe if merited, and that it is merited, I can offer you proof almost equal to mathematical demonstration.

It must be admitted, that as all the witnesses were on the spot, that they could have been dispatched, and might have arrived at the same time with us. It must be admitted, that this was not done and, therefore, that we have suffered five months, unnecessary imprison-

ment. But to prove to you that the whole was premeditated and designed, I will now tell you, that Mr. Metcalf, the magistrate, who placed us in custody, who took the examinations, who had all the witnesses before him, who was on the spot where the transaction occurred, and who had the power, and whose duty it was to commit us for trial, did not do so. But he sent us to the Calcutta magistrate for final examination and committal—to a magistrate 1000 miles off, and from whom he was keeping back the witnesses. Mark now the skilful artifice—had we been committed for trial, we could have demanded our trial, and in the absence of witnesses must have been acquitted; but by being committed for further examination, we could not demand a trial, and the Court, (as only one session had elapsed,) would not interfere with the magistrate by discharging us on bail. Couple these circumstances together, not only our unnecessary detention but the legal subtlety by which the magistrate secured his object, giving us a cruel and protracted imprisonment, and gratifying his witnesses with a winter in Calcutta, and ask yourselves, if you can believe that the case for the prosecution is so pure from prejudice, so free from bias, that you can receive evidence of conversations, (which of all classes of evidence is the most difficult and delicate) without a suspicion of its having been strained or perverted. I may be told that these complaints are misplaced, that they come not within your cognizance, and that there is a quarter which can afford redress. No doubt, gentlemen, there is a quarter that *can*, but the question is, whether it *will*. In the mother country there is but one person who can do no wrong, but in this, her colony, this royal privilege seems to be enjoyed by all who hold place, or are connected with power. But though I should call in vain for redress on those who could afford it, I shall not call in vain on a British Jury to bear my persecutions in mind, and to pause ere they place implicit credence, on the purity of evidence, produced by prosecutors, who have shown such a contempt for law, and avidity for oppression. Gentlemen, should it be your opinion that the memory of the witnesses cannot be so tenacious as to enable them to detail correctly all that I uttered so many months ago, or if you believe

it possible that their statements may be affected by any bias which they entertain, I feel that I have a right to demand my acquittal on *these grounds*, and to say, that you ought not to find me guilty by putting a construction on my language, unless the *whole* of what I said, the *manner* in which it was uttered, and the *circumstances* which led to it, have been *wholly and unvarnishedly* detailed to you; and, gentlemen, of how much importance to me was it, that a trial on which I was only to be affected by the evidence of conversations depending on the accuracy of recollection, should have taken place at the earliest possible period after the event? Gentlemen, should you be of opinion, that the whole, or any part of the evidence adduced against me, is so free from all suspicion of bias, that you can safely pronounce a verdict upon it, I have to intreat your attention to the second consideration, of how far the evidence tends to support the charge.

I need scarcely remind you, gentlemen, that all evidence is divided into two classes, positive and circumstantial; and that while decisions founded on positive evidence must depend solely on our reliance on the veracity of the witnesses, in circumstantial evidence we are obliged to reason on facts, and from that reasoning to arrive at the conclusion of the innocence or guilt of the party accused. Hence it is, that verdicts founded on circumstantial evidence are more liable to be erroneous than those which depend on positive swearing, for while both are equally dependant on the veracity of the witnesses, a verdict given on circumstantial evidence, involves the further difficulty, that the Jury should have reasoned correctly on the facts, and that the conclusion at which they have arrived is just. But, gentlemen, if the difficulty of drawing a correct inference is inseparable from that class of evidence called circumstantial, how much more must it be increased, when the inference is to be drawn *not* from *acts* done, *not* from *facts* proved, but *merely* from *expressions uttered*. This is precisely my case; no attempt is made to charge me with any act which could lead you to suppose that I was participating in what had occurred; but it is alleged, that when I was taken into custody, I uttered certain expressions, from which you are to suppose, that I had done certain acts,

from which acts, had they been proved, you might have inferred my guilt? Now, had it been substantiated before you, that I had prepared the clothes, the pistols, or the ammunition, that I had given any orders respecting them, or put them in Mrs. Ramsay's way; had it been proved to you, that I had been making any inquiries where lieutenant Talbot might be found that evening; had it been shown that I had been assisting my wife to put on the uniform, or had been with her just before she went out, or that I was on the watch, or waiting for her return; all these are circumstances from which you might infer that I was accessory to her proceedings. But the extraordinary feature in the evidence for this prosecution is, that no attempt has been made to show that I did any act, from which an inference of my guilt could be drawn, and yet had I done any thing, how easy would it have been to have proved it. Taken immediately into custody as I was, removed from my house and servants, my prosecutors, on the spot, with unlimited power, and every facility of sifting the affair. Gentlemen, with regard to the expressions which it is alleged that I uttered, I confess my inability to detail to you what I may have said. My memory may not be so tenacious as that of the witnesses who have appeared against me; but as I cannot recall to my mind what I uttered, I will not make the attempt. But this I will affirm before my God and my country, that innocent as I am of the offence imputed to me, no expression escaped me, from which an impartial person would for one moment infer my guilt. I may have said that I was not surprised at what I was told Mrs. Ramsay had done, for I knew that she considered herself to have been grossly injured, and that she felt it deeply. If I had been asked, I may have said that Mrs. Ramsay had threatened to be revenged on Mr. Talbot, and is there any thing to astonish us in such a threat by an angry and injured woman? Are not threats of this kind constantly in the mouths of all who are weak in body, and irritated in mind, from the beaten child to the helpless female, as if the utterance of them soothed their passion, and consoled their feebleness? I ask you all, gentlemen, as men who know human life, whether if you had heard a woman in a passion make use of such a threat, whether it would have

struck you as any thing more than a proof of her being highly irritated? If then, the witnesses have spoken true, and you believe that I said this, or any thing else to the like effect, it amounts merely to the admission of having heard an irritated woman make use of threats; and is it therefore to be inferred, that I must have aided her in carrying these threats into execution, and THAT in the absence of all attempt to prove one single act done by me, to further her attempt?—Gentlemen, all circumstantial evidence must also be inferential, but this would be inferential evidence, without one circumstance to support it. Find me guilty, and you must not allow for the possibility of the forgetfulness or bias of the witnesses. Find me guilty, and you must not allow for the surprize and confusion in which a man must be involved, when arrested, and told that his wife has been attempting to commit murder. Find me guilty, and you must put a construction on words alledged to have been uttered at such a moment, and which construction is to consign me to the scaffold, amid a total absence of proof of any one act having been done by me from which my guilt could be inferred. But it cannot be, for I will boldly affirm that no British Jury on such evidence ever did, as I confidently hope they never will, send a fellow-creature to the scaffold.

Gentlemen, I have now arrived at the last point for your consideration, which is, what there is in the evidence and case offered by the prosecutors, which tends to negative the charge which they have made against me. When a man is charged with being an accessory before the fact, it would naturally be presumed, that his accusers would attempt to show, that some act had been done by him, which assisted the principal in the commission of the offence. But no act of any sort or kind has been imputed to me; and I have, therefore, nothing to prove, nothing to negative. I have nothing to prove, because if my whole conduct of that day, and the preceding one, were laid before you, how could it prove, that I did not do some act to aid the attempt, when the prosecutors themselves have not charged me with any act: nor have I any thing to negative, because no one act is imputed to me, which it would behoove me to prove, that I did not do.

Gentlemen, when the evidence is so meagre and unsatisfactory; when the case made against me is so devoid of facts, either positive or circumstantial, I have, on that ground, a right to demand my acquittal; but how much stronger does that right become, when the charge is in itself most improbable. The more improbable the charge, the more convincing ought the evidence to be; but you are now called on to pronounce me guilty of a crime, so monstrous as to be almost incredible, on evidence, which at best ought only to lead to dismissal, but which is devoid of that proof, on which only conviction ought to be founded.

Gentlemen, the crime of which I am accused may justly be ranked amongst the worst, if not the worst of which human nature is capable. The impulse of passion, or the fear of detection, may palliate the offence of the murderer; but I freely admit that no excuse, no palliation could be found for me, had I deliberately planned the assassination of a fellow creature by the hand of another person. But in this case the crime would be still more monstrous, for the hand I must have employed was that of a female, and that female my wife. It would have been not only a refinement on cruelty, but have betrayed an utter abandonment of every feeling or tie of pity, or of tenderness. The head which could have conceived such a plan must have been callous to crime, and the heart which yielded to it, enamoured of enormity. Gentlemen, bring it home to yourselves; imagine, if you can, what your own feelings would be, if you knew that a fellow creature was to be cut off from existence, waiting in his house in quiet expectation for the moment when the deed was to be done, and knowing that the hand which was to perpetrate it was your wife's, and that without a possibility of detection; I ask you if the mind of the man, who could devise and await the completion of such a scheme must not have been under some fiendish influence, and, as it were, abandoned to the devil. That such things have been, cannot be denied, but their occurrence has been rare,—most rare. Still more rare among Englishmen,—unexampled among British officers—unprecedented in the present age. Are not these observations just? I make them without shrinking, and I affirm here, in the face of this

crowded court, that if this charge be true, that I sent forth my wife to assassinate lieutenant Talbot, I must be a monster unparalleled in the annals of my country, my profession, or the present age. Conscious of my innocence, I adopt the strongest language I can find, and if I knew of more forcible expressions, I would select them as readily as I would utter them boldly.

Gentlemen, the enormity of the offence must, to a certain extent, weaken the probability of its having been committed, by a person of my station and profession, and it, therefore, demands that the evidence against me should be unimpeachable, decisive, and convincing. It is for you to say whether, under the prejudice of party feeling, and the established persecution of unnecessary imprisonment, you believe that the evidence of the prosecutors is untainted by bias. It is for you to say whether that evidence is decisive, which is unsupported by facts, and is a mere inference from conversations. And it is for you to say, whether evidence tainted by bias, and doubtful, because inferential, is sufficiently convincing to induce you to convict me of a crime, which is improbable from its enormity. But though it was my duty to point your attention to the utter failure of the case adduced against me, yet must I once more protest my entire innocence, in the full reliance on which, I with confidence await your verdict.

The Chief Justice having stated the nature of the indictment against the prisoners. Ann Louisa Ramsay and Allan Ramsay, observed, that upon the law of the case there was no difficulty, for to support the charge it was necessary that the pistol should be so loaded, that it went off it would have effected the intention, and that it was natural to expect that it would have gone off on pulling the trigger; therefore, in the case of Mrs. Ramsay, before the Jury could find her guilty, they must be satisfied of two points—first that she did actually make the attempt to discharge a pistol—secondly that the pistol was so loaded as she might have expected it to have gone off, in which case it would have done George Richard Talbot some grievous bodily harm. With reference to Allan Ramsay, there was the fact of the other prisoner having been

his wife, and the Jury should, before conviction, be satisfied that he knew the particular intention of his wife, and that he might, but did not, prevent her from attempting it. A great deal that he should otherwise have had to comment upon, his Lordship said, would now require no remark from him, in consequence of the line of defence adopted by Mrs. Ramsay, in which she had admitted so much of the circumstances, that he could not, with any degree of benefit to the case or assistance to the Jury, go over the evidence which referred to them; and he would, therefore, be the better enabled to draw their attention to those points in the case, which remained, and which were controverted by the defence, and which would require the most anxious and painful consideration. It appeared, that Mr. Talbot was on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, and was in the habit of going to their house, and that, on one occasion, a familiarity took place, which was resisted; but on an explanation having taken place, it was forgiven, on a solemn promise that it should not be repeated. That in August, the visits of lieutenant Talbot, to the house of Mrs. Ramsay, were interdicted, upon which occasion, he spoke of what had formerly occurred, which, as was natural, became the subject of conversation, and a court martial upon lieutenant Talbot took place, upon a charge, that he had behaved himself improperly towards the wife of his friend; that in his defence, he charged her with grossly improper conduct, and that he was acquitted; that there was a good deal of bickering and ill blood in the Regiment, and that bad feeling existed amongst the officers. All this, his Lordship said, was in evidence, and he only referred to it as the sole ground upon which to rest the malicious feelings of Mrs. Ramsay towards lieutenant Talbot. It further appeared, that on 9th April, a number of persons were present at the mess of the 1st Regiment N. I. and the account given by them of what passed on the occasion, his Lordship thought was marvelously consistent; he recapitulated the substance of it, and said that the most material point in it for the consideration of the jury, was as to her having been seen to put her hand to her waist, from which she might have perhaps taken a second pistol, as was partly the impression of one

of the witnesses; he then briefly stated what had been proved as to the loading of the pistols, the expressions used by Mrs. Ramsay, and the French letter which had been put in for the purpose of showing that she admitted to her husband that it was her intention to have destroyed lieutenant Talbot.

With respect to Mrs. Ramsay, this was the most material evidence, and his Lordship did not know that he had omitted to state any thing which might assist the Jury in giving the case a proper consideration, or be of the least benefit to Mrs. Ramsay herself; it remained for him to apply it to the two points upon which the Jury should be satisfied before they convicted. His Lordship would here relieve the case entirely of the second pistol, for the evidence as to that rested upon what had been stated by lieutenant Corner, and seeing the small share of knowledge even he had of it, and the great confusion which must at the time have prevailed, he did not think the Jury could safely conclude that any attempt was made with that pistol; the question would, therefore, resolve itself into this, was the pistol presented at lieutenant Talbot's head and snapped, so loaded that it might naturally have been expected to have gone off; for there could be no doubt, if it were so loaded, of Mrs. Ramsay's intention. It was in evidence, that in that pistol there was powder and paper, but there was none as to its having been primed, and his Lordship was of opinion it might be safely concluded, that when that pistol was taken from Mrs. Ramsay there was in it no shot: upon one of the pistols was a white rag, and on this point he was afraid to suggest any use it could have been, other than what Mrs. Ramsay had stated in her defence. It was true that, if as she stated, there was no priming, the pistol could not have well gone off, and, consequently, it was not so charged as to support the indictment.

The facts his Lordship said which left the whole matter in difficulty were, that no witness spoke to having seen sparks, when the click of the pistol was first heard; there might have been none, and the very act of snapping, and of readjusting the hammer and cock, might have thrown out the powder,—on the contrary, if sparks had been seen, as were on the

second occasion, the inference would naturally have been, that the pistol was not primed, or so prepared as to do the mischief intended. As to the shot, he thought it very doubtful, if any had been in the pistol, and this would have been most material, but for other circumstances. These were the considerations, which, in his Lordship's opinion, left the case so doubtful, that the Jury would have to go into other circumstances, to see if the probabilities were in favour of the pistol's having been so loaded as to support the charge; and the first which presented itself was, that the other pistol was properly prepared, so that the probable inference, in the absence of other circumstances, would be, that the mischief was really intended to have been done; but there was this which should, by no means, be forgotten, that one of the pistols was marked with a white rag, and that it was the one which was snapped, and in which no priming or shot was found. This fact gave rise to a doubt which the Jury would have to consider—why it was so marked; Mrs. Ramsay said it was to show the pistol which was harmlessly loaded, but upon that the Jury would have to decide.

The second circumstance was the shot found, and his Lordship was of opinion, that there could be little doubt it was brought into the room by Mrs. Ramsay, whether in the pistol or not; but he did not think it a material fact that the Jury should determine that it remained in the pistol after the first snapping; for, upon the evidence, he thought the powder and wadding would have been sufficient to do the mischief; but it was by no means immaterial to consider whether or not it had been in the pistol at all. Mrs. Ramsay said she took it into the room in her hand and threw it on the floor, and that such was a part of her plan. If this were true it would show she had no hostile purpose; on the contrary if the shot had been put into the pistol, it would show that her intention were deadly.

The third circumstance his Lordship observed, was with reference to the words spoken at the time of this occurrence by Mrs. Ramsay, which he read to the Jury, and explained why the law attached considerable weight to such declarations, observing, at the same time, that the Jury should couple with these words what

she had said in her defence, which, if not true, was certainly a most artful one, and they must remember that she had, explaining them by saying, it was part of her purpose to inatill lieutenant Talbot with terror, to hold him up to ridicule, and that she wanted to impress all present, with a belief, that he owed his life rather to her mismanagement, than to the innocence of her intention; the Jury would have to say, whether the words spoken, were uttered with this intention, or were a full declaration of what her object was.

The next circumstance was the French letter, and there were in it these words, "Without doubt my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out, and if my pistol had been so good as the heart which led me to attempt his days, I should not have missed my aim. I should have had the satisfaction to see his brains fall amongst the sweet-meats on the table; the monster will yet pay me the forfeit of his crime."

This, his Lordship said, was apparently an answer sent to her husband; the offence was a serious one, and it was undoubtedly difficult under such circumstances, to account in any other way, for such expressions, than as an open declaration of her real intention. If it had been written before, it might appear to have been done with the view of frightening, but considering that it was written to her husband, and eight days after the transaction had taken place, it was difficult to attach any other sense to them, than the obvious meaning of the words would imply. Much would depend upon this letter; she had given an explanation of it in her defence, and it was for the Jury, under all the circumstances, to say, whether it was written for the purpose of keeping up terror; if not, and they were of opinion it was giving her real intentions, it would go so far, and still farther; for it would show, that the pistol was really loaded.

The next circumstance, his Lordship said, arose out of what was stated by Mrs. Ramsay coming down the river; it was confirmatory of the letter, and open to the same remarks, and it was, on the whole, more important, perhaps, as showing her feelings at a later date, and the Jury would, therefore, give it their best attention. With respect to her defence, (whether true or false,) was for the Jury,

and not for his Lordship to say; but this he might be allowed to say, that it did suggest such a case as they could not safely come to a conclusion, without considering it with the evidence; it was a story which might probably be true, and they would bestow upon it their most serious consideration.

The Chief Justice remarked, with reference to Mr. Ramsay, that unless the Jury were satisfied of the guilt of Mrs. Ramsay they could not go into the consideration of his case; for if there was no criminal act or intention there could be no accessory. As against Mr. Ramsay, there was the evidence of the Officers, who went to his bungalow, (which his Lordship recapitulated,) beyond which was the fact of Mrs. Ramsay being his wife, and living in the same house; so that if he did know of her intention, he did not, though he might, have attempted to prevent her from putting it into execution—he would therefore be an accessory before the fact; but the Jury must first be satisfied, not only that he knew she did intend to be revenged, but that he knew she went out with the precise intention, on the night of 9th April last. There was beyond all this the fact of the pistols being purchased on the 28th of March, from which the Jury would have to draw their own conclusions.

As far as Mrs. Ramsay was concerned, the Chief Justice urged upon the Jury the necessity of giving the fullest and best attention to what she had stated in her defence, and as for Mr. Ramsay, he suggested the improbabilities which must present themselves, of a man in his situation of life and an officer, being guilty of the base and cruel intention of taking away the life of a brother officer by the hands of a woman, and that woman his own wife, and in conclusion observed, that though not the natural, yet the civil life of the prisoners—all that was worth living for, was in their hands, and he therefore impressed upon them, in the most solemn manner, the necessity of giving to the case the deep and attentive consideration it so much merited.

The Jury after a rather short consultation, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

We observed Lady Grey and Mrs. Chester upon the Bench, during a considerable part of the trial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Tarrachund Bomerjee was indicted for committing wilful and corrupt perjury on the 31st October last, by taking his corporal oath, falsely and maliciously, intending to acquit one Bustumchurn Podar, and thereby discharge one Eshanchunder Chatterjee from a charge of Forgery. The prisoner pleaded *not Guilty*.

The first witness sworn was, David Macfarlane Esq. the Magistrate who merely deposed to the deposition made by the prisoner when examined at the Police Office, as a witness upon oath in the case of Eshanchunder Chatterjee, who was on Saturday last convicted of uttering a forged note for five hundred rupees, with intent to defraud the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Hubberly was next called and stated, that he explained to the prisoner his deposition as given at the Police Office upon oath. The deposition of the prisoner at the Police in the case of Eshanchunder Chatterjee was read to the Jury by the clerk of the Court. It set forth that the prisoner went on the third of Chaitra last from Calcutta to Santipore in company with Eshanchunder Chatterjee, and Juggissore Mullick, the two latter were in partnership, and went to Santipore with five hundred rupees in silver for the purpose of buying cloth, but on arrival, finding it dear they did not purchase any, and Eshanchunder Chatterjee requested the prisoner to go into the Bazar and purchase a Bengal Bank note of the above amount. He accordingly went to the shops of Govind and Ramthon Podars, but not being able to procure a note of the above amount at their shops, he went to Bustumchurn Podar's shop, where the latter sold him one, for Sa. Rs. 501. 8, which turned out to be a forgery, and upon which Eshanchunder Chatterjee was convicted on Saturday last for uttering it with a guilty knowledge of its being forged.

Bustumchurn Podar was then sworn and deposed, that he is a resident of Santipore; he left the latter place for Kishnaghur where he arrived on the 23d Augur last, for the purpose of defending an action brought against him for Sa. Rs. 10,000 respecting some Indigo which he had purchased. He returned to Santipore on the 11th Chaitra last. During his stay at Kishnaghur, he lived at the house of Comol Podar, during which period he never paid a visit to Santipore. He did not see the prisoner at Santipore on the 8th Chaitra last, nor did he ever sell him a Bank of Bengal note for Sa. Rs. 500. He further observed, that his father Ram-

dhone Podar, to whose shop the prisoner stated he went on the 8th Chaitra last, has been dead ten or twelve years. Comol Podar deposed, that Bustumchurn lived with him at Kishnaghur, from the 23d Augur to the 11th Chaitra last, he produced his books in Court, which shewed that on the 4th Chaitra last, Bustumchurn borrowed of him Sa. Rs. 50. Thirteen of which he repaid on the 8th and borrowed twelve pice; and on the 11th Chaitra he repaid witness the balance of 37 Rupees, after which he returned to his house at Santipore. Bustumchurn never remained away from witness house long enough, to go to Santipore and return to Kishnaghur; as the distance each way is seven coss.

The prisoner on being called upon for his defence, observed that no thief would admit he had committed a robbery; there were many ways and means to go from Kishnaghur to Santipore, and back again in a day; when a man has committed a crime, he has no repugnance in repeating it. Juggissore Mullick stated before the Magistrate, that he (the prisoner) had tutored him to say what he did, and thereby perjure himself; and that he was to have thirty rupees for swearing falsely. Eshanchunder Chatterjee stated before the Magistrate, that he received the note from Bustumchurn Podar at B. A. M. consequently it was easy for the latter to return to Kishnaghur in the course of the day.

The prisoner called Juggissore Mullick, but whose proper name is Ramdhone Ghose, as his witness, and on questioning him, the latter observed that he prisoner had tutored him, and that he never went to Santipore nor did he know any thing about the note.

Prisoner to witness—Why did you perjure yourself at the Police?—Because you told me there was no sin in coming forward to perjure myself by saving a Brahmin, of which cast the prisoner is.

Why are you now destroying a Brahmin? I can't help it, truth will preponderate. How much is Bustumchurn to give you for now swearing falsely?

I am now speaking the truth, I am not to get any thing from Bustumchurn. The fruits of my labour in perjuring myself to save you, and Eshanchunder Chatterjee, have been four months imprisonment.

The prisoner during the examination of the witnesses, cross examined the whole of them at considerable length with great ingenuity, and in a manner that surprised the whole Court.—The Chief Justice then charged the Jury, who almost immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Ramdhone Ghose was also indicted upon a similar charge to which he pleaded *Guilty*.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SONS OF ST. ANDREW AT THE TOWN HALL.

Last Wednesday evening the upper long room of the Town Hall was enlivened by a convivial party of Caledonia's Sons with their guests, who met to commemorate the Anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint, after the custom of their neighbours South of the Tweed,—that is, over a good dinner and accompaniments. On the list of Subscribers were 150 names, but only 117 actually sat down, some being unavoidably absent. Among these we may enumerate Sir Edward Barnes, our new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Vice President, and Sir Charles Grey, Chief Justice, who had been invited, but in consequence of cards having been issued three weeks ago for a party at Government House on this very evening, they were prevented from honoring the party with their company. The Buff's band, well known for its excellence, under the guidance of Mr. Kavannah Senr. its master, were in attendance, and occupied the Re-union stage as an Orchestra. At half past seven, dinner being served, Sir John Peter Grant took the chair, supported on his right by Sir John Franks, and on his left by Sir Edward Ryan;—Major Beatson was the Vice President. At dinner people are generally too busy to say or sing any thing worth a Reporter's notice, and so we shall pass over this part of the entertainment in silence, merely observing that the band played a few appropriate pieces, the first of which was "the Blue Bells of Scotland," as soon as the social bubble of a phalanx of Hookas announced that all were wrapped in attention. As soon as the music had ceased, the President, Sir J. P. Grant rose and said;—"Gentlemen, a bumper! I rise to propose to you, to be drunk in solemn silence, the health of our Tutelaf Saint."

He again rose to propose a toast which he was sure all present must anticipate. Did the occasion for which they met allow of any political allusions, a sense of the duty he was then called upon to perform, would certainly prevent him from making any. He would without further preface give "The Duke of St. Andrews;" (loud cheers.) he could bear personal testimony to the excellence of that august Personage, (cheers.) He would beg to give, with all the honors, "The health of the King." (Drunk with rapturous applause, the company standing, while the band played the National Anthem.)

The toast which he was next about to propose, was that which he was sure the company would next expect. "The Land of our Ancestors." It would be impossible to allude to that land without exciting in the bosom of every one, claiming it as his own, the warmest feelings. The eloquent proposer here complimented the sister-kingdoms and then proceeded to draw a parallel between the close sultry climate of "the land we live in," with that of his forefathers, whose cool refreshing breeze he longed to enjoy. He then went on to say;—it was not for the sole purpose of conviviality that they were met, but also for the purpose of more closely cementing that bond of union which has ever united Scotchmen as well at home as in foreign lands, and which prompts them to hold out the assisting hand to a countryman in distress. (cheers.) He would conclude by giving "The Land of Cakes."—Tune. "Could Kail in Aberdeen."

In proposing the fourth toast, the President said, that it would be unnecessary for him to preface it, since the whole population of England had borne testimony to the merits and excellence of the illustrious Lady whose health he was about to give. After a few complimentary observations on the Royal Family, he gave "The Queen and Royal Family." Tune. "Wilt thou be my dearie."

In proposing "The Kirk of Scotland," the President said you will drink this toast as you like it, and will do it that justice to which you think it entitled. (Cries here and there of "The Kirk of Scotland!—the Kirk of Scotland!" which gradually became more general, and the toast was ultimately drank with partial applause.) Tune. "John Anderson my Joe."

In prefacing "The health of the Duke of Sussex," the President said that he proposed the health of an illustrious person as much attached to Scotland by his feelings as by his title of Earl of Inverness. After descending for some time on H. R. H.'s high qualifications, and conciliating and amiable manners, he alluded particularly, as an instance which H. R. H. took in the welfare of Scotland and Scotchmen, to the fact, that he was patron of the Highland Society. The toast was received with enthusiasm, the band striking up "Highland Laddie."

Mr. McDonnell was then called upon for a song, and gave "A plague on these musty old lubbers" with admirable effect.

Without any preface the health of the Governor General was proposed, the band immediately playing, *by some unaccountable accident*, "There's nae luck about the house." We say unaccountable, because in the programme of toasts and tunes, there was placed opposite this toast the tune of "Up and war them a' Willie." Song by Doctor J. Grant.

The President then rose, and, with evidently strong feelings, proposed the health of one of his countrymen, who held a distinguished post in India, who was in every respect estimable as a man, and had ever been an honor to his country. He meant the Earl of Dalhousie. With this Nobleman he coupled the Indian Army, and would not longer delay the company, but give the "Earl of Dalhousie and the Indian Army." Tune. March of the 42nd Regiment."

Mr. Robert Scott Thomson sang "Of all the airs the wind doth blow I dearly love the West."

The President, after a short complimentary address, proposed the health of the Vice President and the Members of Council. Drunk with tumultuous applause, which continued for some moments after the company had been seated. Tune, "Charlie is my Darling," song by Major White. Major Sutherland returned thanks and apologized for the absence of Sir Charles Metcalfe which was unavoidable, and entirely to be ascribed to his not having received an invitation till Monday, when it appeared that he was under a long standing engagement at Government House, for Wednesday.

The President took some shame to himself for sitting so long where he did, without proposing the health of the ladies, which he now begged to do by giving "Lady Dalhousie and the ladies of Scotland" with all the honours. Tune "Highland Mary Ramsay."—Major Beatson returned thanks in a neat and handsome address, in the course of which, adverting to Lord Dalhousie, he said, that he was not only every inch a soldier but every inch a Scotchman.

"The Ladies of the Settlement." Tune "Green grows the rushes O!"—Song by Mr. Turton,—“I've often been asked by prosing souls.”

In proposing the health of the distinguished and eminent persons who had honored the party with their presence, Sir J. P. Grant was restrained by their presence from saying much which he felt, but he could not be prevented from saying, that their urbanity in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to them, could only be surpassed by their inflexible integrity. He would give "Sir John Franks and the bench of Calcutta." Tune "Patrick's Day."

Sir J. Franks rose to return thanks, and expressed himself gratified by the very handsome manner in which his learned friend had introduced the health of his colleagues and himself. He would not attempt to describe the feelings that Sir Charles Grey would entertain on hearing of the highly flattering manner in which the toast just given had been received. He would not attempt it, he said because he feared to do injustice to those feelings which he was certain would be warm, and he only regretted that inevitable circumstances should have interposed to prevent Sir C. Grey from personally enjoying the gratification that he would have enjoyed on the present occasion. As for his honorable colleague, Sir Edward Ryan, he was present, and, therefore, he would leave to himself the expression of his own feelings. The learned judge then indulged in a strain of humour on the supposed breach by St. Andrew of his vow of celibacy, since he (Sir John), had the pleasure of standing amidst such a number of his sons. He would, therefore, conclude by proposing "The Daughters of St. Andrew."

Sir Edward Ryan in a very few words returned thanks.

Sir J. P. Grant lost no time in filing his reply in vindication of the purity of Scotland's Saint, and ascribed the fecundity of the Scottish lasses, in early times, to the pious efforts of St. Patrick, who visited Scotland, accompanied by some 4 or 5 handsome and athletic conductors, equally zealous in promoting the good of the Scottish nation.

This produced a rejoinder from Sir John, in which, however, he admitted that St. Patrick's able-bodied conductors certainly assist the population of Scotland, aided by the Northern beauties.

"Mr. C. Grant and the Board of Control," Tune, "Houghs of Cromdall."

Sir E. Ryan now rose, and said, that having received permission from the President to propose a toast, he was about to name a noble individual, whose health they had too long neglected to drink. They had but just sat down after toasting to the health of an eminent person, whose name was Grant, and he whom he was about to name was also a Grant; he alluded to the President. Of his public character it was not for him (Sir Edward), to speak in that place, but of his private character he might be permitted to say something. Here Sir E. Ryan entered into a glowing eulogium of Sir John Peter Grant's character, concluding with saying, that to him the sons of St. Andrew owed much. Continued cheers from all parts of the room while his health was drunk with honors.

Sir John P. Grant returned thanks in a short but energetic speech, which he, with

difficulty, got through, his feelings being evidently overpowered. On resuming his seat, the band struck up "Rothimurchus's Rant;" that being the family tune of Sir John, who is at the head of his family. On completing the air, the band quitted the orchestra and marched round the room, playing it over again amidst the reiterated cheers and hurrahs of the party. Song by Mr. Nichol.

In giving, "The Polish People, and Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World," the President slightly glanced at the events which took place in France last year, and at the toast which he gave at the last Anniversary celebration of St. Andrew's day, in Calcutta, disclaiming at the same time, that any political ill-feeling could be engendered amongst the British, by wishing success to the strugglers for freedom. With regard to an excuse for non-interference on behalf of the Poles, which the selfish and apathetic of our own nation urged, the President would mention it, though he must confess, that he did not quite admit its weight;—it was, "What is it to us if our neighbour's house is on fire?" Had he a field in which his flocks and herds grazed quietly, and his neighbour possessed a tract of jungle or forest over-grown with underwood, and infested with savage beasts, and that the proprietor began to clear it, grub up the stumps, and reduce it to state of cultivation, he, Sir John, would most assuredly assist him in so good a work. Tune "Scott's Wha' haw Wallace bled."

"Memory of Robert Burns."—Drank in solemn silence. Tune, "Ye banks and braes." Song by Mr. Thompson.

"Walter Scott." Tune "Blue bonnets over the border."

Major Beatson proposed the health of Lady Grant and her family.

Sir John returned thanks.

Mr. Forbes sang "Willie brew'd a peck o' Maut."

"Duke of Wellington, the greatest Captain of the age"—with all the honors. Tune "See the conquering Hero comes."

Song by Mr. McDonnell "We may roam thro' this world like a child at a feast."

The health of Mr. Grant, the greatest supporter of the Turf, was proposed by Dr. Graham, and drank by the company.

The President then proposed the health of the gentlemen of the Emerald Isle who honored the party with their presence. Tune, "Exile of Erin," played by the band with great beauty and pathos.

Sir John Franks, for himself and countrymen returned thanks, and, as he alluded to the humorous contest in a preceding part of the evening between the President and himself on the question of Scottish

population, whether promoted by St. Andrew or St. Patrick and his zealous coadjutors, said that he hoped the two nations would always fraternize whatever their origin might be.

Mr. Andrew Wight proposed "The integrity and independence of the Calcutta Bar"—May it continue to retain them as it has hitherto done.

Mr. Turton in his usual eloquent strain returned thanks, apologizing for taking the task upon himself in the presence of so distinguished a member of the Calcutta Bar as the learned President.

Mr. Turton then, with inimitable humour, gave a comic song, which so convulsed the whole party with laughter, that we hope the learned gentleman may not have to answer before a Grand Jury, a charge of Mischlaughter, as it is not quite certain that no blood-vessels were ruptured on the occasion.

The President proposed Mr. Turton's health, which being drank with much applause, Mr. Turton rose, and after acknowledging his obligations, proposed as an union toast "May the Sons of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. George, be ever united in the bonds of good fellowship." He trusted that the Emeralds, who, for the last nine years, had ceased to hold annual celebrations of their patron saint, would imitate the example thus set them, and meet again; and that Englishmen would also commemorate St. George's Day, thus allowing three days in the year, if no more, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship and conviviality.

"Our English Friends who have honoured us with their company on this occasion," given by the President. Tune "Roast Beef of Old England."

A few more toasts of minor importance, mostly personal, and arising out of private friendship, were given, and some songs sung, when cold refreshments being handed up, more serious matters demanded general attention. It being now half past one, and the party merry, tho' somewhat reduced by desertions, we conceived that the presence of a Reporter was any thing but indispensable, so took our leave, not being passionately fond of an aching pair of temples in the morning, when we ought to be endeavouring to do justice to the hilarity and social good humour of the night's party.

Among those who withdrew most early were Sir J. Franks and Sir E. Ryan. The party exhibited a pretty good sprinkling of red jackets, among whom we noticed several officers of the Buffs, Major Beatson, Captain Steel, and others with whose names we are not acquainted.

THE MASONIC PROCESSION.

The members of Lodge Humility with Fortitude, No. 402, accompanied by a numerous body of the brethren, marched in procession on the 27th Dec. from their lodge rooms, to the Fort church, where divine service was performed by the Revd. H. Pratt, who, taking his text from John XIII. and 35 verse, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another," delivered a most feeling and eloquent address, in the course of which he impressed upon his hearers, the practice of those moral principles, which are generally understood, and we believe are admitted, to be the end and aim of Masonic Union.

The Reverend gentleman stated, in the course of his sermon, that it would be impossible for him, (considering the very brief notice he had received, that he should be called upon to preach, and that he was not himself a member of the fraternity,) to urge as fully as he could wish the excellences of masonic regulations, or to direct himself to his hearers in that language which one brother should use to another; but these circumstances could arise from no want of inclination, heart, or desire; for to any minister of the Gospel it could not be otherwise than pleasing, to view assemblies of men joined together to promote the purposes of charity and love, for it was known that Masonry charged all its followers to unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love—that it taught them to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they profess; thus showing Masonry to be the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

On the question so often asked, why persons should unite in comparatively small bodies for the exercise of charity, which is the bounden duty of all Christians? the view of the Reverend preacher was clear and judicious. Indiscriminate charity, he justly observed, was no charity at all, but almost a premium upon idleness; for many there were, who would rather live upon alms than exert themselves to be industrious and useful; and if persons did not unite for the purposes of supporting those objects of distress, into whose circumstances they had the means and power of inquiry, many a deserving being would be allowed to pass by and to fall neglected into the grave; but where the union exists the idle can be reformed—the industrious encouraged. To ask why that poverty exists at all which Masons are called upon to relieve, would be withdrawing the veil which covers the councils of the Almighty; but without it—that industry which keeps the world in motion—that society which, by mutual wants, connects mankind—that charity which is the bond of affection—that brotherly love which is the cape stone—the cement and glory of the ancient fraternity of Masons, would have neither a name or place. It existed—it was to be relieved, and this duty of charity was, perhaps more than any other, enforced by scriptural precept; the discharge of that heaven-born virtue was the bounden duty as it was the exercise of all good Masons, and it was the test by which the true followers were known, for "by this shall all men know, that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."

We much regret our inability to attempt, at any length, the feeling manner in which the Rev. gentleman impressed upon those, whose very bond of union,—whose profession and practice is charity, the exer-

cise of that principle; or the language in which he pleaded the cause of the poor and indigent, the distressed, the fatherless, and the widow,

nor in which he enforced upon the fraternity the exercise of brotherly love, whether they moved in a higher or less exalted station in life.

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL CLASS.

At the Meeting held on Wednesday evening, 21st December, 1831—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair:

1. A complete series of volcanic specimens from Mount Vesuvius, was presented by Sir Edward Ryan, President.

This interesting assortment was selected by Mr. Babbage, from the Museum at Naples, and comprises specimens of lava of almost every eruption of Vesuvius from the year A. D. 79, down to the present time.

2. A Letter from Mr. William Cobb Hurry was read, presenting to the Society, on the part of Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia, a box of American Shells, chiefly from the Ohio river.

Among these were enumerated 25 varieties of the *Unio*, chiefly from the Ohio—3 varieties of *Venus*, 4 of *Melania*, and several other univalves and bivalves.

Mr. Hurry also presented, on the part of Dr. Burrough, of the same place; some skins of American birds, in testimony of his thankfulness for the assistance afforded him by the Government of Bengal in his pursuits of natural history, when in this country.

And lastly, on the part of Dr. R. Harlan, a Pamphlet on the Fossil Bones of the *Megalonyx*, discovered in "White Cave," Kentucky.

3. Specimens of a stuffed bird and a lizard, calculated to resist the destructive influence of a Bengal climate, were presented in the name of Dr. Pearson, of Midnapur. The Society expressed a hope that the donor would apply his very successful mode of preparation extensively in the service of their Museum, which, at present, exhibits such symptoms of decay, from the dampness of the apartments, as naturally to restrain many from depositing in it the results of their

labours in the wide field of Indian natural history.

4. A Letter was read from B. H. Hodgson, Esq. forwarding to the Society a paper on the Mammalia of Nepal.

5. A Letter from Dr. Strong, stated that the Boring Experiment was once more actively proceeding, the 100 feet of rod which were broken into the shaft sometime ago had, by dint of great exertion, been extracted; 70 feet of large tube had also been let down into the upper part of the bore, and upwards of 100 feet of smaller tube were prepared to sink below: the auger is now at 135 feet below the surface, rapidly recovering lost ground.

6. Dr. Ward's sketch of the Geology of Penang and the neighbouring Islets was read, and the specimens of rocks, in illustration of his remarks, laid on the table.

The Island does not offer much variety of interest to the Geologist,—the main land is composed of granite the copious debris of which forms the soil of the cultivated plains; the extensive disintegration of this granite was noticed by the Revd. R. Evereat, as similar to what prevails in France and in India: argillaceous schist, greywacke, and slaty limestone, conformably stratified, crop up above the ocean in the Bunting Isles to the North, in the Kra to the S. E. and in the Saddle Island to the S. W.: the inclination of the strata being directed outwards from the main island, as a central ridge. In the course of his tour, Dr. Ward discovered limestone and iron ore in abundance, both hitherto unused by the inhabitants: stream tin works were once established, but the return did not compensate the expense, and the jungle on the hills is so thick, that no attempt has been made to seek for the ore in situ.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting held on the 3d December, 1831, Messrs. Drummond, Phillipson and Reid, and Dr. Goodeve were elected Members of the Society; and Dr. Desnoyes, of the Mauritius, a Corresponding Member.

The following communications were then laid before the Society:—

1.—A letter from Dr. White, of the Bombay Service, inclosing a Register of the Pluviometer at Poona, from 1st June to the end of October, by which it appears that during the period above specified, 20 inches and $\frac{63}{100}$ of rain fell at that station.

2.—A letter from J. P. Grant, Esq. of Pinang, addressed to John Grant, Esq. of Calcutta, giving an account of a Native Christian woman at Pinang, above fifty years of age, who had borne no children for fifteen years, and who having care of one of her own grand-children, (whose mother had died) endeavoured to pacify the child by putting it to her breast, the result of which was, in a few days, an abundant supply of milk, and the infant has been very well nourished for eight months, by this old nurse.

3.—A letter from Dr. Neil Maxwell, inclosing a drawing of the plant, named by the Natives *U-dha Oolia*, which was mentioned in the Society's Circular of last month, as having been successfully used by the Natives in the vicinity of Benares, in the cure of snake bites. The plant, preserved in spirits, has been since received.

5.—An account of the Epidemic Catarrh, which prevailed at Pinang in July and August 1831, by Dr. Ward, of Pinang.

6.—A second communication on Dracunculus, from Dr. Mylne, of Bombay.

7.—Dr. J. R. Jackson's account of a singular disease in a Hindoo child.

8.—W. Cameron, Esq. presented a copy of his printed Report on Vaccination in Bengal, with tables containing the numbers vaccinated during the last ten years—and a series of statements, in an Appendix, showing the great mortality from small-pox in 1829-30, in districts where the Natives were precluded from availing themselves of vaccination, with many examples of the necessity of maintaining an extensive and efficient vaccine

establishment in Bengal. During the late Epidemic Variola, the natives, in several populous districts were forced to acknowledge their confidence in the protection afforded by vaccination, and it is painful to observe, that in several instances, there were not means to afford them the benefit of the prophylactic, when they most earnestly sought for it.

9.—Remarks on the mode of performing the operation of vaccination, by J. Hutchinson, Esq. in which the author advises the vaccine lymph to be inserted into the usual puncture in the arm, by means of an ivory point in preference to the lancet, as he thinks the lymph is more apt to be pushed back along the blade of the lancet instead of being effectually insinuated into the puncture.

The following communications were then read and discussed by the Meeting:

Mr. Brett's case of Lithotomy on a Hindoo child, in which the operation was followed by tetanus, and the patient ultimately recovered.

Dr. H. Mackenzie's case of inveterate ulcers, with diseased bone, in a native, quikly cured by the use of Madar; and Dr. Ward's account of an Epidemic Catarrh that had prevailed very generally in the Island of Penang, during the months of July and August, 1831. This Epidemic seems to have depended on some disordered condition of the atmosphere, and the pulmonary symptoms with fever were, in many instances, very severe. The author says "*no circumstance occurred during the progress of the malady to induce the belief of its being contagious*" A similar disease appears to have prevailed extensively in the Island of Java, and in some districts to have been, in a considerable proportion of cases, fatal. The account of the disease at Java, transmitted by Dr. Ward, states, that in the district of Soorabaya, where the population is 311,192 souls—48,217 persons were attacked with the Epidemic, of whom 103 died:—and in the department of Grissae, with a population of 223,626—52,528 persons suffered from the Epidemic, of whom 8 died. Here also the disease was ascribed to sudden alternations of temperature, with an unusual degree of humidity of the atmosphere.

At the Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society on the 7th January, 1832, Messrs. Wood, Macnee, Christopher, and J. P. Grant, were elected Members of the Society. The ballot was then taken for office bearers for the year 1832, and the following gentlemen were elected:

J. Tytler, Esq. Vice President.

W. Twining, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer.

C. C. Egerton, Esq. Assistant ditto and ditto.

H. S. Mercér, Esq ; John Grant, Esq ; Geo. Waddell, M. D. ; Duncan Stewart, M. D. ; Members of the Committee of Management.

H. S. Mercer, Esq. John Grant, Esq ; Dr. Macqueen ; Geo. Waddell, M. D. ; A. R. Jackson, M. D. ; Duncan Stewart, M. D. ; Committee of Papers.

The following Communications were then presented to the Society.

1st.—Dr. Boswell's case of Pendulous Tumors of the nose, with a drawing, by which it seems the patient must have had a most grotesque appearance, as some of the tumors hung down as low as the chin: the disease occurred in a Malay man. The tumors were removed by ligature and the knife. 2d.—An account of the varieties of East India Opium, by Dr. Smytton, of the Bombay Service. 3d.—Dr. R. Tytlers, account of a plant used by Natives, to prevent the scorpions from stinging them, with a relation of the trials made to provoke the scorpion to sting the arm of a man while the plant was held near it. These trials were made in presence of other witnesses besides Dr. Tytler, and, as far as can be judged of the experiments related, it appears that the scorpions then used were not easily provoked to sting those who handled them; but there is no information as to whether any trials were made to irritate these reptiles when the plant, which is supposed to stupify or fascinate them, was not held near. A large blue scorpion, and a brown scorpion were used in these experiments. A well finished drawing of the scorpion and of the root alluded to, accompanied this communication, and two specimens of the plant, in its dried state, which is said to be of the class Syngenesia; but not being accompanied by the flower, its botanical characters cannot be exactly ascertained. A short notice of similar experiments, which were made in presence of Brigadier

O'Halloran, was also transmitted through the Medical Board by Mr. Playfair of Benares. 4th.—Mr. Boswell's Abstract of meteorological register kept at Penang for the months of August, September, and October, 1831, whereby it appears that in those three months, the quantity of rain which fell on the hill was 35 inches and $\frac{33}{100}$, while in the valley, at North Beach, the quantity of rain in the same period was 25 inches $\frac{82}{100}$. The thermometer was, on an average, nearly eight degrees lower on hill, than in the valley. 5th.—Two tables, presented by the Medical Board of Bengal, showing the number of Sick, and rate of Mortality in the European and Native Troops at the Madras Presidency, for several years. 6th.—Observations on the contagious nature of Cholera, by James Hutchinson, Esq. 7th.—Medical Report on the diseases at Penang for three months, ending September, 1830, with copy of cases, by Mr. J. C. Boswell, Assistant Surgeon at Penang. 8th.—Case of Elephantiasis of the Scrotum, with a drawing, by Dr. J. N. Casanova. 9th.—An Essay on the peculiarities of the foetal circulation, printed in the Oordoo language, by J. Tytler, Esq. 10th.—A letter from Dr. Gregory Vos, of Calcutta, offering to the Society an analysis of authenticated facts relative to the contagious nature of Cholera.

Dr. Mouat's observation, on the prevalence of Hepatitis at Bangalore, were then read and discussed by the Meeting. A detail of Meteorological Observations made at Bangalore, is prefixed to this Essay, showing that, for a considerable period of the year, the morning temperature in a cool room is from sixty-two to seventy-four degrees of Fahrenheit, while there is often a bright sun at noon, and frequent variations of temperature from the refreshing showers of two monsoons. The climate of Bangalore altogether, is described as excellent, conducive to rapid convalescence after acute diseases, not liable to cause a tendency to pulmonary complaints; and for the greater part of the year agreeable to the feelings of Europeans—inviting them to use active habits, often inducing them to expose themselves much in the sun. The station of Bangalore, in the province of Mysore, between the eastern Ghats, is described as a barren table land, at an elevation of nearly three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and surround-

ed by luxuriant vallies at a little distance. The prevailing diseases in the regiment of European dragoons, above six hundred strong, stationed at Bangalore, are stated to be Fever, Dysentery, Hepatitis, and Rheumatism. The causes of Hepatitis among Europeans are considered to be stimulant food and drink, active exertions, and exposure to the diurnal vicissitudes of temperature, &c.

Dr. Mouat concludes with observing, that medical writers of repute have considered Hepatic diseases as endemial to certain parts of the Madras territories; and others, particularly Dr. James Johnson, who is supported by Dr. Annesly, supposes its frequency to be attributable to the nature of the soil and seasons, causing the high medium annual average temperature which prevails in the Indian Peninsula.

"Dr. Annesly, besides enumerating a great variety of exciting causes, agrees with the view of Dr. Johnson, and says, the greater prevalence of Hepatitis and Dysentery amongst the European Troops

on the Madras, than the Bengal Presidency, seems, in some degree, to be owing to the greater warmth of the climate."

Dr. Mouat says, therefore Europeans residing at Bangalore may be looked upon as peculiarly subject to Hepatitis, nor can this be accounted for, on consideration of the high prevailing temperature, since the medium range of the thermometer, as extracted from the records of the corps, would give but an annual average of seventy-four degrees of Fahrenheit, for several years past. Dr. Mouat is, therefore, of opinion, that the causes assigned by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Annesly, for the prevalence of Hepatitis; so far from being correct, are positively refuted, as far as regards high temperature at this Station; (as Hepatitis much affects the Natives, and in a very small proportion the European women or children). The author says we must look to other sources for its frequency at Bangalore. The real cause of the prevalence of Hepatitis at particular Stations, can only be ascertained by the most careful comparison of correct data.—*Govt. Gaz.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund took place on the 2d Jan. at the Town Hall, when Mr. Morley took the chair; and we observed with pleasure that the attendance of Subscribers was more numerous than heretofore.

The following propositions submitted by Mr. Parker, and second by Mr. Middleton, were voted unanimously,—

"That the Honourable the Court of Directors be solicited to rescind that clause of the Annuity Fund Regulations which relates to the period of accepting the Annuity: and that retiring Members may be permitted to take it at any time when they may become eligible."

"That the payments to Subscribers may be made quarterly instead of annually."

"That in the event of the death of a Subscriber, the Honourable Court may be solicited to allow his heirs and executors to receive the amount due up to the period of his demise."

"That the Court's indulgence be solicited to issue such orders to the officers

of the Home Government as may obviate any objections that might be made to these resolutions, under the apprehension of confused accounts for broken periods."

A good deal of conversation then took place as to the appropriation of the large balance, (amounting, as we understood, to about eight and twenty lacs,) arising from the accumulations of subscriptions. A letter was read from Mr. Onslow, a Subscriber at Futehpore, in the interior, proposing that the rate of subscription should be diminished; but independently of the consideration that this did not dispose of the question as relating to these vast actual accumulations, it was observed that a lower rate of subscription would only leave more to be paid when the time of retirement came, and the only possible advantage would result from the family of a Subscriber benefiting to the extent of the sum not subscribed in the event of death. After much discussion Mr. Middleton made the following propositions to the Meeting, which were seconded by Mr. Parker, and carried unanimously:—

"That the Honourable the Court of Directors having made no specific reply to the proposition for appropriating the large balance arising from subscriptions to an increased rate of pension, this portion of the questions submitted at the same time must be considered in abeyance."

"That the disposal of these large accumulations is matter of grave consideration to the Civil Service generally, whether as relates to the means which they present of either increasing the rate of pension, or of offering it to a large number of Civil Servants whenever prepared to accept it."

"That Mr. Middleton, therefore, be requested to address the managers; and

propose to them to call a special meeting to take into consideration the Court's reply to the Annuity Fund's application, as to the disposal of the surplus balance; and that the attendance and attention of all members resident in Calcutta may be earnestly recommended to the opportunity afforded of expressing their sentiments on any proposition that may then be submitted to the Service at large on this subject."

The annual accounts were then signed; the managers of the past year were re-elected; and the thanks of the meeting voted to those gentlemen, and to Mr. Morley for his able conduct in the chair.—*India Gazette*.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 2d January, 1832, (1st falling on Sunday,) Mr. Morley was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Accounts of the year 1830 31 were laid on the table, passed, and signed by the Chairman.

Unappropriated Funds.

Balance on the 30th April, 1830,.....	2373391	10	2	142403	8	0
Hon'ble Company's Donation of 1829 30,.....	34503	0	2	20701	13	9
Interest on the monthly Subscriptions of 1829 30,...	11516	3	9	690	15	6
Subscriptions received 1830 31,.....	375519	3	2	0	0	0
Fines received from 5 Annuitants in 1830 31.....	200872	3	6	0	0	0
	3806330	4	9	163796	5	3
				3306330	4	9
				3470126	10	0
Deduct,.....						
Establishment of the Fund,.....	10477	13	4			
Value of 5 Annuitants transferred to Appropriated Funds,.....	462635	0	0			
Amount of the Fine Refunded,.....	737	10	6	473850	7	6
Balance on the 30th April, 1831, Sa. Rs.				2996276	2	6

Appropriated Funds.

Balance on the 30th April, 1830,.....	1604311	12	5	96258	11	4
Value of 5 Annuitants from Unappropriated Funds,...	462635	0	0			
	2066946	12	5	96258	11	4
				2066946	12	5
				2163205	7	9
Deduct,.....						
Amount to be paid by the Hon'ble Court to 19 Annuitants of the year 1830 31,.....				190000	0	0
Balance on the 30th April, 1831, Sa. Rs.				1978205	7	9
Total Balance of the Funds, Sa. Rs.				4969481	10	3

Proposed, by Mr. W. R. Young, and seconded by Mr. C. J. Middleton—

That the Managers of the past year be requested to continue in office.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. H. M. Parker, and seconded by Mr. C. J. Middleton—

First—That the Managers be requested to move the Honorable Court, through the Local Government, to reconsider the alteration deemed necessary at the time upon Rule 1, proposed by the Committee of the Bengal Civil Servants, (substituting the 1st May, 1825, for the 1st January, 1824,) and that Subscribers be permitted to accept the Annuity at any period of the year, which may be convenient to them, they being, of course, duly qualified.

Secondly—That the Honorable Court be requested to sanction the payment of Annuities quarterly, the first payment to be considered due three months after the acceptance of the Annuity.

Thirdly—That the Honorable Court be further solicited to allow the amount of Annuity due to any Annuitants to be paid in the event of his death, to his heirs or executors, up to the period of his demise.

Carried unanimously.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

(Signed) C. MORLEY, *Chairman*.

*Civil Service Annuity Fund Office,
Jan. 2, 1832.—Govt. Gaz.*

MEETING AT THE PARENTAL ACADEMY.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a public meeting was on Thursday the 5th Jan. held at the Parental Academic Institution, for the purpose of taking steps for the erection, by subscription, of a monument to the late Mr. H. L. V. Derozio. At the appointed hour of meeting, (seven o'clock,) the lower hall of the above building was numerous and most respectably attended; among those present, we noticed, with pleasure, several Hindoo gentlemen, some of whom took an active part in the proceedings.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts was unanimously called to the chair, and in a very feeling manner opened the business of the evening. He observed that the matter upon which they then met, was of a melancholy nature, it was the loss of one of the community to which he belonged, and to whom they are indebted for past services. The late Mr. Derozio was one whose brilliant career of services rendered to the East Indian community could never be forgotten, and he was sure, every body in the present assembly would sympathize with him in his feelings of sorrow, caused by the premature death of their late departed friend. For four or five years, he was a teacher at the Hindoo College, in which capacity he exhibited a degree of zeal and activity hitherto unprecedented, and to which several of the Hindoo youths could testify. After he left the College he delivered lectures on Moral Philosophy to them, and continued to do so once a week up to the time of his death. He considered it unnecessary for him to add any thing further upon the subject; and having made

these preliminary observations, he observed, that it was the wish of the East Indian Community to raise a public monument in memory of departed worth.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick then rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He remarked that the sensation caused by the death of Mr. Derozio was extraordinary, and such as was never felt before; his abilities had excited the surprise of every one, particularly those who read his first volume of Poems. It was thought by Europeans, that the East Indian body was destitute of talent, but he showed the fact to be otherwise. The late Mr. Derozio, when he took that work in hand, was not favored with the smiles and patronage of the great; he brought himself to public notice by his extraordinary talents. Europeans, he was sorry to say, are slow to perceive abilities in his community, and still slower to reward them. Whatever he undertook was so satisfactory that his friends could not expect better. By establishing the East Indian Newspaper he brought the disabilities under which the East Indian Community were labouring into greater notice than they otherwise would have been. He observed that he was sure every individual would deplore his premature death. In the most prominent pages of history, the grave, it may be seen, receives honours, which came too late for the possessor to enjoy. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

Resolution 1st, moved by Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, and seconded by Mr. M. Crowe, That this meeting is desirous to record the

sense of that loss, which their community has recently sustained, by the death of Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, whose short but brilliant career of public usefulness, has left a chasm in our ranks not easily to be filled up.

Resolution 2nd, moved by Baboo Moyce Chunder Ghose, and seconded by Mr. Wale Byrn. That a stone monument, bearing an appropriate inscription, be erected by public subscription to the late Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, as a testimony of our esteem for the memory of one whose loss we have so much reason to deplore.

Resolution 3rd, moved by Mr. J. A. Lorimer and seconded by Baboo Kishna Mohun Bonnerjee, that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen,

J. W. Ricketts,	J. Welch,
W. Byrn,	W. R. Fenwick, &
W. Kirkpatrick,	D. M. King, Esqrs,

AND

Baboo Kishna Mohun Bonnerjee and Duckenarain Unun Chunder Mookerjee, be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect; and that Mr. W. R. Fenwick be requested to officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

Resolution 4th, moved by Mr. L. Fraser and seconded by Mr. J. A. Lorimer. That any surplus which may be left from the subscription raised on account of the monument, be handed to the family of the late Mr. Derozio.

The whole of the above resolutions were carried unanimously, and a letter was read from Mr. G. H. Stapleton, the proprietor of a Lithographic press in the Cossitollah, suggesting the propriety of striking off in Lithography, a Portrait of the late Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, which would be charged for at two Rupees each copy. He stated his confidence of being able to sell one thousand copies, and his willingness of undertaking the work free of any pecuniary consideration to himself, and that the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, after all expenses are deducted, should be handed over to the Committee towards the erection of the monument.

Mr. Roger Dias seconded the above motion.

Mr. Hill considered the above proposition ought to be submitted to the consideration of the Committee and not to the Meeting then convened.

Mr. J. A. Lorimer thought the objection raised by Mr. Hill quite irrelevant, it was a subject concerning Mr. Derozio and ought to be at once discussed. He observed that he had several objections to make to Mr. Stapleton's resolution, the first of which was, that he thought publishing a portrait of the late Mr. Derozio would, in a great measure, deteriorate the sale of the work about to be published by Miss Derozio "A memoir of her late brother," as it was her intention to attach his portrait to her work. He further observed, that the only individual who had a miniature of their late friend, was Miss Derozio, and she had expressed her unwillingness to give it up until her work was published.

Baboo Kishna Mohun Bonnerjee thought the publishing of Mr. Derozio's portrait separately from his memoirs, would not in the least hurt the sale of Miss Derozio's intended work, as the latter would not be purchased for the sake of the portrait, but for the history of a departed friend, and, as he considered him, a benefactor.

After some desultory conversation, the following resolution was submitted to the Meeting by Mr. J. W. Ricketts. That Mr. Stapleton's proposal be accepted, and a portrait of the late Mr. Derozio be published in Lithography, with the consent of the family, and that the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. Stapleton for his generous offer.

Resolution 6th, moved by Baboo Kishna Mohun Bonnerjee, and seconded by Mr. Roger Dias.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Managers of the Parental Academic Institution for the use of the hall.

Resolution 7th, moved by Mr. W. R. Fenwick and seconded by Mr. M. Crow.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Ricketts for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of Chairman.

Several persons addressed the meeting, the purport of their respective speeches were high eulogiums on the late Mr. Derozio.

Subscription books were handed round, and donations to the amount of about Sixty Rupees 900 were entered.

The meeting broke up about half past 9 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1831.

Bhootun Raur, was indicted for having, on the 16th July last, feloniously received from Hurrymohun Dutt, a pearl necklace of the value of Sa. Rs. 5,000, a head dress ornament of the value of Sa. Rs. 2,000, a diamond necklace, value 800 Rupees, and a variety of other valuable jewellery, the property of Connyloll and Gopeyloll Tagore, knowing them to have been stolen.

Messrs. Turton and Dickens appeared on behalf of the prosecutors.

The particulars of the case are as follows:—On the night of the 15th July last, the premises of the prosecutors were burglariously entered by several persons, who carried away about six thousand Rupees worth of plate and jewellery. Several of these concerned in this robbery were subsequently apprehended, and convicted at the present sessions. On the night of the robbery, ten or twelve persons assembled at the house of a female named Parbutty Raur, and after remaining some time, went away, and on the following morning some of them returned with a portion of the stolen property, which was put into a sweetmeat pot, and carried away by some of the party.

Two of the persons implicated in the robbery were Hurrymohun Dutt and Susteram Dutt, who absconded, but the former has not yet been apprehended. In consequence of information received by the Police officers, the prisoner, who used to solicit with Hurrymohun Dutt, was apprehended at the house of one Joyneruin Sugar, at Chore Bagaun, two days after the robbery had been committed, and on searching her, six pearls were found tied in the corner of her dhoty, but on a further search being made at her shop, where she sold flour, no more of the property was then found, and a padlock was placed on the door, and a guard was set over the premises. The most active search was immediately commenced, to apprehend Hurrymohun Dutt, but without success; his brother, Susteram, was however taken into custody, about a month after the robbery had been committed, in the district of Jessore, and brought down to Calcutta, and, as he stated, he was ill-used by the persons attached to the Larkin's Lane Thanna, for the purpose of pointing out where the stolen property was concealed.

Mr. McFarlane here requested the indulgence of the Court, to have the evidence of Susteram Dutt taken down in writing, for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the alleged ill-treatment expe-

rienced by him from the Thannadar and his officers, and if it could be proved that it was without foundation, the witness will be tried for perjury. Susteram Dutt stated, that on being taken to the Thanna, three nails and a chokeydar placed bricks under the hollow of his knees and tied up his legs, after which they laid him down and placed a bamboo across his breast, and after extending his arms, a man stood on each end of the bamboo, and pressed his chest to such a degree, that he could neither eat or speak, and that he has now got the marks of his person.

In consequence of the above alleged ill-treatment, Susteram took the Thannah people to the shop of the prisoner, where he pointed out a hole, on digging which a great portion of the property was found secreted in a lotah. Susteram Dutt was asked how he knew the property was buried in the above spot, he replied that he went to see his brother, to whom the shop belonged, on the 16th July last, and saw the hole dug, and on being questioned at the Thanna if he knew of any hole that had been lately dug, he pointed out to them the above spot.

The prisoner in her defence stated that she was innocent. She observed that Hurrymohun Dutt was her paramour and allowed her two annas a day for her maintenance, but she did not know how he gained his livelihood.—She called no witnesses.

The Chief Justice after charging the Jury at considerable length, told them the point for them to consider, was, whether the prisoner received the stolen property with a guilty knowledge or not.

The Jury then retired and after twenty minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

John Green was placed in the dock and indicted with having, on the 4th September last, assaulted a man named John Sullivan, by throwing him into the river, by which means he lost his life.

After the prisoner had been arraigned and before the Jury were sworn, the Advocate General on behalf of the Crown rose, and addressing the Chief Justice, observed that the principal witness in this case was Hutchinson, who, he this moment understood, was unable to attend from severe illness, and he submitted to his Lordship, that as the case could not be supported without his evidence, it was discretionary with the Court to postpone, if it pleased, the trial until Hutchinson was able to attend.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the prisoner, opposed the putting off the trial, unless an application, accompanied with an affidavit was made; he observed that yesterday was the thirteenth day of the Sessions, and the trial of his client was fixed for yesterday, on Saturday last, during which time an affidavit ought to have been prepared, if it was the intention of his learned friend to move for the postponement of the trial.

The Chief Justice said he would, at all events, adjourn the case till to-morrow-morning. He recommended the Advocate General, in the mean time, to be prepared with an affidavit, and get, if possible, some Medical man to swear to the state in which Hutchinson is.

Harroo, Mungloo, Cungloo, and Muxqo Ally were then brought up. They stood indicted with having, on the 16th June last, committed an aggravated assault with sticks and a hatchet, upon one Ismaljee, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The whole of the prisoners were acquitted in consequence of the prosecutor not appealing. His name was repeatedly called, but not answering, the Chief Justice gave directions to have his recognizances escheated.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1831.

BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

The demurrer raised by John Thompson as to the incongruity of the Court taking cognizance of the charge of bigamy with which he stands indicted, was this-morning argued at great length by his counsel, Mr. Turton. The proceedings, generally speaking, were very uninteresting. The grounds upon which Mr. Turton argued, were first, that the law of bigamy, as passed in the reign of James I. did not extend to this country, but to the King's dominions of England and Wales, and not to the King's dominions generally. And secondly, that the offence was committed before the Act came into force. With respect to the first point upon which Mr. Turton chiefly hinged was the wording of the Act. He cited several authors, and also Blackstone's Commentaries, one of which stated, that if a British subject married a wife in England, and afterwards crossed the sea, and married a second wife, he was not amenable to the laws of England, as the offence was committed in a foreign country. To constitute the offence, a man must be married in either England or Wales a second time, although it was immaterial where the first marriage took place. If A married B in Ireland, and afterwards went to England and there married C while his first wife

B was alive, he would be amenable to the law, as the offence of bigamy took place in one of the King's dominions pointed out in the Act of Parliament. But on the other hand, if A first married in England and subsequently married his second wife in Ireland then the offence would not come within the words of the Act, as the latter spot, although one of the dominions of the King, was not mentioned in the Act.—Mr. Turton observed that it would be very absurd if natives of this country, Hindoos for instance, were to be indicted for marrying two or more wives.—He stated that there is a law in England obliging executors to individuals, who die in England, to bury them in woollen, and if they failed to do so, they were liable to be fined; and he submitted to their Lordships that if they could take cognizance of his client's case in this country they ought to enforce the custom of burying in woollen.—He further observed that the grammatical construction of the wording of the act did not constitute an offence in his client; the latter was an Irishman, and after crossing the seas married two wives, neither of whom had ever been to England; he contended that if their Lordships took into their consideration the wording of the act, in its grammatical sense, they would hold his client's demurrer good.—The Chief Justice said that he would not at present make any observations on the case, but on Thursday next he would give his opinion as to the validity of the objections made by the prisoner's counsel.—He further observed, that on Thursday next the petty jury would again meet, and if the demurrer was over-ruled the prisoner would be at once put upon his trial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1831.

The case of John Thompson, against whom a true bill for bigamy was found at the last sessions, came on for decision this-day, upon a demurrer filed to the indictment. Both marriages were said to have been solemnized previously to the passing of the 9 G. IV. so that in this instance the offence was cognizable only under the act of James. Upon this act the indictment rested, and Mr. Turton contended it could not be supported on the following grounds:—

1st.—That Stat. 1. Jas. I. c. 11. on which this indictment is framed, is local in its nature and application, and never was extended to Bengal or any part of the East Indies.

2dly.—That it only applies to felonious marriages solemnized in England and Wales.

3dly.—That it appears on the face of the indictment, that the second marriage took

place at Fort William in the East Indies

4thly.—That the act does not refer to persons within the dominions of England and Wales, (even if that would refer to dependencies of either,) but to the king's dominions of England and Wales only, and that there are no dominions which can be called the dominions of England and Wales.

5thly.—That the indictment is repugnant and absurd in alleging an offence to have been committed within the King's dominions of England and Wales, on an act shown to have been done at Fort William in the East Indies, where the said defendant is alleged and shown to have resided at the time of the supposed offence.

6thly.—That there is no certain and distinct venue.

7thly.—That this Court has no jurisdiction over an offence committed in the King's dominions of England and Wales.

8thly.—That it does not appear that the defendant ever was within or an inhabitant of the King's dominions of England and Wales, and that the act never did apply to any other person.

JANUARY 7, 1832.

The first Term of the Supreme Court commenced this day, when Mr. Wilson was admitted as an Attorney and Solicitor of the Court.

There were several applicants, but the Chief Justice said that the preference was given by the Court to Mr. Wilson, in consideration of his age, his having studied the Scotch law before he came to India, and in consequence of his professional experience, and the testimonials as to his legal knowledge.

The Chief Justice stated that the Court would pronounce its decision in cause *Ellis versus Lackersteen*, and on the petition for wages against the *Tam O'Shanter*, on Monday.

In the Martin Charity some conversation took place, in the course of which the Chief Justice suggested to the Advocate General, that it would be impossible for the Court to confirm the Master's Report, as to the Calcutta School, in as much as he had only furnished a plan without giving any estimate of the probable expense.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1832.

E. S. Ellis versus M. Lackersteen.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that this cause was tried so far back as the 19th July last, when a verdict was

given for the plaintiff, for Rs. 3,052, with liberty to defendant to move to enter a non suit, costs being reserved.

Mr. Pearson having, on the commencement of last term, obtained a rule Nisi to set aside that verdict, and that a verdict be entered for the defendant, upon the grounds that the guarantee produced in evidence, dated the 12th Sept. 1826, did not contain an agreement valid in law, and there was no evidence to prove the averments in the special counts of the plaintiff, or to support the common counts. The rule was argued during the last term, and the Court having taken time to consider of its decision.

The Chief Justice delivered his judgment this day, holding that the guarantee given in evidence at the trial, was not a guarantee as it was termed by the parties, nor a collateral security to pay the debt of another, as there existed no such debt; but that it was an original agreement between the defendant and the plaintiff to pay a certain debt. As to the second objection his Lordship considered, but not without some doubts, that the plaintiff could support his case on the special Counts and that the averments "that the ship was liable to be detained until the port dues were paid" was proved, in as much as it was in evidence that the ship could not leave the port without a pilot being on board of her, and that the refusal of a pilot to proceed constituted a detention of the ship. The third objection, his Lordship observed, involved a question of great nicety, whether there being a written agreement, any parol evidence could be received in support and explanation of what the consideration of that written agreement was, he was of opinion that it could be done, and taking the written and oral evidence as to consideration, it constituted a mutuality.

His Lordship added that he had expressed his doubts at the trial, which still existed in his mind, whether the plaintiff could support his action on the special Counts, but as he would not rest his decision on it alone, he considered it was clear, that the plaintiff could recover on the count for money paid and laid out by him for the use of the defendant, and take the agreement as an implied promise, from the defendant to the plaintiff, for the payment of the amount.

Sir John Franks coincided with the Chief Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan differed with the other Judges, observing that, strictly speaking, the document was a guarantee to pay the debt of another, the consideration whereof ought to have been expressed in writing, and that the debt was not payable to Mr. Ellis, but to the Government, through the Marine Pay Master, for the time being, acting as its agent, and that therefore Mr. Ellis could not bring the action, and if it could be done it ought to be supported by special counts, and the averments proved, which was not done in this case; the common counts would be of no avail, as there was a special contract.

On the question of costs being raised, the Chief Justice stated that the costs of the action and of the rule ought to be borne by each of the parties, in consequence of the difference of opinion on the bench, but as the other Judges were of contrary opinion. The verdict was entered with costs for the plaintiff and the costs of the rule to be borne by each of the parties.

MARTIN CHARITY.

In the case of the *Martin Charity* nothing decisive was done this day; there was, however, another conversation between the Chief Justice and the Advocate General, as to the plan of the Calcutta School, which has been furnished by the Master without any estimate of the probable expenses, in the course of which his Lordship suggested, the possibility of Court's directing a further reference as to that material point, and at the same time refusing to direct the costs of the former reference to be paid out of the funds of the estate, in consequence of its omission.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1832.

In the case of *Tam O'Shanter*, the Court gave its decision this day, by directing the registrar to compute what is due to the applicant, and that, when the same was computed, the amount thereof, together with the applicant's costs, to be taxed by the taxing officer of the Court, be paid out of the funds paid in Court, by the party intervening. The Chief Justice observed, that as there was no answer put in on oath, by the party intervening, to the summary petition exhibited by the applicant, the Court must take the facts of the petition, as confessed.

Mr. Turt on subsequently applied for leave, to the party intervening, to file two affidavits, and a responsive allegation; he stated that the application would have been made long ere this, but owing to the absence of the Chief Justice, and his mentioning his application to the other Judges, he was directed to renew it when the bench was full.

The Chief Justice refused the application.

The Chief Justice ordered the registrar to take a minute of the practice, which, in his opinion, he considered the suiters in like cases ought to follow in future.

That on a summary petition for subtraction of wages being filed, verified by affidavit, the party would be entitled to have the necessary process to attach the ship.

That a party on intervening to protect the interest of the ship, ought to answer, upon oath, the allegation contained in the petition.

And that if no party intervened, the petition will be taken in due course of time, as confessed, and decree pronounced.

That on the party intervening, the course to be followed next, will be either to propound the libel or to have a term probatory assigned to the parties to prove their respective allegations, or that witnesses be examined *viva voce*, if the parties consent to it, or to allow the parties to file Affidavits in support of their case.

In the case of *Martin's Calcutta Charity*.—The Chief Justice adverting to an application of Mr. Pearson's to confirm Master's report as to the plan submitted by the Master for the building of the Calcutta Charity School: stated that the report must be sent back to the Master, inasmuch as the Master, in submitting the plan, had not stated his approval thereof, neither has he given a rough statement of the expense which will be incurred in its erection.

In the matter of *Captain Macnaghten*.—The hearing of the petition of appeal from the order of the Insolvent Court, apportioning a part of the insolvent's pay and allowances towards payment of his debts, came on to be argued this day: Messrs. Turtton and Cleland were heard at great length in support of the petition, they contending that the

Court had not made a proper order of adjudication in respect of the amount to be retained by the assignee, and that no part of the allowances given to an officer, could be taken from him, in as much as the allowances were made for particular public service, and that they were

given to defray them, and to support his rank, and station in the army.

The Court, without calling on Mr. Clarke, who appeared for the assignee, gave their decision, upholding the order of the Insolvent Court.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

Mr George Wadsworth was brought up this day, and no one appearing to oppose him, he was discharged on taking the prescribed oath.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1831.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR EDWARD RYAN.

James Daniel King was brought up this day, and after taking the prescribed oath, was discharged.

James Bowbear was next brought up, and examined by Mr Hedger, who appeared on behalf of J. Inhoff.

The insolvent being sworn deposed as follows:—

My father died, leaving property consisting of two houses in Lall Bazar; my father made a will, and appointed my mother and A. S. DeConto executors. He died, I believe, in 1800; my mother is still living. That property was sold in 1812 by Gould and Campbell's house, and realized from 12 000 to 13,000 Rupees. It now belongs to a native, both parcels. The original purchaser was Shaik Gooman, he sold it a few months after to my mother, who repurchased it. She paid a few hundred Rupees above what he gave for it; she has since sold it; it was sometime in June or July last; she got for it 11,500 Rupees. Mr. DeConto is dead many years; he died before the original sale by Gould and Campbell. I, as heir at law, claimed the property, and received my share of the purchase money, originally, and made the rest over to my mother, for the benefit of my brother. My share was 3,000 and odd Rupees. My father's will is here. The property was originally sold by my direction and my mother's. My father left property, which was in the hands of the Master of the Court, which was realized from Mr F. Deteva, It was realized before the sale previous to which I had, drawn my own and my

sister's share; I received the produce of the sale from Gould and Campbell—Shaik Gooman, who first purchased the property, was a trader. My mother had personal property and ground, which she purchased after my father's death; she sold the property to one Gudderden Mitter, in June or July last. I have been at Allahabad; I have no property there; I had a bungalow there which was mortgaged to a banker, to whom I was indebted; I made him over the house, and gave him some property and a bond for the rest; I get a pension from Government of Sa Rs. 50 per month; I was originally in the employment of Government, but have not been employed since 1827.

The Hon'ble Commissioner directed, that as there was no mention made in the schedule of this pension, it ought to be amended, and on its being done, the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

In the matter of Martin Petrie Mr. Henderson applied for extension of time to declare a dividend in this matter, to the 23th proximo, which was granted.

In the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Mr. Cleland applied to have the rule made absolute, discharging the Hon'ble J. Eliot from continuing assignee of these estates, and constituting Mr. Cockerell in his stead. Dr. Lyke, a creditor of the firm, objected to the change, stating that he believed Mr. Cockerell was not a fitly qualified person for such an office, he not being thoroughly acquainted with the routine of commercial transactions of this country, and that instead of his services being available by the other assignees or the benefit of the estate, they would be retarding its progress.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that it was the intention of the Court to appoint Mr. Cockerell as assignee, the remaining assignees having considered him as a fit person, and as such

had recommended his appointment in the room of Mr. Eliot.

Mr. Cleland subsequently applied for leave to the assignees to declare a further dividend of 5 per cent. which would amount to 12,50,000, leaving a sum of 9 Lacs in the hands of the assignees for carrying on the Indigo Concerns should the season prove abundant, and

one Lac of Rupees for contingent expenses, which was ordered.

In the matter of J. Palmer. Mr. Turton applied to have a dividend declared in this estate of 50 per cent. but it appearing subsequently that the grounds of his application were not full, he withdrew it for the present.

INDIGO MART.

DECEMBER 10, 1831.

SECOND REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

The occurrences of the week have, we think, settled the prices for the season. The company have purchased several parcels of Kishenagur, Rajeshye and Jessore Indigo, in all about 400 chests, at prices from 120 to 135 and yesterday they purchased the well known Hyram pore at 150. Private purchasers for the London and Liverpool Markets have taken about 700 chests, principally of good qualities, and favorite marks from Moorsheadabad, Nuddca, and Jessore, at prices from 135 to 150, some smaller parcels of lower quality have fetched 105 to 115.

At our public sale on Tuesday, the 6th instant, only the very low quality, broken, mixed, and rejected, found purchasers at prices from 40 for dust, up to 85 for mixed broken pieces, and 105 for dull ordinary violet and copper, but of the remainder which was bought in, four entire parcels have been sold at prices from 120 to 150.

The total importation to the present day is maunds 26789. Our next public sale of 300 chests will be held on Wednesday the 14th instant.

DECEMBER 17, 1831.

THIRD REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

There has been considerable activity during the past week, and the prices noted in our last report have been fully maintained. The total quantity sold is

about 2600 chests, of which less than 350 have been taken by the Company, and present market rates being above their offers, tenders are not at present so freely made to them. During the past week one of the finest marks, E & Co. has been sold for the London market at 160, from Jessore, of first class—also the DB DP at 142, from Moorsheadabad of first class consumption. The T & Co at 147-8 from Hooghly, good purple and fine violet.

BB The MS at 137 from Rajeshye strong and good violet. The P T & Co. at 118, from Mymensing, middling and inferior. The RD at 110 from Dacca, middling and inferior.

Several parcels of native Jessore indigo, well got up, have been sold at from 115 to 135.

At our public sale of the 14th instant, nearly 300 chests went off with active bidding at full market price; it consisted chiefly of small parcels of Nuddca, Jessore, Rajeshye, and Dacca, with some broken and dust; the latter fetched from 90 to 135, good Native Jessore sold from 120 to 140; a few chests of old Furrakabad sold at 80.

The total importation to the present day is, Mds. 36812

Our next public sale of 200 chests will be held on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE YEAR 1831.

JANUARY.

1. A Public Entertainment was given by the English Residents at Delhi, in honour of the French Revolution.

2. Lieut. General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. died at Buxar, having served the Honourable Company 59 years.

5. A Ball and Supper were given in Calcutta by the English Community to commemorate the late Revolution in France.

6. The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum for the last six months of 1830.

9. About this time, the King of Oude visited the Governor General at Cawnpore.

15. The David Scott arrived from England, and brought gold and silver medals to be distributed amongst the Troops engaged in the Burmese war.

17. Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, K. C. B. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Bombay died.

18. Bahoo Ram Mohun Roy arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the ship Albion.

19. The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta.

20. The annual prizes from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to native gardeners were distributed at the Town Hall, where there was a fine display of vegetables.

Mr. Bathis arrived in London with the Suttee petition.

21. Charles Lloyd, a private soldier was executed in Calcutta, for attempting to murder Serjeant Cashman.

FEBRUARY.

5. The Reformer, a liberal paper, by a native, began to be published about this time in English.

The Russians commenced their operations against the Poles.

12. The annual prizes were distributed to the students of the Hindoo College, at the Town Hall, Calcutta.

13. Intelligence reached Bombay that Belgium had declared itself an independent state.

18. This was the first day of the Sessions of the Supreme Court. In the Calendar were 21 cases, of which two were horrible murders.

The 5 per cent. loan opened on the 15th January, 1830, was closed by public advertisement.

22. Lord Brougham, in a noble speech in the House of Lords, brought forward a proposal for a thorough reform of the Court of Chancery.

In the last week of February a new Bengalee paper, called the Sumbad Soodhakur, appeared, being the sixth now in circulation.

1. Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, brought forward the Ministerial Bill for the reform of Parliament.

M. Smilet De Chokier was chosen Regent of the Kingdom of Belgium, by the Belgian Congress.

8. Rajah Baidenath Roy was acquitted on a second trial for forgery.

14. H. M.'s Ship Calcutta, of 84 guns, and carrying 96, was launched at Bombay.

The Reform Bill was read the first time in the House of Commons.

19. The Red Rover arrived from China, having made the voyage to and from that country in 74 days.

20. The Earl of Clare arrived in Bombay, and entered on his duties as Governor of the Presidency. At the same time the news reached India that the ministry of the Duke of Wellington had resigned on the 10th November, 1830, and had been succeeded by Earl Grey and his Colleagues: also that the Poles had risen against their Russian Rulers, on the 19th of November.

22. The Second Reading of the Reform Bill was carried in the House of Commons.

26. Serampore ceased to give protection to debtors, but did so from the Court of Denmark.

27. A public Meeting of the East Indian Community was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, to receive the Report of Mr. Ricketts, their Agent, on his return from England.

29. The Poles made a night attack on the Russians, and gained a decided and important victory.

30. At Bombay Captain Hawkins was found guilty of Piracy, for obeying his orders to purchase boys for the Honourable Company's Marine.

APRIL.

Several of the small Italian states, desiring a change and reformation in their Government, had risen against their rulers: but about this time they were obliged to submit again through the interference of the Austrian forces. Much discontent prevailed in Greece, and several parties were opposed to the President.

7. The Emperor of the Brazils abdicated in favour of his son, a child five years of age.

11. An entertainment was given to Mr. Ricketts at the Town Hall, by the East Indian Community, and on the occasion a silver vase was presented to him.

12. The Second Sessions of 1831 opened in Calcutta. There were 21 cases in the Calendar.

The Governor General took up his residence at Simla.

Bahoo Ram Mohun Roy arrived in England.

14. Notice was given by Government that 1,50,00,000 Rupees of the debt of the Presidency of Bengal would be discharged on the 13th of June. It was likewise notified that the four per cent. loan, opened on the 3d July, 1826, had been closed.

20. About this time much distress prevailed in Ireland, through famine.

23. The English Parliament was dissolved. His Majesty determined in this way, to give his people an opportunity of making known their wishes respecting the reform of Parliament.

MAY.

12. The Chinese committed certain outrages at the English Factory in Canton, which induced the Select Committee to give public notification, that all commercial intercourse between the two countries would be suspended on the 1st of August.

13. Vitriano Gregorio was tried for the murder of his wife, and condemned to death. He was executed a few days after.

16. A meeting of the East Indians in the Madras presidency was held to consider the most eligible mode of representing their disabilities to Parliament. A Committee was appointed to prepare a Petition for general signature.

17. The Inquirer, a liberal paper in the English language, began to be published by a native.

23. All ships coming from Russia, Prussia, and the Hanseatic towns to Great Britain were ordered to observe quarantine, to prevent the introduction of cholera from those countries.

JUNE.

1. The first Number of the East Indian newspaper, was published by Mr. H. L. V. Derozio.

6. The Belgian Congress sent to Prince Leopold an invitation to accept the sovereignty of their nation.

7. Government advertised a new loan in Calcutta at four per cent. the interest of which will be payable only in India.

10. The Select Committee at Canton rescinded their notice of the 24th of May, that commercial intercourse would be suspended with the Chinese on the 1st of August.

General Diebitsch, who commanded the Russian army against the Poles died of cholera. The Poles have with various success, resisted their enemies beyond all expectation.

13. The rains set in at Calcutta with a very violent storm, during which several lives were lost, and considerable damage was done by lightning.

Don Pedro, the Ex-Emperor of the Brazils, arrived in England.

14. The New Parliament of England met with a large majority of its members in favour of the Ministerial Reform Bill.

16. News were published in Calcutta, about this time, of the defeat and death of Syud Ahmad, a Moosoolman insurgent, in the Sikh territories.

20. The Chundrika reported, that on this day a Suttie occurred near Patna, and that the parties concerned had been committed for trial.

22. Notification was given by a public advertisement in the Calcutta papers, of the founding of the Boden Sungsrit Professorship and Scholarships in the University of Oxford.

His Majesty opened the Session of the new Parliament in person.

26. Information having been received by Government, that the plague was raging in the countries in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, it was notified, that all ships coming from thence would be subjected to quarantine.

The Gananeshum, a new Bengalee Paper of liberal sentiments, made its appearance.

Some disturbances occurred in the Mysore country which required the use of the Military for their settlement.

JULY.

2. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition to the House of Lords from certain natives of India, praying that Hindoo widows might not be permitted to sacrifice themselves on their husbands' funeral pile. He also stated that the opposite petition to his Majesty's Privy Council would be received with all respect, but could not possibly be complied with.

3. Commodore Sir John Hayes died at the Cocoa Island.

4. There were 106 deaths by cholera in St. Petersburg. The progress of this disease in Europe, particularly at the seat of war, is dreadful.

Reports from Hydrabad represented the Nizam's dominions to be in a disturbed state, from the feuds of the Arab mercenaries and the Sikhs.

6. The Reform Bill was read in the House of Commons a second time, with a majority of 136 members in its favour.

The directors of the Honourable East India Company gave a dinner in honour of Baboo Ram Mohun Roy.

7. The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the first six months of 1831.

The Right Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop of Calcutta died at Garden Reach.

The Building of the Free School Church in Calcutta was completed.

12. The English papers contain a copy of a New Constitution granted by the King of Denmark to his subjects on the 24th of May last.

The Darampooter Steamer returned about this time from Benares, to which place she had been sent by Government with a large amount of treasure.

13. A daring robbery was committed in Calcutta on the premises of Baboo Kanai Lal Thakoor. The property stolen was said to amount to about 80,000 Rupees, a great part of which was soon recovered.

10. A heavy gale was experienced at the Cape of Good Hope, in which much loss was sustained by the shipping in Table Bay.

18. King Leopold arrived in Belgium, and was received by his subjects with the greatest enthusiasm.

19. Three persons lost their lives at Powra near Burdwan, by falling accidentally under Juggurnath's car, during the Oolta Rush.

Earl Grey gave notice to the House of Lords, that Prince Leopold, having accepted of the sovereignty of Belgium, had resigned his pension in England.

20. A Native Medical Society was formed in Calcutta, of which Khooderam Beesharud, formerly Medical pundit of the Sungsrit College, was chosen Secretary.

A petition to the Board of Trade, in England, from the native manufacturers and dealers in Bengal cotton and silk fabrics, was said to be in circulation for signature. It prays that these manufactures of Bengal may be placed on an equality with those of Great Britain, in respect to duties.

23. It was stated in the Calcutta papers, that Runjeet Singh had sent a pressing invitation to the Governor General to meet him on the banks of the Jumna, which his Lordship intended to accept.

27. The Third Session of the Supreme Court of 1831 opened in Calcutta. The Calendar was very light.

28. The Natives of Malacca arose against the Government, in consequence of the imposition of a tribute of ten per cent. upon the produce of the country.

Considerable discussion has lately occurred in the native papers on Female Education, loss of caste, and the forfeiture of property on abandoning Hindoos.

The month of June was excessively rainy, and the diligencians anticipated almost an entire failure of their crop; but July having been much more favourable, a fair produce was expected in most quarters.

The cholera prevailed excessively at Benares and the adjoining districts.

AUGUST.

1. A meeting of the East India Community was held at the Town Hall of Calcutta, for the purpose of approving the draft of their Second Petition to Parliament.

The New London Bridge was opened by their Majesties the King and Queen. The procession by water was magnificent.

2. Notice was given by the Dutch that they would immediately renew hostilities against the Belgians.

3. Their Majesties attended Parliament, when a Bill was passed to make provision for the Queen in the event of His Majesty's death. The Queen's return, made three obeisances to the two Houses of Parliament.

4. The French Government resolved to assist the Belgians to repel the invasion of the Dutch.

5. Captain Dickenson, Civil Commissioner in Akyah, having been prosecuted by Soojah Oodeen, a native of that place, for extortion, was acquitted after a trial of three days' continuance.

At a sacrifice to Kalee in Tanca Jelapore, the man who was holding the victim had his head cut off instead of the victim.

7. The Austen arrived at Saugur from China, bringing information of the attack made by the Chinese authorities on the Company's Factory at Canton, in May.

French Troops, amounting to 50,000, crossed the frontiers of Belgium to support the Belgians against the Dutch.

9. Mr John Crawford published in England a work entitled, "Letters from British Settlers in the Interior of India, descriptive of the Town condition and that of the native inhabitants under the Government of the East India Company."

The struggle of the Poles against the Russians is still maintained with varying success.

As the Austrian Troops retire from Italy, fresh commotions are reported amongst the Italian states.

16. Mr. Hume moved, in the House of Commons, that members be sent to Parliament from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Straits of Malacca.

17. Mr. Robison, the Police Magistrate, pronounced a most important decision respecting slavery. A Moosoolman having caused two of his slave girls to be apprehended, who had run away from his house, the Magistrate decreed, *That all slaves become free the moment they land in Calcutta, and if their purchasers detain them by force, they make themselves liable to an indictment for assault.*

20. Sir Alexander M'Leod, Commandant of the Bengal Artillery, died at Dum-dum.

A General Petition to Parliament, for the equalization of import duties on the sugar and rum of India and the other Colonies of Great Britain, was said to be in circulation for signature in Calcutta.

24. David Scott, Esq. Political Agent and Commissioner in Assam, died at Chirra-poonjee. His loss was deeply deplored by all the inhabitants of the province, to the promotion of whose welfare he had most zealously devoted himself.

25. A Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of the Birth-day of His Majesty William the IV.

A most destructive fire occurred at Pera, in the suburbs of Constantinople, by which 80,000 persons are said to have been left houseless.

More than 10,000 persons are said to have been carried off by cholera in St. Peter-burgh.

23. News reached Calcutta, via St. Petersburg and Bombay, of the sudden dissolution of the British Parliament, in April.

27. The Dutch having retired into their own country, the French troops began their return from Belgium into France.

A Monument to the memory of the late Bishop Heber has arrived at Madras from England, and is to be erected in St. George's Church at that Residency.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A farewell dinner was given at Colombo by the Public Functionaries there to Sir Edward Barnes, on the occasion of his leaving the Government of Ceylon to become Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir C. Forbes presented a petition to the House of Commons from the Natives of Bombay, praying that they should be declared eligible to serve on Grand Juries; that the trial by jury in several cases should be established in His Majesty's Courts of Justice at the three Presidencies; that the natives should be declared eligible to serve on such juries; and that they might be allowed to act as Justices of the Peace.

6. The Committee on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons reached the last clause, upon which a simultaneous cheer was raised by the members who supported it, which was echoed from its opponents.

7. Baboo Ram Mohun Roy was introduced to His Majesty at a Levee, by the Right Honourable Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, and was most graciously received.

8. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of England, were crowned amid the enthusiastic rejoicings and benedictions of their people.

A Native Schoolmaster was executed at Burdwan for murdering one of his pupils, for the sake of his ornaments.

26. Disturbances and robberies of a serious kind were reported to prevail in Krishnagur and the surrounding country.

27. H. M. S. Challenger sailed for China, and it was said that all the British ships of war in the Indian seas, had been ordered to proceed thither also.

30. Baboo Modhub Chunder Mullick published, in the English papers of Calcutta, a letter declaring that he and his friends looked upon Hindoosism with the utmost abhorrence.

OCTOBER.

7. Admiral Sir Edward Owen in H. M. S. Southampton touched at the Sand Heads, and having sent in dispatches for Government, departed again for Penang.

10. Affairs in China are still in an unsettled state. An affray between some English sailors and Chinese villagers has tended still more to embarrass them.

11. Sir Edward Ryan and several other gentlemen returned to Calcutta from Chirra-poonjee. Reports were then circulated unfavourable to that station as a refuge for invalids; but the testimony of permanent residents has amply vindicated it.

A nest of native gamblers, twenty in number, was discovered by the Police officers in Calcutta.

18. A Regulation was passed by the Vice-President in Council to give currency to two new copper coins, the one of the value of half an anna, two pice, or six pie; and the other of one pie, or the twelfth part of an anna.

23. Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton arrived at Colombo, and succeeded to the Government of Ceylon.

On this and the preceding day, Manila was visited with a furious hurricane, which did very great mischief.

26. The Governor General and Runjeet Sing met, at Roopar on the Sutlege, in great state and splendour, and with every demonstration of lively and mutual friendship.

27. The Singapore Chronicle contains an account of a French ship being seen at Bona, in Sumbawa, having a number of Malay boys and girl on board who had been purchased as slaves for Bourbon and the Mauritius, during a voyage for the purpose amongst the Eastern Islands.

28. The government of the dominions of the Raja of Mysore was assumed by the Honourable Company by proclamation; a measure with which the whole population of Mysore are said to be delighted.

3. A tremendous storm raged from the coast of Orissa northward nearly to the farthest bounds of India, causing a vast loss of ships and boats, a ruinous deluge in the country about Balasore, near the sea, and great injury of every kind of property through the whole of its range.

NOVEMBER.

1. Several Regulations of the greatest importance to the natives of India were passed by the Vice President in Council. Regulation V. of 1831 admits natives of India to offices of high trust, and renders natives of whatever religion eligible to the office of Vakeels, Moonsiffs, and Sudder Aumens. Moonsiffs are to try suits for property to the value of 300 Rupees; Sudder Aumens suits to the value of 1000 Rupees. and Principal Sudder Aumens suits to the value of 3000 Rupees.—Regulation VI. of 1831 provides for the establishment of a Western Court of Sudder Dewanne and Nizamut Adawlut, which will infallibly benefit the inhabitants of the Western Provinces, by placing the seat of the final Judicial Authority in the midst of them.—Regulation VII. empowers the Governor General to invest Judges with the powers now confided to Commissioners of Circuit, as far as regards holding the sessions.—Regulation VIII. amends the existing provisions relative to the trial of summary suits and claims for arrears or exactms of Rent.—Regulation IX. provides for the more speedy and efficient Administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanne and Nizamut Adawlut, by empowering single Judges of these courts to hold sittings of Court and to pass orders or judgements, &c.—Regulation X. vests in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive controul over the Revenue affairs of the Provinces of Benares, the coast and conquered Provinces now subject to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, the province of Durrum.

Kurnool, and the Saugur and Nerbudda Territories.—Regulation XI. invests Tahsildars, in certain cases, with the powers of Police officers.

3. Major General Pine, commanding at Barrackpore, died very suddenly.

The Fourth Sessions commenced in Calcutta. The calendar contained no case of much interest, except that of Mrs. Ramsay.

7. Messrs. Greenway and Co. of Meerut commenced there a weekly paper, called the "Meerut, Kurnaul, and Delhi Weekly Observer."

9. General Sir Edward Barnes arrived in Bengal, to succeed the Earl of Dalhousie as Commander-in-Chief.

10. Messrs. F. Bonnaffe and Co. French Agents in Calcutta failed.

11. An insurrection was raised by a number of Moosoolmans, under a person named Teetoo-meer, in the districts of Jessore and Krishnagur, and but a short distance from Calcutta. They called themselves Moulavees, and appeared to have no object but lawless rapine. Teetoo-meer is said to have been a disciple of Sayud Ahmu, who lately perished in attempting an insurrection in the territories of Runjeet Singh.

17. A Regiment from Barrackpore, and some Cavalry from Calcutta and Dum-Dum, were sent against the Moulavees. Teetoo-meer with 80 or 100 of his followers was slain, and about 250 prisoners were brought in to Calcutta.

21. It was decided by all the three Judges of the Supreme Court, after reference to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, that a Hindoo could alienate ancestral property in Bengal where he had sons, without the consent of those sons, and even against their consent.

A subscription was opened at the office of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. Calcutta, for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation in Orissa. Government had previously sent off supplies, to a great extent of every thing that could be required by the sufferers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has paid a visit of ceremony to his Majesty the Emperor of Delhi.

24. A Moosoolman is said to have directed seven lakhs of Rupees to be given to the Education Committee, to be appropriated to the Hooghly schools.

DECEMBER.

1. A report was spread of a fresh breaking out of the Moulavees, and the Military were again sent out; but it proved to be a false alarm.

The Ship *Volra* arrived from England, which she left on the 15th August, having made a remarkably quick passage for the season of the year.

5. Lieut. J. G. Wahab was shot on parade by a Sipahes of his company, in revenge for a trifling punishment awarded him.

11. A Mr. Thompson having been prosecuted for bigamy, was discharged because the Act providing for the punishment of such an offence had not been extended to this country at the time the offence was committed.

23. Yesterday Sir Edward Barnes passed Rajmahal and to-day met the Earl of Dalhousie, where the boats were anchored, and the Commander-in-Chief and his successor had an interview of some hours.

26. Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, the enterprising and able Editor of the *East Indian*, died of cholera, very generally and deeply lamented.—*Sumachar*

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

The Ramghur Insurrection having occupied a considerable portion of public attention, during the entire of the past, and a portion of the preceding month, we now propose giving a view of all matters connected with it, which have yet transpired, in this department of the *Calcutta Magazine*; and for this purpose shall select from the leading Bengal Journals, that portion of the intelligence they offer, upon which we think, reliance may safely be placed. Before we proceed to the details of this disturbance, it may be as well to furnish a short account of the country subject to their depredations, and of the habits and manners of the Insurgents themselves.

It appears that the extensive tract of hilly and jungly country, extending along the boundary line, north and south, between Palamow and Midnapore, on the one hand, and Ruttunpore and the mouth of the Mahanuddy, on the other, has been, in point of civilization, always considered far behind the more eastern parts of Bengal, and that of this district, the valley of Chota Nagpore, bounded to the north, by Ramghur and Palamow, to the south by Gangpoor, to the east by Ramghur and Singboom, and to the west by Palamow and Jushpoor, is the most cultivated, though, with the rest of the country, it continues the wildest and least subdued portion of the Company's territories. Its inhabitants, from their vicinity to the Mahratta frontier, seem to have assumed, in a considerable degree, the habits and manners of the once formidable tribes which were long the terror of Bengal, and to be even now at best but a predatory race, of which the Lurka Coles are the most warlike people, though the Danga Coles are equally dishonest; both are, however, a sturdy, brave people, but poor in the extreme, scarcely clothed, and armed only with bows, arrows, spears, and battle axes, all of

which they use with considerable skill. They are remarkable for a total disregard to the rights of property, and a readiness to fly to arms on the slightest provocation:—such is briefly the character of the Insurgents,—such is the nature of the country they inhabit; hereafter we shall have occasion to speak of the causes which led to the recent disturbances.

On the 28th of January last, accounts first reached Calcutta, that in the district of Ramghur, the entire Danga Cole population of Chota Nagpore was in arms, roving about the country in bodies of considerable number, committing the most frightful and abominable excesses, and that having been joined by their neighbours, the Senka Coles of Shingboom, they had within the previous fortnight burned no less than two hundred villages, murdering every respectable person, they could find. In consequence of the recent impolitic reductions of Government, the only military force which appears to have been at once available for the purpose of redressing such acts of open and lawless violence, was the Ramghur Local Battalion which unfortunately has of late been reduced from 1600 strong, including 200 horse with 2 guns, to 600 men only, without cavalry or artillery. Notwithstanding this, however, Captain Wilkinson, the political agent on the frontier, at once proceeded into Clifota Nagpore with all the disposable force he could muster, 120 Sepoys of that corps, whilst the 50th N. I. in progress to Barrackpore, received orders at Dinapore, to march upon the same quarter.

For some days subsequently, the reports in circulation were various, and some even of a contradictory nature, and the fact of a robbery of treasure, at a place called Sherghotty, having by mistake been connected with the affair of the Coles, doubt was thrown in the opinion of many upon the statements before given of

the nature and extent of the disturbances, which were increased on the one hand by rumours, that orders given to the 34th Native Infantry to proceed against the Insurgents from Barrackpore, and two Companies of 38th Native Infantry from Midnapore, had been countermanded, though strengthened on the other by statements equally deserving of credit, that not only this force was to march to the disturbed districts, but also a troop of cavalry and two galloper guns from Benares.

The next intelligence received in Calcutta was confirmatory of the serious nature of the insurrection, and further of the fact, that troops were in full march from Dinapore, Benares, the Presidency, and Midnapore, to check the Insurgents, which had not yet passed the Ramghur frontier, and to assist Captain Wilkinson, who, being unable to act offensively was endeavouring to maintain his position at Pathoorreeah, where he had been joined by Mr. Cuthbert, the magistrate, with a body of irregular foot and horse, and was anxiously awaiting the arrival of captain Maltby, with a company of the 2nd Native Infantry, which had passed through Chittra, a station between Sheerghatty and Chota Nagpore, on its march to his relief. A communication from the camp of the 50th N. I. confirmed the intelligence before received of the estimated number of the Coles, and the fact of that regiment having been ordered against them, as well as the cavalry and artillery before-mentioned.

Letters from various quarters, received in Calcutta on the 5th, furnished detailed accounts of the force which had marched against the Coles from Benares, on the 25th of January, consisting of a squadron of horse, a brigade of guns, with a detachment of artillery, and two companies of the 54th Native Infantry, all under the command of captain Agela, of the 3d Light Cavalry, and conveyed intelligence that the 34th Native Infantry had marched in the

same direction from Barrackpore, with two pieces of horse artillery, from Dum-Dum. They also throw additional light upon the proceedings of captain Wilkinson, who, it appears, with his party, had fallen in with the Coles, and would have been doubtless overwhelmed by the prodigiously superior force opposed to him, had he not fortunately provided himself with a gun, which having been worked by some sepoys with considerable effect, was the means of checking his adversaries. At this period serious apprehensions were felt, lest the Coles, who had sacked the towns of Govindpore and Burkingpore, should get possession of Shahur Dinga, and with accumulated force proceed northward, and in consequence a requisition had been sent to Brigadier General O'Halloran, soliciting aid, but it appears, that from the paucity of troops under that officer's command, only 100 men, with a captain and two subalterns, could be spared from Dinapore.

The next decided accounts from the disturbed district, appeared in the journals of the Presidency on the 10th and 11th, from which it is to be collected, that the situation of captain Wilkinson was becoming more and more critical, a large body of the enemy having taken up a position so as to cut off the communication between that officer and the expected reinforcements. The Ramghur battalion had been several times attacked at Puttoocha, but the result was not known. It would also appear that capt. Maltby with his company of the 2nd Native Infantry had twice fallen in with considerable bodies of the Insurgents, which he defeated without loss to the military, killing from twelve to fifteen of his opponents on each occasion. That on the second of February they again opposed him in numbers about 3000, at Tikoo, but had fled before the troops—forty or fifty were cut down on this occasion by the irregular horse. At this date detachments of the 50th

Native Infantry were at Chittroo, and 38th Native Infantry at Bancoorah, on their march to his relief.

Up to the 14th nothing further was known, than that capt. Maltby had succeeded in joining capt. Wilkinson, and that several skirmishes had taken place in which the troops had, with much difficulty, but scarce any loss, succeeded in capturing a few prisoners.

From this period up to the 18th no certain accounts were received, but on that day a letter had reached Calcutta, dated, Petwourea, 42th Feb. which represents the force then in camp, and ready to undertake active operations against the Coles, to consist of two hundred men of the Ramghur Battalion with a six pounder; one hundred men of the 2d N. I. under captain Maltby, and three companies of 54th N. I. with two six pounders. With this force it was believed that the insurrection might be at once put down, but it was considered advisable to await the arrival of 50th N. I. at Ghoorea. At this period, one hundred prisoners had been captured, and between three and four hundred of the rebels killed, principally by the Sowars, who are represented to have rendered most efficient service.

The Calcutta journals of the 20th, furnish some further interesting intelligence from the seat of war, bringing news to the 14th instant.

A letter from Tekoo, a place to the south of Sheerghatty, dated the 10th November, states that a body of troops had halted there for two days, the Coles having shown themselves in numerous bodies from all sides. They appeared anxious to avoid direct collision with the military, so much so, that a body of 2,000 men, which approached the day previous, within a mile of the camp, had fled before a company of infantry and twenty troopers, sent against them, without standing a shot. During the halt of this body of troops, about seventy of the Insurgents had been taken; they are stated to be in general, "stout fat men."

A communication from the district of Sherghatty, furnishes intelligence to the 13th, from which we collect that the Coles continued to ravage the Ramghur and Tosee pergunnahs, keeping at some distance from the line of march pursued by captain Impey, with the 50th N. I. and captain Maltby, and lieutenant Lawrell, with their detachments of 2d N. I. and 3d Light Cavalry, though at times pillaging the bazars and villages in the rear of the troops. They had entered the pergunnah of Palamore, where they were for a time opposed by an influential native at the head of 1000 men, but a general panic having seized this force, it was flying in all directions, and many of the lower classes had absolutely joined the enemy. For the protection of the district, one of the two troops of the 3d Light Cavalry, on its march from Benares, had been detached under lieutenant Drummond, which it was hoped would arrive in time to save a portion of this valuable tract of country. No disturbances had taken place at this date, to the westward of the river Soane, and the accounts received of the country, as far as Mirzapore, being in a state of insurrection, were much exaggerated. The country to the southward of Barwa had been laid waste, but of the state of the district to the southward and westward of that pergunnah, nothing was known, all communication having been cut off for some days.

We publish the following from a letter dated Sherghatty 14th February; it furnishes the latest intelligence yet received:—

"Captain Wilkinson, and also the 50th, under captain Impey, have each had a brush with the Insurgents. In the former case they retailed on a village, the inhabitants of which had peculiarly signalized themselves by their cruelty, and refused to submit. Some forty or thereabouts were cut off. The 50th, on their arrival at Tikoo, found the body of the chowdry of that place, whom, it seems, the Coles, on the advance of

captain Maltby's detachment towards Peethowrea, murdered in revenge for the assistance he had given the troops. On the approach of the Coles, a party was sent out which succeeded in killing fifty or sixty men, and taking a few prisoners.

There is no metaphor in the assertion, that the pergunna of Chota Nagpore is become a desert—it is literally but too true, insomuch that every article of consumption for the troops is forwarded from Chitern or Hazareebaugh or Sherglotty, for in the district nothing is procurable. All these military movements have, as yet, had no effect, as though one or two bodies, or one or two villages may suffer, yet the general features of the insurrection are the same.

"Since writing the above, I have learned, that on the 11th instant, some four thousand of the Coles, who did not like the cutting up system, surrendered to captain Impey at Tikoo."

Letters from the camp at Puttoreah communicate intelligence of the Coles up to the 15th, the general tenor of which indicate, that the insurrection was fast drawing to a close, and that the measures of extermination, which the obstinate resistance of the rebels had compelled the officers in command of the different military detachments to adopt, would soon be brought to a conclusion. A party of one hundred Native Infantry, a six pounder with some European and Native artillery men, fifty sewars and one hundred burkendazus marched late on the evening of the 13th, under command of captain Syers, with the view of surprising two villages, situated about twenty miles south of the camp, which they succeeded in accomplishing during the course of the same night, killing about fifteen or twenty of the Insurgents and making between twenty-five and thirty prisoners. Mr. Cuthbert, Lt. Talbot, and ensign Newton accompanied this expedition as volunteers. On the same day another party, under command of lieutenant Corner, dispatched against the villages of Gurry Barra and Gurry Chota, was completely successful, killing four

men and capturing some thirty prisoners. These villages are situated about twelve miles west of the camp, and one of them it was found necessary to destroy by fire, as the inhabitants refused to leave their houses.

On the 14th captain Impey, with four companies of the 50th N. I. and a troop of the 3d Light Cavalry engaged the Coles in considerable numbers, commanded by their leader—Booddoo Bhagghut, at a village named Sillah, which he defeated with the loss of their chief and 150 of his followers, amongst which were seven of his sons and his nephew. An eye witness describing the conflict observes:—

The wretches we attacked took the frights at once, and would show no fight. I was quite disgusted at being obliged to see the brutes shot and bayoneted; but the villains deserved all they got for the cruel murders and pillage they have been committing.

The following will throw some light on the further movements of the force now in the disturbed districts:

We march in a day or two, in 3 columns, towards Soonapore. (southwards,) and expect to be employed in many affairs of the above description; and, as we shall have regular cavalry, I am afraid there will be a good deal of slaughter, as little or no quarter is shown.

We have now in camp 3 six pounders with the necessary complement of artillery men, 1 troop of the 3d Light Cavalry, about 100 Irregular Horse, 2 companies of the 22d N. I. and one company of the 54th N. I. with about 200 of the Ramghur Battalion.

It is, perhaps, impossible to trace the origin of this insurrection to its real cause, and the conflicting statements which have been advanced, render the difficulty more than ever insurmountable of assigning any sufficiently ostensible reason for the disturbances which have taken place, unless we suppose it to have sprung solely from a desire of plunder, and an attachment to those roving and idle habits which the Coles have acquired, from their vicinity to the Marattah tribes. The assertion at

first made, that the imposition of a tax by Government on hauria or spirits, and the forced cultivation of the poppy, induced the Insurgents to fly to arms, has been contradicted by authority on which implicit reliance may be placed; and as no other cause has been advanced, we must wait till all matters connected with the insurrection have undergone public investigation, when we hope to discover the real grounds of discontent, if, in truth, any exist. In the meantime we shall conclude for the present with the following from a correspondent at the seat of war.

"Indeed we have had very cruel work, for which there is neither remedy nor help, as you will perceive from the brief account herein given of the disturbed state of affairs in Chota Nagpore.

"We are in the very thick of the commotion, and have not had a moment to ourselves since the 17th ultimo; cutting and clipping the heads of the Insurgents, right and left, wherever the rascals are to be seen in bodies: and captain Maltby, from Dinapore, with his detachment, has been thinning them also in the neighbourhood of Chorlah and Loherduggole. 8 cosse west of this, as he proceeded on from Chittaha to join us here.

"Chota Nagpore is completely sacked by the semi barbarous race, who have succeeded in frightening and dusting the respectable and higher class of people, and are themselves the *malliks* of the whole pergunnah. However, notwithstanding all their atrocity and excesses, my opinion on the subject is, that their spirit will soon be subdued, and they will, indeed must, submit to authority and allegiance, when they find resistance with our force is useless, and seeing the numbers that are cut down by our horsemen at every attack we make on them, must terrify the villains; such despicable wretches for warfare I never met with or heard of. They always appear in large and strong parties of 2 and 4,000 men at a time; stand and look on and flourish their *thulwas*, (battle axes), from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile off, and as we advance upon them they retire; and the moment a charge is made by the suwars, they run off in all directions, and get into ravines and jungles impenetrable by cavalry, by whom all stragglers

and fugitives falling in their way are cut up in style.

Reinforcements are daily joining us, and a week hence we shall have a very formidable force for operations in this district; and the judge and political agent, who are the appointed commissioners, will, no doubt, be enabled to punish the lawless Coles, and settle and tranquillize the country as the force advances. The origin of this insurrection has not been exactly traced, but it has been general throughout the Nagpore district, and destruction of property immense—by which many poor families of respectability, and the higher order of residents are beggared and ruined, in the short space of ten or twelve days. The whole of Chota Nagpore was a desert, and the Coles alone powerful, who tried to spread their depredations to Palamow to the west, Jungle Mebals to the east, and Gougpore towards Sumbhulpore, and on our side Hazort Ramghur, but fortunately they have been stopped in their career, and very shortly will be surrounded on all sides by our troops. Respecting the rise and progress of this dreadful and lamented catastrophe, there are divers reports and conjectures, which I refrain from publishing at present, for particular reasons. If the vagabonds would only keep ground and show fight, I should not mind, as then we could very soon come to an understanding, and settle business; but instead of which we are obliged to be constantly on the alert, and are continually making run without being able to get within shot of them, and after being on the move double-quick, from 6 to 9 hours, trying to catch the villains, we return to camp quite harassed and fatigued. Three subaltern officers are just appointed to do duty with the Ramghur corps, and I hope now to get rest, peace, and quiet, from such unprofitable service, in which I neither conceive any honour nor glory; pleasure there is none in it, I confess. I have tried the wretches often, but they won't fight; the instant they see our men approach they scamper off; we have got an auxiliary force with us, besides the regulars, belonging to the Rajahs, Mitterjeet Sing and Ghunsham Sing. I don't approve of the men belonging to the former; a worse set of ragamuffins I never saw; however, my friend Mitterbhan, (Ghunsham's son,) has got some good matchlock-men and well-mounted horsemen

with him. The military force will consist, when combined, of the following strength:—

“1 company 2d Regt. N. I. from Dinapore; 2 ditto Ramghur Battalion, from Hazaree, and 1 six pounder; 50th Regt. N. I. from Goruckpore; 1 squadron 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry; 1 Regt. N. I.; 2

companies European brigade guns, from Benares; 1 Regt. N. I. and Horse Artillery from Barrackpore; 3 companies N. I. from Midnapore; Irregulars, 130 Horsemen and 500 Matchlockmen.

“With such an army, I think, we ought soon to eradicate the Insurgents altogether.”

INSPECTION OF H. M.'S 38TH REGIMENT.

GAZEEPOOR, JAN. 18, 1832.—The usual monotony and dullness of this otherwise pleasant station, have been agreeably diversified within these few days past, by the visit of Brigadier General White, accompanied by his staff, to hold the half-yearly inspection of H. M.'s 38th regiment. In order to afford the Brigadier General an opportunity of seeing the regiment at field exercise, it was drawn up under arms, and mustering upwards of 800 bayonets, on Monday morning, on the cantonment parade ground. On the arrival of the Brigadier General he was received with the usual salute. The regiment wheeled back into open columns of companies, and marched past in review order; having regained its original ground, the field movements, according to the following programme, were forthwith commenced:

1.—Close column in rear of light infantry, take ground to the right, and deploy on the right centre company, front base.

2.—Advance in double column of subdivisions from the centre, covered on the left flank by light infantry—Form line to the left.

3.—Change front to the right on the centre, by the echellon march—covered by the grenadiers.

4.—Retire in double column of subdivisions from line, and form line to the original front.

5.—Advance from the right in open column of companies.

6.—Form square on the centre, reform column at 14 distance—close to the front and deploy on the grenadiers.

7.—Form square on the two centre companies, square retiring reform line.

8.—Grenadiers and light infantry in skirmishing order, supported by No.

1. and No 8. companies, change front on the centre, to the left advance.

9.—Change front to the right, throwing back the whole right by the echellon march.

10.—Advance and charge, retire, General's salute.

It is almost superfluous to remark, that this line, soldierlike, and distinguished corps, on this occasion, fully maintained its long established reputation for discipline and steadiness when under arms. The manœuvres, in a word, were executed with correctness and celerity; the firings both in squares, by divisions, and in line, were extremely regular; that by files was particularly remarked for its rapidity and incessancy. The whole *spectacle*, indeed, seemed such as to reflect credit on Lieutenant Colonel Piper and the Adjutant, Lieutenant Tudor. At the conclusion of the field exercise, the Brigadier General repaired to the school room, where were assembled upwards of 150 boys and girls, arranged in their classes, and under their respective teachers, the children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment. The Brigadier General kindly condescended to hear some of the upper classes repeat their lessons; he also inspected several beautiful specimens of penmanship, and then warmly expressed his satisfaction regarding the regimental school, as being highly creditable both to the teachers as well as to the fostering care of the officer commanding. The hospital was also looked at, when every thing was found to be in conformity to the established regulation,

as was to be anticipated from the able controul of Doctor Dempster.

With a view to mix the *utile cum dulce*, on Monday evening the officers of the mess invited the whole of the elegance and fashion of the neighbourhood, not forgetting their respected visitors, to a ball and supper, when, as is customary on like occasions, every luxury procu-

rable was lavishly supplied. The regimental band, under their able conductor, was in attendance. The dancing was kept up with great animation and spirit to a late hour on the following morning, when the guests retired much gratified by the kind hospitality of Lieutenant-Colonel Piper and the officers of the regiment.

THE THEATRICAL BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

A very handsome entertainment was given by the Members of the Calcutta Theatrical Beef-steak Club, to the Honorable the Vice President, on Tuesday the 14th Feb. This Club was founded by the late Mr. Alsop, in May, 1822, with a view to promote the interests of the theatre and dramatic entertainments. The greater portion of the Managers and Amateurs are members of it, and it can also boast of many from the civil and military services, the law, and mercantile community, who are among the most distinguished in society for talents, rank, and fortune. The present Earl of Munster is one of the original members, and, since its establishment, there have been few eminent men in Bengal who have not joined in its festivities.

The dinners, by an arrangement with the Managers, are always held on the stage of the Theatre, and generally take place after every play, or once a month, after the theatre season is over, and every Member is entitled to introduce a guest. As the peculiar object of the Club is to foster the interests of the drama, it was determined, that they ought to pay some distinguished mark of respect, to our Vice President, out of gratitude to him, for his long, steady, and munificent support of the theatre. On inquiry it was ascertained, that although the most distinguished personages in the Presidency had dined with the Club, yet they had always come as the

guests of the individual Members, and not at the invitation of the Society. To mark, therefore, in the most particular manner the respect of the Club for the Vice President, it was determined, that he should be solicited, by a deputation from the whole body, to honor them with his company at dinner, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was pleased to name Tuesday last. The whole stage was thrown open to the very end of the theatre, which was closed by that splendid scene of moor, rock, and mountain, in Rob Roy, the fluts and side scenes corresponding. In the midst of this was a table of immense length, capable of holding sixty persons, and lighted by three magnificent chandeliers.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the Vice President arrived, and was received by the deputation at the door, and conducted through the house to the stage, where he was met by all the Members of the Club; from thence the party proceeded to the green room, and dinner was almost immediately announced; and never did Messrs. Gunter and Hooper lay down a more inviting repast. Prevetti was pronounced to have surpassed himself. Mr. Turton was in the chair, with the Vice President on his right, and Sir John Franks on his left. Mr. P. M. Wynch was in the vice chair, and Sir Edward Ryan and several other distinguished guests were present. Sir Charles Grey was prevented from attending

through very severe indisposition. After dinner the three standard toasts, of the drama, The immortal memory of Shakespear, and our sisters of the sock and buskin were given; these were followed by the Charter Glee of "Welcome sons of harmony," beautifully sung by nine voices to the accompaniment of the piano. The Chairman then gave their distinguished guest, the Vice President. The burst of enthusiasm with which it was received showed that the company were not in need of the happy and eloquent speech with which Mr. Turton prefaced the toast to rouse their feelings. Sir Charles Metcalfe returned thanks for the compliment in the most flattering terms. The next toast was the Judges and our other guests, when much merriment was excited by the secretary, Mr. Hammerton, giving, with great drollery, Macheath's song in the Beggar's Opera of the "Judges are met in a terrible row." In the course of the evening Sir Edward Ryan created much mirth by announcing himself to be the father of the Club, he being a member of the parent society, the London Beef-steak Club, (of which Lord Broug-

ham is the President,) and taking his children to task for certain innovations: this called up the Chairman in their defence, and a humorous controversy ensued, which excited peals of laughter. The memory of Mrs. Siddons and of John Kemble were given by the Vice Chairman, Mr. Wynch, in that eloquent and impassioned style, for which he is so justly eminent; and he also called forth long and deserved applause for the manner in which he did justice to the merits of Mr. H. H. Wilson and Mr. H. M. Parker, in proposing their healths. But with such choice spirits as Mr. Turton and Mr. Wynch in the two chairs, and with most of the best private singers in Calcutta present, our readers may presume how the evening was spent. It was past one o'clock before Sir Charles Metcalfe retired, delighted, we believe, with the entertainments of the evening, and pleased, no doubt, with the compliment which the talented and independent Members of the best Club in India had exerted their utmost to pay him, and which no individual ever more justly deserved.

CALCUTTA GOLF MEETING.

The Members of the Calcutta Golf Club assembled on the links at ten A. M. on Saturday the 4th Feb. for the purpose of playing for the Dalhousie gold medal and the club silver cups. Ten Members started for the gold medal, and the most intense excitement appeared to prevail amongst the players. About one o'clock the parties came in successively, and delivered the reports of their play to the captain, when J. Patullo, Esq. the winner of the Dum-Dum Combermere medal was declared to be the winner of the Dalhousie gold medal, having holed the links at 76 strokes.

The two silver handicap cups were the next prizes played for, and after the odds had been fixed by the committee, the players started at half past one. Much interest was excited in this match, which was very keenly contested. At half

past three o'clock the first party came in, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the other parties arrived at the last hole. The winner of the first cup was declared to be Mr. Patullo, and of the second Robert Barlow, Esq.—Mr. Patullo having holed the links at 70 and Mr. Barlow at 83, Dr. Montgomerie 85, Captain Jewell 86, Mr. Wight 86, Mr. Shaw 87, J. C. Wilson, Esq. 109. The latter gentleman's play was remarkably good, and had not his ball while drawing for the last hole gone over the fort ditch, in all probability he would have won the medal.

After the play the company adjourned to the tents, where an elegant and substantial tiffin was prepared and done ample justice to by the Golfers and their guests.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of this Society was held on the 14th January, for the annual election of Office Bearers, and Members of the several Committees, and other business—Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society, viz.

Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland.

Mr. T. H. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Grant, 39th Regt. N. I.

Mr. G. F. Hodgkinson.

Mr. W. Preston.

Mr. Newmau, Supt. of the Royal Botanic Garden at the Mauritius, was elected an Honorary Member.

The following letters were read :—

From Mr. Maingy, commissioner at Moulmein, acknowledging receipt, (from the Society,) of plants and seeds sent on the steamer *Enterprise*.

From Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, intimating the terms upon which specimens of tobacco sent to England, would be allowed to pass the custom house.

From Mr. Findley, of Gloster Works, reporting on some cloth made from Tennessee cotton, grown at Mulnaut by Mr. Andrew.

From Mr. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government, enclosing copy of an appendix to a paper by Major Burney, the resident at Ava, on the cottons of that country, laid before a former Meeting of the Society; together with specimens of the cotton, and leaves of the plants.

From Mr. Willis, reporting on the above specimens.

From Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, conveying the thanks of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, for the papers on the cultivation of indigo furnished to Government by the Society.

From captain Welland, presenting, on the part of captain Jenkins, some New South Wales maize seed, apricot and peach stones, and apple and quince pips.

From Mr. Cracroft, at Chirra Poonjee, acknowledging receipt of the above mentioned New South Wales seeds, stones and pips, and informing the Society how he had disposed of them.

From Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Board of Trade, enclosing queries by Mr. Truscott, resident at Culpep, relative to the properties of the American saw gin, and requesting the Society to reply to the same.

Read a report by Mr. Patrick of the experiments made by him on the saw gin at Gloster, and two other reports by Mr. Ballard and Mr. DeVerine.

From Mr. F. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Board of Trade, placing, by desire of Government, two more saw gins at the disposal of the Society.

From Mr. Piddington, of Nimtullah, forwarding some Havana botanical publications, presented by Dr. Ramon de la Sagra, Director of the Royal Garden there.

From Mr. Findley, at Gloster Works, reporting upon the three specimens of cotton yarn made from Upland Georgian cotton, and grown by Mr. Harris at Khaul Boulya.

From Mr. Laruletta, Mr. Harry, and Willis and Earle, sending to the Society, 5, 8, and 3 casks of Sea Island cotton, commissioned by them last year for the Society, and intimating that sugar cane plants, and tobacco seeds, would shortly arrive on the *Georgian*.

From Mr. David Andrew, of Mulnaut, sending a quantity of cotton grown by him there from American seed furnished by the Society; for the purpose of being spun by the Gloster machinery.

From Mr. Newman, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at the Mauritius, accompanying some seeds, and offering suggestions respecting the cultivation of vegetable and grape vine in this country. Also stating his wish to contribute to the welfare of the Society.

From Baboo Ram Comul Sen, forwarding a report on the cultivation of *cuchorus* or jute, and manufacture of gunnies in Bengal, together with models of the machinery used therein, and specimens of different sorts of gunny, and some of the seeds, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Bombay Government.

Mr. Robison presented, in the name of capt. Bruce Roxburgh, and the other sons of the late Dr. Wm. Roxburgh, the 1st and 2d vols. of his "Flora Indica," edited by Dr. Wm. Carey; which is to be completed in 4 vols. and presented to the Society.

Mr. Robison also presented parcels of seeds received by him from France and Sidney.

Regarding the specimen of cloth, manufactured by Mr. Andrew from Tennessee cotton, Mr. Findley states it "to be of a firm and very even texture, and a fabric that would answer well for printing the better sorts of Bengal patterns on, and worth about 3½ annas per yard."

Major Burney writes—"since sending the above (his paper on cotton,) I have discovered in this country a species of cotton, called *Thembau Wau*, or ship cotton, which is evidently an exotic, as the Burmese term all countries beyond sea

Thembau Pyee, or ship countries. At Ava there are only one or two plants, and at Amarapoora ten or twelve, and these appear to be regarded as curious foreign productions; but one of my informants tells me, that the inhabitants of Taroup Myo, a place on the Erawadi, a little below Yandaboo, cultivate this kind of cotton to some extent. The plant is described to me as being perennial, growing to a lofty tree, as thick as a man's thigh, and admitting of a man climbing up it. But a young plant, which I have seen here, resembles much the *Hibiscus mutabilis*. The leaf and seed are much larger than those of the cotton plant common in this country, and not only are the seeds much more easily removed from the cotton, but the staple of the cotton is unusually long—so much so, indeed, that the Burmese find fault with it for this quality, and do not use it for any other purpose than that of making wicks for their lamps. The plant yields the cotton in the Burmese months of Laboung and Tagoo, our latter end of February and March, and part of April. With some difficulty I have just succeeded in procuring a little of this description of cotton with the seeds, and I send them, together with a leaf of the plant, for inspection at Calcutta. If this is not the common Brazil cotton, I should think that the qualities which it possesses, of being a hardy perennial, and yielding cotton of a remarkably long fibre, and most easy to be separated from the seeds, must particularly recommend this species to the notice of cotton planters in India. The seeds are not placed like those in the Pernambuco cotton, of which species there are a few plants at Tsa-gain, opposite to Ava. That also is called *Thembau Hwu* by the Burmese, who describe it to be a perennial, growing to a large tree in this country. Its leaves also are very large."

Mr. Willis, in reporting on these specimens, says—1st, "Of the specimen from Tsa-gain, I am of the same opinion with Major Burney, in believing it to be of the species called Pernambuco cotton. The seeds, in their contiguous and spiral formation—the fibre of the cotton in its several characteristics—and the leaf of the plant, also, in its size and appearance,—are all confirmative of this opinion. It may resemble other descriptions of the South American or Brazil cotton trees in its growth, form of seed, &c. &c. viz., the Maranhão or Bahia kinds, which I am not acquainted with, but it evidently corresponds with such kinds as we, in the Agricultural Society, have seen brought hither, and termed as from Pernambuco seed originally. The fibre is long, fine, and good; well suited for our spinning machinery—it is readily freed from the seed—it has doubtless been good in

strength, but is now, from age and transit, through alternations of damp and dry climate, and in contact, likewise, more or less, with the seed during its course of decay, become impaired in this respect. Such cotton wool in Liverpool, in proper condition, would be worth from 7½d. to 8d. ½ per lb." 2d, In regard to the long stapled cotton grown at Taroup Myo, the fibre resembles most the Brazil or South American cotton, to the best of my recollection. The leaf of the plant resembled much, especially in its size, that which we believe to be the Pernambuco kind; but the seeds, though in themselves pretty large and bold, are rounder and shorter than the Pernambuco kind. The fibre of this cotton is long, very fine, and good; and is excellently adapted for our spinning machinery. The cotton is likewise freed from the seed with great facility. This specimen is doubtless also somewhat "impaired in its strength from the lapse of time since it was gathered, and exposure to a variety and change of climate. I value it in the Liverpool market, when in its perfect condition, at from 8d. to 8½ per lb. at least."

Mr. Cracott writes—"I have given to the chief of Moorflong (whose village has produced the best turnips and potatoes yet seen in this neighbourhood,) some of the *Zea*, (Indian corn,) and fruit stones—also to Dewan Singh, (the agent's interpreter,) who has produced very good turnips in the poongee (or village) of Chirra. To the European residents, whom I thought likely to prove successful, I have given some seeds of each sort; and in my own garden I have put the fruit stones in raised ground, well watered—the apple and quince seeds I have sown in pots plunged in dung. The thermometer ranges at present from 44° to 61° Far., in a sheltered place out of doors—but exposed on cloth or wool, falls as low as 36° and I have seen it at the beginning of the month at 31°. The cold is so great as to check vegetation. Wheat, barley, and oats were twelve days coming up—also carrots and peas. Radishes came up in seven days—but nothing makes much progress. Potatoes, from seed dug at Myriong, in September, that have been in the ground a month, have only now began to vegetate, while old seed from Dacca came up in a fortnight, and has given offsets. I find some of the Khasias very anxious to receive seeds and plants, and the old women of Moorflong refuse to sell any more potatoes, on the ground of requiring all that remain as seed for the next crop. This sounds well, and I think that next September you may have some sent to Calcutta for sale, and that in two or three years the market will be supplied from the Khasia hills, from the 15th Sep.

tember till your own new crop comes in ; perhaps with carrots and turnips also. Nearly the whole of the fruit trees brought here by Sir Edward Ryan, have been sent to Nungklow and Myrong, as well as several grafts from my own European fruit trees at Dacca, on Khasia stocks, I intended to have taken the Jargonell pear, and the Hawthornden apple there also, under my own care ; but not knowing whether the gentleman for whom I am officiating, has any predilection for horticulture, and finding the plants were suffering from confinement in the pots, I have put them in the ground here, but I shall take grafts on the Khasia stocks as soon as the plants will afford them. I was very successful in raising seedlings of the Khasia crab at Dacca, as stocks for propagating the Europe apple upon, and recommend the practice to the Society, for which purpose I send a supply of seed. I have taken grafts by approach when the stocks were from only six to nine months old, from the ends of branches of the Europe apple that were quite green, and found that they adhered perfectly in a month or six weeks. I then loosened the bandages at the middle, and let the wood thicken there, then at the upper part, and lastly separated the graft with invariable success, while older stocks often failed. Several trees grafted in this manner are now at Chirra, Myrong, and Nungklow, taken from two Europe plants, purchased in 1829 from the Society, the names of which I should be glad to recover. I have practised this kind of grafting with plums and peaches for many years, and think the plan superior to using older plants. The Virginia, Maryland, and Persian tobacco seeds have all come up, and I have a supply of young plants in a sheltered spot, ready to be planted out when there is no longer danger from frost."

Respecting his experiments at Gloster on the American saw gin, Mr. Patrick reports that he applied a belt from the machinery there to the saw gin, which made the saws revolve at the rate of 150 to 160 revolutions per minute, and the speed gave him, with only one man attending it, about 5lbs. of clean cotton in ten minutes, equal to 144lbs. per day of 8 hours. This could be effected by manual labour also, viz. by 5 men, but a more effective driving apparatus than the one accompanying the machine, would be required. The effects of the saw gin, compared to that of the native *chucky*, or rollers, is as 18 to 1. As far as Mr. Patrick could perceive, he did not think the quality of the cotton was deteriorated by the saws; it was, however, comparatively short stapled cotton that he had cleaned by them, how far long-stapled cotton might be injured, he could not just then say.

In speaking of the specimens of cotton and cotton yarn received from Mr. Harris, Mr. Findley says—"with reference to the cotton, I have much pleasure in stating that it would suit our machinery admirably. The highest numbers we can spin at present, will not rate above No. 90, and for these Nos. we could not desire a better quality of cotton than it. The finest of your twist spun by the hand from the same cotton is, I should say, nearly double that fineness; and the evenness and smoothness of each of the specimens far surpasses any thing I have as yet seen of the kind, and of even some that has been spun by machinery. From these, and the many other specimens you have been kind enough to send me formerly, I should say, as far as regards the quality, there need be no apprehension of its not succeeding in this country; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the generality of the specimens I have seen, is little inferior to the same descriptions of American cotton sold in the English market."

Mr. Newman recommends that all seeds, (particularly those that have come a long voyage,) be sown in moist (but not wet) earth, and not watered for three days after sowing, (in wet weather it is advisable to have matting to cover the seed beds,) until the plants have appeared above ground, when they may be watered as is usual. By this simple precaution, Mr. Newman says, even many old seeds will vegetate, whereas seeds sown in wet earth, or watered immediately, frequently rot, by having too much water at first. Mr. N. has tried seeds, (from the same packet,) on the wet and dry plans, at the same time, and states, that it requires only one trial to prove the superiority of the former. There are, of course, many large seeds, as peas, beans, &c. that do not require such treatment, however, Mr. Newman adopts the same plan with them, except they are not sheltered in the wet weather. He found an advantage also in raising his parsley, celery, and such like things in large pots and pans, of earthen-ware, and even the cabbage tribe, in wet weather: they get what water is really necessary for them, but if sowed in the ground it is too frequently cold and wet. It would appear to be a troublesome plan to raise seeds in pots; but it requires but few pots to raise a large quantity, and the seedlings can be transplanted into seed beds, in a few days after they come up. Alluding to the soil of Bengal as too wet and cold for vines, Mr. Newman says, he feels persuaded that if a terrace be made, with a few inches of sand at the bottom to drain the water off, and a good compost used, the vines would thrive well, particularly if the terrace be wholly above ground, and of good dimensions.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 16th January, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination of vegetables and fruits exhibited by Native *mollies*, and the distribution of prizes to the most successful cultivators—

Sir Edward Ryan and the Members examined the vegetables, and awarded prizes to the following individuals; viz.

Potatoes.

To Dhokole Doss of Nalikool, for the best, Rs. 16

To sundry Mollies, in small prizes of 1 to 2 Rupees, for creditable specimens, 16

Peas.

To Moodoosooddun of Saumbazar, for the best, 16

To sundry Mollies, as before, 16

Cauliflowers.

To Bhugloo of Moonsadunga, for the best, 10

To sundry Mollies, as before, 6

Cabbages.

To Goluk Dutt of Moocheekola, for the best, 10

To sundry Mollies, as before, 6

Knol Kool.

To Tonoo of Singehutty, for the best, 8

Turnips.

To Gooroochurn Doss of Moocheekola, for the best, 16

Carrots.

To Peritram of Baylpooker, for the best, 12

Beet.

To Gyaram of Chitpore, for the best, 16

To Modoo of Baylgachee, for fine specimen, 4

Artichokes.

To Bissonath of Alipnuggur, for the best, Rs. 8

Ma'acca Alloos.

To Bysentnolla, of Adam Sahib's bagaan, 5

N. B.—The plants from which these were produced, were originally by this man, from the garden; and being the only person that exhibited, it was thought necessary to give him a reward.

Asparagus.

To Rutton Doss of Paikpara, 5

To Coocheel Doss of Paikpara, 5

The specimens shown by both Mollies were equally good.

Total distributed in large prizes, Rs. 167

And to various other Mollies, in small prizes, of 1 and 2 Rupees, Rs. 32

Making in all, Rs. 199

The attendance of Mollies was not so great as on former occasions, and the vegetables generally were much inferior. The cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, lettuce, and knol-kool, were decidedly inferior to those exhibited last year; but the potatoes, carrots, turnips, beet, artichokes and asparagus were excellent. Some very good specimens of various kinds of Native fruits and vegetables were exhibited;—particularly brinjals and pumpkins. No red cabbage nor brocoli were exhibited.—*Govt. Gaz.*

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

The general meeting of the Subscribers of the Military Fund, was held at the house of the Secretary, No. 7, Elysium Row, Chowringhee, on the 27th January. The accounts of the past year were approved, and the following directors elected for the ensuing year:—

Captain G. Young, Major J. N. Jack-

son, Captain H. C. Baker, Captain J. W. J. Ouseley, W. Twining, Esq., James Young, Esq., Captain W. Cubitt, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Battine, J. R. Martin, Esq., Captain F. S. Hawkins, Captain H. B. Henderson, J. Tytler, Esq., and A. R. Jackson, Esq.—*Govt. Gaz.*

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Members of this Society, and the friends of education, took place at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 4th February, pursuant to public advertisement. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Ryan at ten o'clock, and after a brief address from Mr. Shakespeare, congratulating the Society on the election of a Chairman so efficient, a report was read by Sir Edward, of which the following particulars are an abstract :—

The report commences with a notice of the loss which the Society has sustained by the return to England of their late president, W. B. Bayley, Esq. and of Holt Mackenzie, Esq., as well as by the deaths of the late Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Breton, and the Revd. J. D. Pearson. With reference to the sentiments expressed at the last Meeting of the Society, by Mr. Mackenzie, respecting the facilities it offers for the study of the English language, the Committee state, that, impressed with a conviction of the necessity of printing books suited to the wants of the people, for promoting the improvement and progress of schools in India, they have, in concurrence with the Committee of Public Instruction, undertaken to publish a series of books in the English language. Some account of this series is promised in the Appendix; we must, therefore, defer our notice of it till the publication of the report.

A number of works on this plan has already been issued, the demand for which is described as great; and some are now in the press.

Some details are then entered into of the extent of publications in the languages of the country. A history of Greece in Bengalee is in course of preparation for the press, by one of the youths educated in the Hindoo College. Another of them has completed, under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Wilson, a translation of Lord Brougham's treatise on the Objects of Science. Whether this translation is to be published, is not mentioned; but it may be questioned if a work of that nature could be advantageously perused by the natives without much previous instruction, which they are more likely to derive from the English, than their own language.

It is stated by the Committee, that the books published by them are also sent to

the Upper Provinces, but that, from the difficulties in the way of communication, much benefit is not likely to result, until societies like that existing at Calcutta are formed in the principal cities of Hindoostan.

At the conclusion of the report, the attention of native gentlemen is called to the necessity of their supporting the Society more liberally than they have done; and they are informed that several of its European friends, witnessing the want of zeal on the part of the natives, for whose benefit it was chiefly instituted, have withdrawn their support on that ground. We know that this feeling is participated in by many, and it is one which cannot be condemned; for the native community, numbers very opulent men, some of whom are ready to make a display of their wealth in any way but that by which their countrymen may be benefited.

After the report had been read, the following resolutions were introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the movers, and having been seconded, were unanimously carried :—

1. That the Honorable Sir E. Ryan be requested to accept the office of President.

2. That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the Committee.

3. That this meeting desire that the respectful sentiments they entertain for the long and valuable services of their late President, may be communicated to him, and that he be earnestly requested, to afford his assistance in forwarding the objects of the Society in England, in such way as may appear to him most advantageous to its interests.

4. That agreeably to the recommendation of the report now read, an additional secretary be appointed; and that the 5th constitutional rule of the Society be altered accordingly.

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Right Honorable the Patron of the Society, and to the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Officers of the Institution, for their attention to its concerns since the last general meeting; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as the Vice Presidents,

Officers, and Committee of the Institution till the next general meeting.

Vice-Presidents.

Honorable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart.
Honorable Sir C. E. Grey, Kt.
Henry Shakspeare, Esq.
H. H. Wilson, Esq.

Committee.

The President, Vice Presidents, and Official Members, together with the following gentlemen :

Major Beatson,
W. W. Bird, Esq.
Rev. W. Carey, D. D.
G. J. Gordon, Esq.
D. Macfarlane, Esq.
Captain J. W. Ouseley,
J. Prinsep, Esq.
A. Ross, Esq.
G. Saunders, Esq.
J. Thomason, Esq.
J. Tytler, Esq.
Mowluee Curreem Hoosyn,
" Mohummud Sued,
Bahoo Ramcomul Sen,
" Oomanundun Thacoor,
" Radhakant Deb,
" Tarineechurn Mitre,
" Dwarkanath Thacoor,
" Radhapersaud Roy,
Pundit Ramjaya Turcauncar.

Treasurer.

James Calder, Esq. (House of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.)

Secretaries.

Rev. Messrs. Yates and W. H. Pearce.
Corresponding Members of the Committee.
J. Taylor, Esq. Delhi.
Captain Thoresby, Benares.
G. T. Brown, Esq. Jaunpore.
C. Macsween, Esq. Agra.
W. Lambert, Esq. Patna.
T. A. Shaw, Esq. Chittagong.

6. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, for his kindness in conducting the business of this meeting.

In closing the proceedings, the Chairman returned thanks for the last resolution, and made a brief address, in which, while noticing the plan on which the Society had been established, he called particular attention to the remarks made by two former Presidents, Bishops James and Turner, on the necessity of keeping its principles inviolable, by publishing only literary and scientific works for the benefit of the youth of the native community. The Chairman then adverted to the assistance rendered by the late Dr. Breton, and Mr. Pearson of Chinsurah, who though not so high in rank as the other friends of the institution that he had before mentioned, contributed still more effectively to it by their works, especially the latter gentleman, who deserved particular commendation for the number of valuable books he had presented for publication. The Chairman further observed, that he could not forget the claims that another gentleman, Mr. H. H. Wilson, had upon their attention; and with other encomiums said, that he considered him to be the presiding genius of all that tended to the improvement of education in this country. He then, in conclusion, made some apology for introducing a second time his remarks, which had been read in the report, relating to the exertions that ought to be made by respectable and influential natives, by sufficient and liberal contributions, to forward the views of a Society founded solely for the benefit of the rising generation.

Though the Meeting was not numerously, it was very respectably attended; and among the visitors, besides the gentlemen we have already mentioned, we recognised Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Wilson, and several other European friends of education; and among the wealthy and influential natives present, were Radhakant Deb, Dwarkanath Tagore, Radhapersaud Roy, and Kurram Hossein.

The proceedings closed at half past eleven o'clock.—*India Gazette.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting held on the 4th February, 1832, Dr. Madden was elected a Member of the Society; and Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon; Mr. O. Walter, Surgeon, of Dover; and Señor Don Francisco Xavier Lazo, M.D. Secretary of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Cadiz; were elected corresponding Mem-

bers Hugh Guthrie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, requested to return to the Society, and have his name replaced on the list of Members, agreeable to the resolution passed on the 4th April, 1829, which was complied with accordingly. Several Communications were then laid before the Society.

1.—A letter from Dr. J. N. Casanova, a corresponding Member, stating that, as he had resolved to reside permanently in Calcutta, he was desirous of being admitted a resident Member of the Society, for the purpose of contributing his subscriptions, and assisting at the Meetings; he was, therefore, proposed as a Member of the Society by Mr. Egerton and Mr. Twining.

2.—A letter from Dr. Milne, of Bombay, enclosing his 3d communication on *Diacunculus*, with three reports, numbered 4, 5, and 6, in support of his opinions on that subject.

3.—A Communication from Brigadier O'Halloran to the Secretary accompanied with the root of a plant similar to that presented at the last Meeting from Dr. Robert Tytler, and said to possess the property of preventing the Scorpion from stinging.

4.—A Statement from Mr. B. Swell, relative to the benefits he had seen follow the employment of V. S. in the cold stage of Intermittent Fevers, while he was employed with the Artillery at Dum Dum, where he had employed this treatment in obstinate agues with invariable success, and only in one instance was obliged to repeat the bleeding in the cold stage.

5.—A letter from H. Guthrie, Esq. with remarks on a Native prescription for King worm.

6.—A letter from J. L. Geddes, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service, with the statement of a case in which the Madar had proved remarkably successful in the cure of an obstinate ulcer.

7.—A letter from Dr. D. Stewart, of Howrah, stating that, during an excursion to Shikarpore, he had been consulted by a Native young man who had suffered for five years from nasal polypi;

whereby his health had become much impaired, and, in fact, the patient was reduced to a skeleton. The disease had acquired an enormous bulk, pressing down into the posterior fauces and pharynx, so as to prevent the deglutition of any solid food, and to embarrass the respiration exceedingly; and probably also to affect the circulation, as the patient suffered from distressing head aches—the disease was effectually removed by ligature.

Dr. Smyttan's Treatise on the varieties of East India Opium, was read and discussed by the Meeting. Dr. S. observes, that the varieties of East India Opium seem to be little known or recognised in Europe, and that good Turkey Opium is said to contain nearly three times the quantity of morphine or narcotic principle, that is found to be procurable from the product of the Bengal provinces. The best produce of the Malwa districts is said to differ from Bengal Opium, both in appearance and quality, quite as much as the Turkey Opium does. Dr. Smyttan's opinions are formed from extensive observations made while he was Inspector of Opium at Bombay, compared with the records of that office; and with the experiments made at Calcutta, by the late Dr. Jamieson, in 1821, which are given with a table in the Appendix: to which is annexed a table of experiments made at Bombay by Dr. Maxwell. The whole of these appear to have been conducted with great care and attention. The general results of a series of experiments conducted by the Author, are corroborative of the accuracy of the tables alluded to in this paper.

At the conclusion of the Meeting, some splendid drawings of Medicinal plants were placed on the table by Mr. Royle.

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL CLASS.

At the Meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 8th February—Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair—

The following Donations to the Museum were presented:—

1 Specimens of the limestone of the Sylhet quarries, from William Cracroft, Esq.

Impressions of *nummulites* abound in the limestone of the Chirra hill, west of the Sanatorium. *Turritulites* are less common, and impressions of bivalves, resembling *pectens*, are still more rare. The interior of the shells is filled with carbon-

nate of lime, crystallized, of a brown colour.

No. 5. A granular limestone stated, in Mr. Cracroft's list, to be "a poorer lime than the others in the kiln," is a crystallized dolomite, and this circumstance accounts for the occasional mixture of magnesite in the Sylhet lime of the Calcutta market.

There are also specimens of *amygdaloid*, (containing worn crystals of *felspar*) and of a fine plastic micaceous clay, from below the sandstone of Chirra Punji.

2. A stuffed specimen of a species of *Felis*, native of the Midnapore jungles, from Dr. J. Pearson

To this species Dr. Pearson assigns the native name of *Kutas*, as he does not find any precise fellow to it in Temminck's Monograph of the *Felinae*, nor in the Synopsis of Griffiths'; it differs in colour from the *Felis Chaus*, or booted Lynx, of Bruce, and more so in that, and in length of tail from the Bengal Caracal of Edward's.

3. A series of the land and freshwater shells of the Doab, and of the Gangetic provinces, presented by W. B. Benson, Esq., C. S.

Most of these shells have been described by Mr. Benson, in the first volume of the *Gleanings in Science*. Among the freshwater bivalves, are specimens of the *Noxaculina Gangetica*, a new genus described by the same gentleman, in the second volume of the *Gleanings*, Mr. Benson has further obliged the Society by classifying the shells formerly received from Dr. Pearson, of Midnapur; they consist of the following:—

FRESHWATER SHELLS

1. *Planorbis*.
2. *Melania*.
3. *Paludina Benga-
lensis*.
4. *Ampullaria*.

LAND SHELLS.

5. *Helix*.
6. *Caracolla**.
7. *Bulimus Benga-
lensis*, a variety
with three bands
instead of two,
or the lower
whorl
8. *Cyclostoma*.

Mr. Benson, on departing for Europe, begged the Society's acceptance of his copy of Lamarck's "*Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans vertebres*," the five first volumes.

4. A letter was read from Dr. Royle, late Superintendent of the H. C. Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor, presenting to the Society,—

1. A Plan and Description of the Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor, with Catalogues of the contents of the Garden and of the herbarium, consisting of four

thousand species collected in the northern provinces of India, and in the tract of the Himalayan mountains, running between the Gauges and Sutlej rivers, together with between three and four hundred species from the valley of Cashmere. The Catalogue is arranged according to both the natural and artificial methods of classification: to the Botanical names, the Hindoostanee ones are appended, together with the places of growth, time of flowering, as well as of ripening, seed, &c.

2. Drawing of the Alpine Hare, or *Pika* of Buffon, of the natural size, from the Choor mountains, at eleven thousand five hundred feet of elevation.

3. Specimen of a rich Iron Ore, (magnetic,) from the Fagoonnee mine, on one of the branches of the Choor mountain.

4. Specimen of the Trap Rock, or Dyke, discovered near Mussooree, by Lieutenant Cautley, from Dr. Falconer.

5. Specimen of the *Bylee-ke har*, alluded to in Captain Herbert's paper, (*Gleanings* III. 269.)

A note by the Secretary pointed out that the substance of these bones had not undergone mineralization, as supported by Captain Herbert, excepting in so far as they are impregnated with iron. The animal matter of the bones takes fire at a red heat, and the bone, on cooling, is of a fine blue colour, resembling the *Odontolite*, or *Bone Turquoise* of Johns. The composition, on a hasty analysis, was found to be—

- Animal matter.
- Phosphate of lime.
- Carbonate of lime.
- Oxide of iron.

The interior of the bones is filled with calcareous crystals.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson's paper on the Mammalia of Nepal, was then read.

Also, the description of the Garden at Seharunpoor.

We have not space at present to attempt an abstract of these interesting papers.—*Gov. Gaz.*

THE CALCUTTA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A SOCIETY was some time since established, under the designation of the CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, for the purpose of supplying the members and friends of it with such commodities as they constantly require. Accordingly, a small sum, in the shape of entrance fee and monthly deposits, was raised, and operations carried on for seven months, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, the agents, owing to other engagements, not

having been able to give sufficient aid in their department. Notwithstanding, the Members realized a clear profit of more than 50 per cent per annum.

The stock of this Society was lately sold off at discount, at outcry, on account of the unfortunate circumstances alluded to, and the accounts, which showed the result above stated, closed; but it was thought that the operations should be taken up immediately again, upon a more

A variety with a rufous band.

extended scale, if proper persons could be found who will attend to the management of the business. In consequence of this, a number of persons disposed towards the object, including several members of the late Society, met together to take the matter into consideration, revised its rules, convened two successive meetings, and formed themselves into a Society, under the denomination of THE CALCUTTA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. The proceedings of the last of these meetings are here presented to the reader, and these remarks have been prefixed, to render the matter clear.

The fundamental rules of the Society are the following, from which an idea will be formed of its nature, which is more fully developed in the different sections of the Rules:—

That persons are to become Members by paying an entrance money, and monthly deposits; that the former is to be not less than 20 Rs. and the latter 3 Rs. monthly, in addition to which, each member may pay quarterly, what sum he pleases, and that this Society is to contract no debts.

The fund to be raised will be applied to the purchase of a stock of the most common articles of use and consumption, and from this stock the Members are to supply themselves with such things as they require, getting, at the same time, their friends to do the same. It will appear evident from this, that it is only necessary for the Members to be true to themselves, and the Committee and Agents to be active, in order to ensure complete success; purchasers being ready at hand.

Other and more powerful arguments, showing the practicability and advantage of such a Society, might be adduced; but this will suffice for the present.

The following, is the substance of the Resolutions which were adopted at the Meeting, held on Wednesday evening last, the 8th February, 1832:—

That the individuals who have put their signatures to the paper of agreement, form themselves into a Society, denominating it THE CALCUTTA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, for the purposes embraced in the Rules now read and revised; that these Rules be adopted and printed for the use of the Members of the Society, the operations of which are to commence on the 1st of May next, the Members paying their entrance fees before that date; that Mr. I. N. Van Hart be requested to accept the office of Treasurer, and Mr. W. R. Fenwick that of Sub-Treasurer; and that a Committee, consisting of seven members, including the Sub-Treasurer, be appointed *pro tempore*, or till such time as the operations of the Society are not commenced, when another Committee will be elected by ballot, at a general meeting, which will be convened for that and other purposes.

Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to send their names to the Sub-Treasurer, at Mr. J. J. Fleury's, Cassidollah, specifying, at the same time, the amount they wish to have entered against their names as entrance fee. Copies of the Rules of the Society will be had upon application at the same place, when printed.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, TO BURRODA, OR BRODRAH,

THE CAPITAL OF THE GAIKOWAR'S COUNTRY, NEAR GOOZERAT.

We understand, from a correspondent on the other side of India, that Lord Clare, the Governor of Bombay, when proceeding from Bombay towards Auzmere, to meet His Excellency the Governor General, was splendidly entertained at Burroda by Maha Rajah Seeahjee Row Gaikowar Behadoor, who, in return, was received by the Governor of Bombay at his encampment, with similar demonstrations of respect and friendship. Lord Clare's retinue being halted at a place called Jaumboo Shur, about 40 miles distance from Burroda, upon the 21st of November, 1831, the Maha Rajah dispatched an officer of rank, with a regiment of artillery, to the Governor's Camp, to pay His Lordship due honor, and, as is customary, the Maha Rajah,

entrusted the officer with some horses, precious stones, and rich dresses, as *shaghat*, to be presented to His Lordship, which His Lordship kindly did the Maha Rajah the honor to accept. After this, Lord Clare proceeded towards Burroda, the said officer and troops of the Gaikowar forming part of His Lordship's retinue as an escort.

On the morning of 24th November, His Lordship arrived within 2 or 3 miles of Burroda, where the Maha Rajah, with a large body of troops, elephants, horses, &c. and accompanied by the principal officers and persons of rank attendant upon him, and by the sowcars, or great merchants and bankers and principal inhabitants of the city of Burroda, went to meet His Lordship; and to pay him

their respects, the flag called *Zurree Putka* or *Golden Girdle* being carried at the head of the *Maha Rajah's* retinue, with the other flags belonging to the several regiments of horse and artillery, displayed some from the backs of elephants and the others borne by horsemen properly arranged. The Cavalcade proceeded with musicians mounted on elephants, horses, and camels, playing the music now but or martial music, *nuckarras* or kettle drums, and *dunkas*, trumpets, and various other instruments, till it arrived on the race course, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, when the Governor and the *Maha Rajah* met and saluted each other, and conversed together with much courtesy and friendship; the other persons who accompanied the *Maha Rajah* approaching the Governor to pay their respects, which were kindly received and returned by His Lordship; after this a salute of artillery was fired, and His Lordship with his retinue was accompanied by the *Maha Rajah* to His Lordship's tent, where the *Maha Rajah* took his leave, and returned to *Burroda*. On the 26th November the *Maha Rajah* invited Lord *Clare* to his palace. His Lordship was pleased to accept the invitation, and to visit the *Maha Rajah* at about 8 o'clock, P. M. Upon His Lordship, with his retinue, arriving at the entrance of the city, called *Lahareepoor* gate, he was received with a discharge of fire works of various sorts, which continued to be played off, accompanying the procession on either side till it reached the outer gate of the palace, where the *Maha Rajah*, with all his attendants and other persons of distinction, having descended from the palace, received His Lordship with all customary honors; the *Maha Rajah* conducted His Lordship by the hand to the hall in which is the musnud or throne of the *Maha Rajah*. His Lordship was placed in a handsome chair, and His Lordship's secretaries, Mr. *Williamson* and Mr. *Money*, and seven or eight other British gentlemen of distinction, who accompanied him, took their seats at His Lordship's side.

The *dewans* or chief officers of the Government, the *sowcars* and attendants, and servants of rank of the *Maha Rajah*, who were present, made their due obeisances, and seated themselves according to their rank, and all the armed attendants, the *chupdars*, *aussa* and *sobuts*, the *baurdars*, and the *seapoys*

were properly arranged, according to their several ranks and duties. The *durhaur* or hall in which the throne is, is about 60 feet in length and 45 in breadth, and it was crowded to excess by the number of his respectable and wealthy servants and subjects in attendance on that occasion. The hall was furnished with a profusion of rich lustres and mirrors, branches with wax candles; pictures and engravings ornamented every part of the walls and pillars where they could be placed; carpets were also spread, upon which groups of dancing girls were dancing for the amusement of the company. While the innumerable wax lights diffused a brightness all around, which equalled that of the sun. After his Lordship and the *Maha Rajah* had passed some time in friendly conversation, the *Maha Rajah* introduced his son, *Row Saheb*, about 14 years of age, to Lord *Clare*, whom his Lordship received very kindly, and with many marks of attention. After this his Lordship remained for two hours longer looking at the *nautes*, and apparently very happy, and much amused. About 12 o'clock at night, when his Lordship was about to leave the palace, the *Maha Rajah* had the honor to present his Lordship with a *sirpaich*, or ornament for the head, of precious stones, a pearl necklace, a rich dress, three excellent horses with rich saddles, and an elephant with an *ambarree* or seat with a canopy, as is customary upon such occasions, and he also gave to the gentlemen, who accompanied his Lordship, *sirpaiches*, pearl necklaces, and dresses, according to their ranks; *ottar* of rose and rose water were used in abundance, and every one was highly pleased with the entertainment; his Lordship and all the gentlemen attending him were mounted on elephants by the *Maha Rajah*, and his Lordship was attended and amused as on his arrival with a similar display of various sorts of fire-works, by which both sides of the streets and road were lighted till he reached his tent. So many of the inhabitants came to view the retinue of Lord *Clare*, that from the *Lahareepoor* gate to the palace of the *Maha Rajah*, there was hardly room to pass along the street, besides which many people were on the terraces of their houses to view the procession. By the nearest guess that can be made, the people assembled

on that night exceeded 15,000; all who were present declared that the splendour of the procession, of the ornaments of the hall, and of the entertainment altogether, exceeded what they had ever witnessed.

The invitation given by the Maha Rajah to Lord Clare was for the purpose of making firm the claims of friendship which have bound the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikowar's State from the beginning, and which the Maha Rajah, up to this day, has laboured attentively to preserve and strengthen, of which Lord Clare appeared to be entirely satisfied. On the 28th November, his Lordship invited the Maha Rajah to return the visit, as is usual, at his Lordship's tent, where he received the Maha Rajah at three o'clock in the afternoon, with great courtesy. His Lordship presented the Maha Rajah with a serpatch of precious stones, a pearl necklace and rich dress, two horses, and an elephant, an ambarree, and a valuable English sword, with a golden handle; he also presented Row Sahib, the son of the Maha Rajah, with a serpatch of precious stones, a pearl necklace, and dress; and he gave to the dewans and sowcars and other persons attending upon the Maha Rajah, amounting in number to about 200, to some serpatches and rich dresses, and to the others a dress according to their rank, and to the custom.

In 1820, when the then Governor of Bombay, the Honorable Charles Mountstuart Elphinstone, visited Burroda, he paid his respects to the Maha Rajah Seeahjee Row Gaikowar Behadoor, in a courteous and friendly manner; the friendship between the two states, that of the Honorable Company and of the Gaikowar, was cemented and increased; Lord Clare has, in like manner, shown a disposition to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the Maha Rajah, according

to the subsisting treaties, and has, by so doing, increased the good name and reputation of the Honorable Company and of himself in all parts.

In past days, some unfaithful persons, enemies of the Maha Rajah, appear to have poisoned the ear of Sir John Malcolm, the late Governor of Bombay, who too readily listened to the grossest falsehoods regarding the Maha Rajah Gaikowar. In Sumbat 1886, which corresponds with parts of the English years 1829 and 1830, when Sir John Malcolm came to Burroda, he, without examining into the foundation of these falsehoods, declined to accept the invitation of the Maha Rajah, or to inquire into the grievances of which he complained, or the violations of the engagements of the treaty on the part of the Honorable Company; all this had afflicted the Maha Rajah with great grief and perplexity, which Lord Clare, soon after coming to Burroda, greatly alleviated; his Lordship was kind enough to receive personally from the Maha Rajah, while at Burroda, an account of the grievances and oppressions of which he complained, and gave him hopes that these matters would, at length, be inquired into with fairness, and redressed according to justice and the faith of the treaties, and it is understood that he has left upon the mind of the Maha Rajah the most satisfactory impression of the courtesy of his manners, his excellent character, his good understanding, and fairness of his intentions. On the 30th November his Lordship proceeded towards Auzmere, to meet Lord William Bentinck, after which Lord Clare is soon expected to return to Burroda, when the Maha Rajah is said to be confident that every thing will be restored to the desirable footing on which it stood in the time of Governor Elphinstone.

A NATIVE'S PETITION.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honorable Sir John Franks, and the Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, Knights, His Companions Justices of the said Court.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF A POOR SUBJECT
HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That your Lordships petitioner, most respectfully begs,

leave to bring to your Lordships notice, that he has heard and believes that two Christian officers attached to the Supreme Court, by oath, have, since a long time, monopolized the duties of translating into English the Bengalee and Persian documents, &c. that are produced to the said Court on any cause; and filled their own pocket to the complete seclusion of

all; this system, (your petitioner begs to say,) seems now injudicious, and quite inconsistent to the nature of the present age, though it was not deemed so about twenty years ago, for then very few persons were found among the natives who could understand the English, Persian, and Bengalee, in a competent manner; whereas now there are many sufficiently qualified in those languages.

Your petitioner also heard that sometime ago, when government felt desirous to get the principal parts of Sanscrit Poorans, and several other Persian works translated into English, this was done through the assistances of several natives of Bengal consisting chiefly of a few of the Hindoo college students, at the head of whom, as your petitioner believes, was Baboo Ramcomul Sen; moreover, there are several learned Missionary Gentlemen, both in Calcutta and at Serampore, and among whom some are the most cleverest men in the Oriental languages, and upon some of whom your petitioner believes the charge of translating regulations was vested by government for some considerable time, therefore if your Lordships will be pleased to divide the duties of the translation, besides the two monopolizers, either between the missionary Gentlemen, or some of the ablest men, whether Hindoo, Moosulman, or Christian, after due examination as to their abilities, it will infallibly afford a greater or more prominent facility to the suitors or the parties concerned in any suit in carrying on with their suits, as the proposed system, as your petitioner thinks, would afford the parties free liberty to apply

to any of such translators to get their papers translated, without any restriction as is now experienced. By the foregoing remarks your petitioner does not wish that the charge of translation be snatched away altogether from the said two officers, (the Monopolizers,) who have since a long time been fed by the suitors or the parties uninterruptedly; but he only means to say, that the said two officers, owing to their different, other engagements, besides the duties of the translation assigned to them, and upon various other causes, which, are not necessary to mention here, they do not, or at least cannot, duly attend to the requisition of the suitors or the parties at a more proper time; and this puts the suitors, &c. into an unnecessary trouble and expense, for in such cases they are obliged to apply to the said Court for further and further time, and which is nothing but expensive and troublesome to them; besides some of the native suitors or the parties may now probably be found competent enough to translate any Bengalee or Persian documents into English without the assistance of others, or without being subject to any trouble, expense, or inconvenience, so your Lordships ought to consider the above mentioned points, and modify the very old system in some way or other, if possible; or if it appears fit to your Lordships to afford greater redress to the suitors or parties, as your Lordships have already done so on many other occasions in their behalf.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

Nothing particular was done in this Court. Sir John Franks sat for a few minutes to hear motions of course, which were very few in number.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1832.

Michael Myers v. The United Company.

This was a bill filed by Myers, praying an account of certain goods furnished to the United Company during the Burmese war, to which the defendants demurred, upon the ground, that Myers, if the allegations in his bill were true, had no right to avail himself of equity,

for he could prove his claim at Common law.

The Advocate General and Mr. Cochran were heard in support of the demurrer, which was overruled without calling upon the opposite side to reply.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1832.

Luckhunarain Mookerjee & Another
versus *Charles Carey.*

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, as the managing members of a Hindoo family, against the defendant for the recovery of Sa. Rs. 3,681, amount of a bond granted by the defendant to the plaintiffs Testator. Witnesses were

examined in proof of the defendant being a resident of Calcutta at the time of the filing of the plaint in the action, and of the due execution of the bond by the defendant, and a verdict was given for the penal sum mentioned in the bond.

In the goods of Brigadier Sir Alexander Macleod, deceased.

Several witnesses were examined this day in proof of the two wills found after the decease of the Brigadier; one of them being regularly executed and the other unexecuted. It is the intention of the counsel engaged to establish the two papers, and after the examination of the witnesses are closed, to argue on a future day the merits of each.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1832.

There was nothing done in Court this day; the only case ready on board of causes was the argument of a Plea to a bill; but which, owing to the absence from Court of Mr. Cleland (we believe thro' indisposition) was postponed to Monday next, and the Court rose at a little after 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1832.

In the goods of Sir A. Macleod, deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined this-day, in further proof of the two testamentary papers found after the decease of the Brigadier.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1832.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing the arguments of the Advocate General and Mr. Cleland in favor of the last and unfinished Will, of the late Brigadier Sir Alexander Macleod; and those of Mr. Turton and Mr. Dickens against it, and in favor of the Will dated in 1828. The decision of the Court in this case will be given on Monday next.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1832.

In the Goods of Sir Alexander Macleod, Deceased.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case, and stated that he believed there would be some difference on the bench, though in cases of the present nature, it would have been better if the

Court were unanimous; but however as delay was of some moment to the parties interested, he would deliver his opinion at once. His Lordship observed, that the party promovent had propounded a paper written in 1831, bearing no attestation of the Testator, and without date, and this they alledged was a revocation of the will duly executed by the Testator in 1828; that Will was in evidence to have been regularly and solemnly executed, and, in his opinion, was never cancelled; if it was, there ought to have been an express revocation, for it was certain that the Testator did not intend to allow both the papers to stand for his will. By law it was necessary that the paper so propounded, in order to make it a final revocation, should contain the final disposition of the Testator, but here the tenor of the paper showed an intention to alter the will of 1828, circumstances having occurred in the interval upon to ground that supposition, such as the sister of the deceased having died, and the natural daughter, who had incurred the Testator's displeasure, being reconciled, so that some provision was to be made for her. The deceased, had he lived 8 or 10 days, would have most probably made a new will, and in the absence of that, the Court must take the will of 1828 as containing the Testator's fixed and final disposition of his property. There were circumstances from which the paper propounded could not be reckoned as a final disposition, the omission of the name of Mrs. Sutherland, to whom the Testator had left 1000£ in his first will, and spoken of her in that will in terms of gratitude, and nothing was shown to diminish that regard towards her, although her name was omitted in the paper as a legatee, as well as that of Mrs. Dalzell. The will of 1828 it appeared was kept in a place where the Testator kept his valuables, and the second will was not found till the day after the Testator's death, amongst a heap of old and loose papers. If this will be taken as a final disposition of the Testator's effects, the question arose, why was it not signed by him, and kept in a place of security? Placing the will of 1828 in its proper repository was conclusive that the Testator did not cancel it; and if the Testator really intended to execute the paper propounded, why did he not place it in as secure a place? Therefore, taking the circumstan-

ces of the case into consideration, he was of opinion, that the promovents had failed to prove that the paper written in 1831, contained the final and formal determination of the Testator, and, therefore, it ought to be rejected, and that probate granted of the will of 1828.

Sir John Franks coincided with his Lordship.

Sir Edward Ryan dissented with the other Judges, holding that it was clearly established, that the paper written in 1831 was the draft of a will, and if the Testator had lived a few days he would have fairly copied and executed it, such being the case, the Court ought to take that paper as the last will of the deceased.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

Mookerjee versus Judge.

The greater part of the day was occupied in arguing the plea filed by the defendant, in this suit; the substance of which was, that the defendant having obtained judgment at common law, its proceedings ought not to be ransacked in a court of equity, without collusion or fraud being charged to warrant such a conclusion, but mere want of consideration was no ground for such a proceeding. The Court allowed the plea with costs.

Sre Kissen Doss v. Francis Hasted.

This was an action to recover the amount of two drafts, one for Rs. 33,246 and the other for Rs. 5,000, drawn by the defendant on Messrs. Palmer and Co. in 1829, accepted by them, and negotiated by the plaintiff. The plaintiff is a banker at Benares, and the defendant, who is an indigo planter near the same place, had occasion to raise money in the manner already stated, for the purpose of carrying on his factories, the title deeds of which were in the hands of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Before the drafts became due, which was in April, 1830, the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. failed, and the defendant entered into negotiations with the plaintiff for the settlement of his claims, by a mortgage on some of his factories; which however was never executed, in consequence of the plaintiff having declined the arrangement, he having heard that they were already encumbered. In

March, 1831, the defendant made a final settlement with the assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and received from them the title deeds of his factories, which he made over to Mr. Hurry, who now carries on the concern.

The Chief Justice thought the plaintiff's case had not been sufficiently made out, though he would not pronounce a nonsuit till the counsel had had an opportunity of being heard. Judgment was accordingly deferred.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1832.

In the case of *Sre Kissen Doss versus Francis Hasted*, noticed in our paper of Wednesday, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1832.

Sir John Franks, on taking his seat this morning on the bench, intimated to the bar, that he had received information, of the severe indisposition of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, which would necessarily oblige him to be absent for a few days, and that, therefore, the case, which was partly heard yesterday, before his Lordship, must stand over till he was able to attend Court. His Lordship further added, that if counsel wished it, all motions of importance might as well stand over, till a future day.

The Court proceeded to try the remaining causes, in the term board, four in number, which were devoid of any interest, and occupied but a short time;—the Court rose about one o'clock.

In the case of *Strettell v. Omachurn Bonnerjee*, for debt, a question arose as to the legality of sustaining the action in the name of the plaintiff, on account of the insolvency. Mr. Turton, the plaintiff's counsel, said that he believed it was the practice in England, where one partner was solvent, and the other insolvent, for the former to use the name of the latter conjointly with his own, in the recovery of debts due to both parties, subsequently making over to the assignees the insolvent's proportion of the same. Sir Edward Ryan cited authorities to prove that such was not the case, and that such a suit should be instituted in the names of the solvent partner, and of the assignees to the estate of the insolvent. Mr. Turton thought, that, under

these circumstances, there would be little use in going further into the case, as he was not very likely to be able to get over this difficulty, and requested to be allowed to withdraw the record. This the Court could not allow; they thought he must be nonsuited, though there might be a question about the costs, on which head, however, Mr. Turton expressed his indifference, there being little or none. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1832.

BEFORE SIR J. FRANKS AND SIR E. RYAN.

Proprietors of the Howrah Dock v. C. S. Hadow.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiffs to recover the sum of Sicca Rupees 674, being the amount of their bill for the repairs of the Defendant's boat. The Defendant pleaded a tender of Sicca Rupees 400, and issue being taken by the Plaintiffs for the balance, the cause came on for trial this day.

Mr. Cleland opened the pleadings, and Mr. Turton stated the case for the Plaintiffs. The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke appeared for Mr. Hadow.

Mr. Ambrose, late foreman, employed in the dock, and the person under whose superintendence the boat was repaired, was examined at great length.

From the evidence of Mr. Ambrose it appeared, that the boat in question was purchased at the sale of the *Bridgewater's* stores in June, 1830, by Mr. Hadow, at which time a conversation passed between him and the Defendant, in which he distinctly said that the expenses of repair would not exceed Sicca Rupees 200. He admitted having, a day or two subsequently, received the following note from Mr. Hadow, together with the articles therein specified.

Calcutta, 16th June, 1832.

J. AMBROSE, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have desired my sircar to deliver over to you the following articles I yesterday purchased for my boat, viz.

Lot 14—A cutter, 89, an Union Jack.

" 101—A bolt of canvass, 102 a ditto.

" 104—A ditto, 105, a bag containing a quantity of twine.

" 386—eight boat breakers.

With these materials supplied, be good enough to say for what sum you will undertake to put her into thorough repair—build a light house upon her, schooner rig her, paint her green with the ploughshare and coulters on her bows—and make her in every way a good and handsome boat—also say how soon she could be ready for

use, as this is just the time of year she is wanted.

Your's faithfully,
C. S. HADOW.

To this no reply was given, nor did he remember that when he afterwards saw Mr. Hadow in the office of Mr. Currie, any conversation passed about the expenses of repairing the boat, but matters went on till she was finished, when on presentation of the bill payment was refused.

Witness examined the bill, and admitted that it was made from the daily book of the yard kept by himself, and that all the materials charged were given out by him for the repairs of this particular boat, and he believed they were all used, and that all the charges were fair and reasonable, according to the port rates, (i. e.) according to the usual charges of the New Howrah Dock Company—he said the reason that her paint might not have pleased Mr. Hadow was, that she was repaired in the wet season, and that being a very old boat it was not thought advisable to remove her from where she lay, so that she was during the whole time, (about three months,) exposed to the weather, and the paint, of course, subject to be washed off by the rain.

This witness, in his cross examination by the Advocate General, stated, that the New Howrah Dock Company consisted of Messrs. J. Cullen, R. Brown, and John Armstrong Currie; that the two former gentlemen were merchants and agents in Calcutta, and had nothing to do with the management of the Dock Yard; that the latter was the managing proprietor, but that he was a retired military gentleman and not brought up to the line of business he was now engaged in, nor was he much conversant with boat building; that he (witness) never in any other instance had made a contract for the proprietors on his own responsibility, but that when any body asked him his opinion of what would be the amount of a job, he never hesitated to state, as he had done in this instance, what he thought would be the cost; that he had never in any way whatever, until after payment of the bill had been refused by Mr. Hadow, stated what had passed between them to his employers; that Captain Currie had, however, repeatedly seen the work going on upon the boat, but that no inquiries were ever made how it was to be charged for; that upon the bill being returned he had told Captain Currie that he said to Mr. Hadow the expenses would be about 200 Rupees.

The bill was again handed to witness, and after being reminded, that he had sworn to the correctness of it—the following, amongst many other items, were brought to his attention.

1st. Fifty feet of Locker. The witness admitted that the boat was only about 30 feet long, and that he could not explain where all this quantity was applied, though he was confident it had been used in fitting out the boat; he subsequently explained, that it was used for the sides as well as seats of the locker, but even that he admitted would not account for all.

2d. One hundred and twenty pounds of paints. This the witness said had all been properly used; he stated, that, according to Mr. Hadow's instruction, the boat was to be green, and in accounting for the very large quantity of black charged, he said, that as the boat was originally black, it was necessary, before she could be painted green, that she should receive a coat of lead colour, to compose which the black paint had been mixed with white. On his being reminded that an item of the bill was for lead colour, and asked if the boat had not at first been painted black by mistake, he admitted that she had, and that the black paint ought not to have been charged, but, with the exception of that coat, he did not think too much paint had been used. In his opinion, for such a boat 2 Cwt. of paint would not be too much, but though in this instance only 120lb. was used, he considered she was properly finished.

3rd. Cessoo mat hounds and cross-trees. These, though charged for, the witness admitted had never been delivered to Mr. Hadow, they, having not suited the eye of the builder, had been replaced by iron ones, which were also charged for, with 20 per cent commission on each.

Upon the other items of the bill, his evidence was of less importance, except that, when speaking of spars for the masts, he stated, that if a mast of 25 feet only were required, the proprietors of the Howrah Dock were accustomed to use a spar of 35 feet, provided they had none by them of smaller dimensions, and charge at that rate, and the person paying was at liberty to remove what was not used; but he did not know an instance where parties had been so informed.

On his re-examination he stated, that he never did agree to repair the boat for Sa. Rs. 200, and that he had no authority to do so. That the charges in the bill were moderate, and those then demanded in the ordinary way by the Howrah Dock Company. That he himself, a beginner with a comparatively trifling establishment, would not have done it for less than Sa. Rs. 500. In reply to the Court, he admitted, that even after he had received Mr. Hadow's note he did believe, from the former conversation, that the impression on the Defendant's mind was, that the expenses would not exceed Sa. Rs. 200, and though he did not reply to that note,

and he afterwards saw Mr. Hadow, he did not remove that impression, nor did he recollect speaking to him at all about the repairs. Deducting all improper charges Sicca Rupees 400 would not be a fair remuneration to persons who keep an establishment like the Howrah Dock Company.

Mr. Kydd, judging from what he had heard in Court of the repair done, considered that Sicca Rupees 450 would be sufficient to cover the expenses. The majority of charges in the bill were moderate, several, however, were beyond what he would charge.

These items Mr. Kydd enumerated, and some appeared to be in excess cent per cent, but as they were small in quantity the reduction would not amount to more than twenty or twenty-five Rupees. Mr. Kydd, however, observed, that he was of opinion considerable economy might have been observed in the use of material, and stated that he had about the same time repaired a boat for Mr. Alexander, 26 feet by 7—given her two masts, two gaffs, bomb and lookers all round, like a life boat, together with three sails of new Russia Duck; the masts were fir, 24 or 25 feet long, but no topmasts, and the charge for the whole was under 430 rupees. In reply to the Court Mr. Kydd said, that placing out of consideration his own rate of charging, those of the Company, or of the Howrah Dock, he considered that for the repairs stated to have been done Sa. Rs. 400 would not be a fair remuneration, but Sa. Rs. 450 would, however, judging only from the letter of directions from Mr. Hadow, he considered that the repair and work could have been fairly done for Sa. Rs. 400. He believed he had stated previous to hearing the evidence of the first witness, that he would have undertaken the job for 400.

A Sircar in the employment of the Plaintiffs stated, that he made out the bill in question, and the charges were the usual ones.

For the defence the first witness examined was Mr. Savigny and he corroborated Mr. Ambrose's evidence as to the promise of repairing the boat for Sa. Rs. 200, but his recollection of the particulars appeared to be indistinct.

He had been for 23 years at sea, and speaking as a sailor of the fitting of the sails and rigging of the boat in question, which he saw the first time, Mr. Hadow sailed her, he said he should have been ashamed to turn them out of hands. The cordage was very inferior, and, to the best of his recollection, it was twice laid; he believed there were no lockers; there might have been in the after part of the boat, but certainly not under the seats in the cabin.

Mr. Cheine, foreman in the Dock of Messrs. Jop and Co. examined the boat about five or eight months since, (could not say exactly when,) with Mr. Bowie foreman of Mr. Kyd's yards, who has returned to Europe, and on that occasion neither of them could trace the application of all the items charged in the bill as used—not within 16 or 20 feet of the timber, charged for lockers. There were no lockers whatever but merely benches supported by stanchions. If the workmen had been watched to prevent their cutting wood to waste for the sake of the chips, the repairs might have been done for less than Sicca Rupees 400 Jop and Co. would have done it for Sicca Rupees 400, and the witness himself would have done it for less than sicca rupees 300, on his own account, if he could have superintended the repairs. The rope, if not twice laid, was very inferior.

This was the principal evidence adduced by both parties, and after the comments of counsel, the Court gave its decision.

Both Judges were unanimous in finding for the Defendant, but each separately delivered their reasons for so doing, which were briefly these—that they would be sorry to have it supposed that the law promulgated by Mr. Turton on this trial would ever find ratification in that Court, viz. that a contract made with the foreman of a yard, (more particularly where the evidence adduced by the parties themself-

was went to prove that the principals were incompetent to conduct the minutiae of their concerns,) was not binding upon the proprietors, and therefore they wished it to be distinctly understood, that in this case, had the defendant rested entirely upon his plea of contract, they would not have had a moments hesitation in finding a verdict for him;—as it was, the tender having been made, it left much other matter for consideration, but after weighing the evidence of Mr. Kyd, who clearly stated that had he not been in Court that day he would have undertaken the work at 400—and that of Mr. Chien, himself a working man, likely to know as well as any other person what the necessary cost of such repairs would be, they certainly were of opinion that 400 Sa. Rs. was a fair and reasonable remuneration for the work done, and they, therefore, should, upon the plea of tender, find a verdict with costs, for the defendant.

Verdict for the Defendant with costs—Plaintiff to be at liberty to withdraw. Sa. Rs. 400 lodged in Court.

FEBRUARY 15, 1832.

The Court has been engaged for the last three days in trying a common law cause devoid of all interest except to the parties concerned.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

W. B. Smith, late an attorney of the Supreme Court, was brought up this day; no one appearing to oppose him, he was discharged on taking the usual oath.

In the matter of Rajkissore Dutt, an Insolvent—In this matter the examiner having reported that the sums claimed by Raja Buddenauth Roy, were justly due and owing to him from the estate of the Insolvent. Exceptions were filed by the assignees to that report, which came on for argument before the Hon'ble Commissioner this day. Mr. Cleland,

on behalf of the assignees, was heard at great length, and the evidence taken before the examiner was read by the chief clerk of the Court, from which it appeared, that the Insolvent and the Raja has had various money transactions of which entries were made in his books, and that they were of such a minute description that even the numbers of the Bank Notes forming the consideration of each transaction were entered; these entries were proved to have been made at the time they bear date, and nothing was in evidence to impeach their genuineness.

After the close of Mr. Cleland's argument, the Court adjourned its sitting,—Messrs. Turton and Dickens are to argue in support of the report.

INDIGO MART.

DECEMBER 31, 1831.

FIFTH REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

Large sales have been made during the past week, and although fewer purchasers have appeared than usual, much activity has prevailed in the market for the better qualities. The highest sale price of fine Jessore has been 155, the Sericole, of quality inferior to its usual standard, has been bought for the London market at 145. The Dabrakole at 150. Fine Nuddea has fetched 135 to 145. The J. S. P. much inferior to its usual standard, is held at 140, part of the C. V. H. has been sold at 135. The Company have made but few purchases, excepting one extensive transaction in the M. & H. from Tyrhoot, at 125; some tenders have, however, been made to them at prices rather lower than before.

There is considerable difficulty in the sale of the lower qualities, and of middling Indigo, from the higher Beugal provinces, although, comparatively, those sales which have been made are at better rates than the best qualities have realized. The latter are disappearing rapidly. The total quantity sold is about 7500 chests.

At our public sale of the 30th instant, about 260 chests went off freely at our former quotations; they consisted almost entirely of inferior qualities, rejections from past sales, with one or two fair lots of native, Jessore and Nuddea; blue ranged from 135, for good violet, in good condition, down to 115, large pieces and mixed, from 90 to 115, burnt and defective manufacture 80 to 105; good native manufacture 125. middling 90 to 115, inferior 80 to 95; 20 chests of Furruckabad of 1830 found no bid higher than 55.

The total importation to the present day is 66,587 maunds.

Our next public sale of 300 chests will be held on Wednesday the 4th January, 1832.

JANUARY 31, 1832.

SIXTH REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

The market is already fast drawing to a close, and will terminate this year rather sooner than usual. Very great ac-

tivity has prevailed throughout the present month. Both sales and shipments have been very extensive, and prices have been fully maintained, nor is there now any probability of a decline for the small quantity that is left to be brought to sale.

The transactions in the market to the present date may be *estimated* as follows, but exact returns have not yet been gathered from all quarters.

Total importation to this date, Mds.....	112000
Expected by the various houses	6500
" by natives....	1500 8000
	<hr/>
F. Mds.	120000

Purchases by the Company about mds.....	17000
For the French market,	14000
" American ditto,	7500
" Persian Gulph.	9500
Exported and under clearance to England,	40000
Ditto under advance of Company,.....	8600

Stock in Calcutta, 15400	96600	
and to arrive, Mds. 8000	23400	120000

This quantity rather exceeds our last report, but it may be remembered, that from this total at least 5000, must be deducted for loss of weight and wastage, and 5000 more for internal consumption; so that the total supply for exportation will not exceed 110,000 from a season that has been abundantly productive in every province but Dacca, Mymensing, and Eastern Jessore. The prices of the season have ranged as follows:

For fine Blue..	170 to 180
Fine Purple,.....	160 to 170
Purple Violet,.....	145 to 165
Fine Violet,.....	130 to 145
Middling and Red Violet,.	120 to 135
Ordinary Violet and good color, in bad condition, also good broken pieces }	115 to 125
Fine Copper Violet,.....	110 to 125
Ordinary Copper and foul ditto,.....	85 to 100
Small pieces and burnt,...	75 to 115
Dust,.....	40 to 80

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

In a former notice of the Ramghur Insurrection, published in this department of the Calcutta Magazine for March last, we brought down our accounts of the military operations against the Coles, to the attack upon the village of Sillah, which was taken on the 14th of February, by four companies of the 50th Native Infantry and a troop of the 3d Light Cavalry, under Captain Impey, who defeated the insurgents with considerable loss, and killed a leader of notoriety, named Booddoo Bhuggut; we shall now proceed to lay before our readers an outline of the further particulars which have since reached the presidency, together with a short review of the different causes which have been assigned for the disturbances; first, however, adding some few remarks, to those we have already made, concerning the habits and manners of the Coles themselves, but differing in no material particular from what we before stated.

Of the religion of this people, nothing has yet been said upon which much reliance may safely be placed, though it has been boldly asserted by one writer, that the divinity they worship is *Esso*, *Esse*, or Jesus; who goes on to say, that some of their words are Hebrew, and he strongly suspects that they are connected with the Black Jews of Cochim, and have got the name of *Jesus* from the Syrian Christians. This opinion has been, we think, very justly ridiculed notwithstanding it is said to have emanated from authority of considerable theological notoriety; and it has been as firmly advanced on the other hand, that they worship only the rising sun, and at times sacrifice a cock; so that amidst this conflicting testimony, it is scarcely safe to conclude more, than that their religious institutions, if they have any definite ones, are far removed from those of their neighbours, considering, that in their incursions they have not hesitated to violate the sanctuaries of worship, and, with sacrilegious hands, to plunder and destroy the most venerated Idols.

Though the Coles have but in few instances attempted to withstand the superior discipline and arms of their more civilized opponents, they appear, on more than one occasion, to have evinced a de-

gree of spirit in their resistance, which shows that they are not deficient in that active but savage bravery which induces, amongst such people, a recklessness of character, and even a carelessness of life itself, though in all other respects they appear to be an indolent race, much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and so utterly beyond the exercise of every useful employment, that all labour, both domestic and agricultural, becomes the peculiar duty of the female portion of the population, a stout and sturdy race, ill fed, and worse clothed, but still well adapted for such employments, as must appear from the fact, that the country Singhboom, of which we have already given a rough geographical sketch, is, on the whole, better cultivated than that of their more peaceful neighbours, who live in constant terror of the warlike habits of the Coles.

Of the language of the Coles a good deal has been written, and various contradictory statements have been made, so that we shall not, at present, attempt to say any thing of it, but at once proceed to detail the military operations which have been undertaken for the suppression of the insurrection, and their various results, extending from the 14th of February to the 17th March, the date of the latest news from the seat of war which has reached Calcutta; first observing, that they are by no means as numerous as those we have hitherto had occasion to notice, which is mainly to be attributed, we suppose, to a disposition evinced on the part of the Coles, to return to habits of subordination.

A letter from the Camp of Puthourea, in Chota Nagpore, dated 24th February, 1832, states, that Captain Wilkinson had been for the few days preceding at Chorea and Teekoo, receiving the submission of several villages; and another communication from the same quarter, dated 25th, mentions the receipt of a dispatch from Colonel Bowen, informing the Commissioners, that in the neighbourhood of Jaldah, the country was in a dreadfully disturbed state, and that the Coles were in considerable force at the villages of Jummood, Para, and Vonnahuton, in the Purgunnah Bivudall, the latter of which places he expected to reach on the 23d, having been joined by

Captain Horsburgh's detachment of the 38th Native Infantry.

The fullest and most satisfactory accounts which have, from time to time, reached Calcutta, and those upon which the greatest reliance may, we think, be safely placed, are from a gentleman, who writes from the camp at Bondoo, 26th February. On the night of the 22d, he says, it was considered advisable to make a forced march upon Sunahuttoo, which was reached early on the morning of the 23d; but in consequence of the military having been marched in columns of sections through the centre street of the town, a mile in length, camp equipage and all, the enemy fled at one end as the troops entered at the other, so that only eight of the Insurgents were killed. At this place the troops halted for that day, and on the following the town was destroyed at the request of the rajah of Race.

On the 25th, the right wing of the same Regiment attacked the village of Hoomptuh, situated five miles to the N. W. of Boondah, which was burned down, the inhabitants having previously fled to a strong hold at the back of a hill, which, being in the heart of a deep jungle, might, with a few armed men, have been easily defended, but from this the rebels were driven with considerable loss, wounding one sepoy severely and another slightly. From this place the same detachment marched to Koonch by a circuitous rout, which place they found deserted; they burned the village, and then proceeded to Boondah, where they fell in with the other wing, which it appears had destroyed two villages, at one of which, a leading man amongst the Coles, RAJAH KALI DOSE, was cut down by an officer of the Horse Artillery. This writer, in speaking of the country, says it strongly reminds him of Switzerland, and as to the origin of the insurrection, writes thus:—

"In fact five-sixths of the inhabitants are up in arms against the remaining one-sixth, who are, in manner and appearance, little better than Bunneahs, and yet they are to be put in possession of a beautiful country, in defiance of the fixed determination to resist it, of the other five sixths, comparatively a warlike race of men. The origin of the rebellion was in fact this; *Chota Nagpore* is a country well adapted for the growth of Opium, which was originally

collected by an Opium agent, but by a regulation of Lord William Bentinck, it was early, in his reign, made over to the judge, at the same time imposing upon each ryot the obligation of cultivating a certain number of begahs of that drug. The Chooars, (a tribe of the Coles,) endeavoured to excuse themselves, by saying it was contrary to their custom to grow Opium, and they were unacquainted with the manner of cultivating it; but their remonstrance was not attended to; so after the third year they rose in arms, other tribes joining them, and have continued in revolt, finding a life of plunder most adapted to their tastes, and no force to oppose them; an equally wise regulation having disbanded the Ramghur battalion, and left Captain Wilkinson with a handful of troops, to keep a large tract of country in order, upon the inhabitants of which a despotic regulation had been imposed. These are the facts of the case; the original cause of dispute is now almost forgotten, but I have my information from good authority."

It is but fair to remark, that this view of the matter has been most positively contradicted by a writer whose opinion is entitled to considerable weight, but it has been since reiterated and, we may almost say, confirmed by the latest accounts.

A letter from the camp of Puthourea, dated the 27th of February, mentions that Captain Drummond's squadron had met with the Coles, and had some rather serious skirmishing with the rebels. It appears that officer, having received intelligence that the Insurgents were plundering the village of Sithurwa, in Palamow, dispatched Lieutenant Marsh to reconnoitre, who falling in with the enemy, charged and cut up about 40 or 50 of them, but not without loss, 1 Jemadar, 1 trooper, and 2 horses having been killed, and 1 naick, 3 troopers, and 6 horses wounded. On Captain Drummond's arrival, he found that the enemy, amounting to six or seven thousand men, not all Coles, were inclined to cut off his retreat, so he was obliged to make a retrograde movement. Col. Hawtrey had also cut up some forty or fifty, but in consequence of Lieutenant Marsh's affair, Captain Johnson had been ordered to march from Tekoo and reinforce Col. Hawtrey in Palamow.

The next accounts from the disturbed districts are from the camps of Boondoo and Tekoo, 27th, and Puthoureeah 28th of February, but they contain merely accounts of some slight skirmishes of little importance, and mention the burning of some villages. On each occasion, however, fifty or sixty of the Coles were killed. The letter from Bondoo mentions, on the authority of Mr. Cuthbert, that all the villages and sirdars in the neighbourhood of Pitkarveeah were daily surrendering and tendering their services, so that a speedy termination, to this unfortunate system of warfare, was expected. One of the writers says, "it is really a pity,—a thousand pities, that so beautiful a country should have been destroyed by the paltry policy of a Court of Turtle-fed Directors. Surely this has some chance of opening the eyes of even Lord William himself. I have every reason to suppose that what I communicated in my last letter, was the origin of the dispute; further to state, that their Opium was taken by the Company at 3 rs. 8 as. per seer, Company's weight. Whether that was a fair price or not, I have not ascertained, but the thing the Chooars rebelled at, was the being obliged to cultivate Opium at all." The opinions of this writer we have reason to believe may be fully relied upon; indeed in no respect has he been contradicted, but rather confirmed by circumstances and statements from various quarters. Another observes, "I am partly of opinion that, with few exceptions, every man, in this extensive district, of wealth and influence, is more or less concerned in the present insurrection, and many and weighty causes are assigned in extenuation thereof. But considering that those matters are still *sub judice*, and will no doubt soon be brought to light, I forbear to hazard any thing in the way of anticipation."

The next letter to which we shall refer, is dated from the camp at Bondoo, 1st March, and states, that on that day the right wing of a Regiment was sent against Surgeeah, which was taken together with an immense granary of grain, a large quantity of salt, and numerous flocks of cattle, all of which were plundered by the rajah of Bondoo's men, who accompanied the expedition, "and must have made a good thing of it." The left wing of the same Regiment was to have attacked Kotah on the following

day, but the commanding officer had reason to expect, that this might, perhaps, be avoided, as he had received intimation that the insurgent leaders were arranging to give in; with this exception, all the villages at the foot of the hills which surround the plain, in which Bondoo is situated, had been taken.

From a native paper it appears that Maha Rajah Miterjeet Singh, of Tekaree, had placed 300 Burkundazes with 200 Cavalry under the orders of the magistrate of Sherghatty; that Baboo Bisun Singh had supplied the commanding officer of the district with 70 Cavalry and 150 Burkundazes, and that Rajah Khan, Bahadoor Khan, the son of Rajah Miterjeet Singh, was at Sherghatty with 300 men under his personal command, waiting the orders of the commissioners.

The following letters are from the intelligent correspondent to whom we have more than once alluded, and as they afford a general view of the state of the disturbed districts, and give some idea of the causes which have led to the insurrection, we shall not attempt to curtail them:—

CAMP TOMAR, MARCH 4, 1832.—The left wing went to Kotah, on the morning of the 2d instant, and found it deserted, as was anticipated. The remainder of the detachment followed them at day-break, and we encamped at Kotah that day and the following; we found a large granary at the place, and every man of the detachment took what he wanted of the grain, &c. and the remainder and the village were afterwards destroyed. From its position, the place might, *even by the Coles*, have been defended for a few hours against infantry or cavalry, but not for a quarter of an hour against a single gun. It is situate in a narrow ridge, between two sloping hills. Yesterday, whilst encamped opposite Kotah, we received a dispatch from the joint commissioners, with an account of the strength of the place, and of its having three or four thousand armed men within its walls, *tant pour cela*. Tomar is the capital of the district we have now entered. It is a large town, but has been almost completely destroyed by the Insurgents. I have made repeated inquiries regarding the origin of this, so general an insurrection, and the invariable result of them is what I before stated about the Opium Regulation; added to which, all

the Coles objected to Lord William's system, and a tax introduced by him of four annas each house. Instead of the police establishment, they offered to agree to any fine for a murder or robbery committed within a district, to be paid by the inhabitants of the district, in the event of their not being able to produce the murderer or robber. They state, that a vakeel was sent to Calcutta a year back, deputed by them to obtain a redress of what they considered their grievances, but the remonstrance of the vakeel being unattended to, they set up a plan for a general insurrection, and agreed to attack those who would not join them, and consider them as enemies to their country. The nonsensical idea which some papers give publication to, of their having arisen against the oppression of their zemindars, is confuted in the following few words. *The zemindars are themselves the leaders of the Insurgents.* "I give you my word we have not come across a single zemindar as a *partizan of ours*; but we have lists upon lists of their names as leaders of the Insurgents. With regard to the property of some few shroffs having been discovered in the possession of the rajas siding with us, it is easily explained. The raja's range of buildings is all that they have been able to save from the general wreck, and consequently it was natural that the property should be removed in, as far as possible, from the part of the town that was abandoned, as indefensible against an overpowering enemy, and placed in their raja's house, which they seem always to have defended at the most imminent risk of their lives. At Boondoo, I saw and conversed with a man who was cut down and severely wounded at the threshold of the raja of Boondoo's house, and the valuable property had of course been placed within its precincts. It is annoying, in the extreme, to see letters containing such trash put forth as good information, when two words would confute them. *Ryots have risen against the oppression of their zemindars, and, by way of seeking redress, they have chosen their zemindars, (or oppressors,) as their leaders in rebelling against the same.* Another wise genius has discovered, that these amiable creatures are Syrian Christians, and merely joined in the insurrection, in hopes of meeting with some brethren in Christianity, amongst the ranks of the army, that would, as a matter of

course, be sent against them. Trash! Trash! Trash! Lord Sahib kee insaf, chota ho, *our koochnuheen*!! All that I can say is, that our commander has written to the zemindars repeatedly without receiving a reply, altho' he stated it was in his power to pardon them on their returning to their obedience, and laying down their arms. They have invariably done their utmost to resist our forces, and hitherto not one leader has given in. They retreat after each defeat to their fastnesses at the backs of the hills, into which a monkey could hardly follow them. We are now advancing in four columns. Malby is commanding the right column which is near Palamow. Angelo the next, at Tikoo; Wilkinson at Pitkarriah, and Bowen at Tumar, Boondoo, and Lilkee.

One Regiment will, I fear, be kept for some time to settle the country. The nights are still remarkably cold, in so much that kids are seen lying dead from its effects; and I can assure you, I roll myself well up in both my blankets and boat cloak. The days too are still cool under canvas. In fact the climate here is far superior to that of Barrackpore or Calcutta, during the hot season, but in the rains I believe it is dreadful. No dak I find leaves our camp to-day for Calcutta, so I shall conclude this to-morrow as we halt here.

CAMP TUMAR, MARCH 5.—Nothing of any sort of interest or worth communicating in our division has taken place since yesterday; but we hear that the 64th Regt. of infantry has entered Chota Nagpore from Dinapore, which I am happy to hear of, as we ought, with our present force, to be able to settle the business very soon. There is nothing like an efficient force being sent in the first instance, as it leaves plenty of troops to act independently in each direction without cramping their movements for want of a sufficient force. Drummond was detached with a squadron of cavalry by colonel Hawtrey, and on hearing of an assemblage of 300 men, sent off one troop under Marsh of that corps. Instead of 300 men he came across 3,000, and allowed himself to be led by them into a defile where, after some loss, he was obliged to retreat towards Drummond, who would have had to retreat upon the Shergotty pass, had not Wilkinson arrived at Pitkarriah from an excursion, just in time to reinforce him with infantry.

CAMP TOMAR, MARCH 6.—Our right wing has just returned from the most formidable pass I have ever come across. The wing was commanded by Capt. Phillott, and left camp at half past 3 A. M. so as to reach by day break. We arrived at Bhuggahee just at the proper time, and two companies were sent to the left, under Lieutenant Arnaud's command, and two went to the right. Our guide was taking us through a formidable defile *considerably to the right of the village*, and Phillott thought he was leading us wrong, upon which I questioned the man, and he acquainted me, that he was leading us to a stockade, in which all the enemy were assembled, at the rear of the village, in which they had lots of plunder; consequently, "forward" was the word; and after advancing half a mile, in a narrow pass, on each side of which was a steep range of hills, we came to a small plain, of about an acre square, from which the jungle had been recently cleared, and the road was blocked up by *a real stockade*, the first I have ever seen. Phillott led the little column. Upon forcing open a passage, we found fires lighted, but the Kholes had just made off. After advancing a few paces beyond the stockade, in which we left a havildar's party, to cover our rear, some men from the hills screamed out, "duwae, duwae." Phillott prevented his orderly from firing, and was giving directions for their lives to be spared, in the event of their laying down their arms,—when, on advancing a few paces, we encountered a small picket of matchlock men, (almost the first I have seen with the Kholes,) who fired slap at us. Their fire was returned by the leading section, and I hope with more effect, for not a man of ours was touched, although they were not forty yards off, and facing the road, or rather pathway, through which we were marching. They immediately made off under cover of the jungle, and in following them up, we came across a granary, to the left of the pathway; but whilst advancing to place our men in advantageous situations, we came in sight of another granary. We consequently left the rear section under a soonbadar, to protect the road, and advanced towards it, after firing a few shots, (the men kneeling to take aim, when they fired.) This granary was deserted by the enemy, and we took whatever we required, in the shape of goats, calves, moorghees, grain, and

bakky, and wound up the business by piling up the remainder, and completely destroying it. The whole pass was one blaze of fire. Had the Kholes stood, we must have sustained a heavy loss, as we were absolutely pinned in a defile, full two miles in length, and between two ranges of high hills, covered with a heavy jungle. Our men are remarkably cool and steady; it is now really a pleasure to command them.

The Boondoo rajah wrote yesterday to Colonel Bowen, stating that some leaders of the insurgents in his district were willing to surrender, on a promise of security for their lives, and we expect them to lay down their arms on hearing of such guarantee being made; we had not a single man touched by shot or arrow. Our present position covers both Boondoo and Tomar. The officer, (*should it be an officer,*) of the 50th, who signs himself a Khole KILLER, in a letter published in the *Hurkaru*, should be stripped to the skin and whipped round camp by every Khole that could be laid hands on, for the egregious falsehoods contained in his "correct detail of proceedings against the Kholes." The whole country is one scene of desolation, but if the Kholes give in at once in a body, they will still be in time to gather in their crops: if not, thousands of lives must inevitably be lost by starvation, as famine will stare them in the face wherever they move, and they will find, to their cost, that they cannot run from that so successfully as they do from our troops.

CAMP TOMAR, MARCH 9, 1832.—On the morning of the 7th, Housburgh's detachment of the 38th Regiment, and 5th and 6th companies 34th Regiment, marched to the village of Sosokotee, distant 6 miles from Tomar, which they found had been very recently deserted, the grain and cattle being still there. One prisoner was taken; he was found asleep on a hill at the rear of the village. The place was plundered of its cattle and grain, and the village destroyed.

Yesterday morning the right wing 34th and the 4th Company, (which was sent in lieu of the grenadiers, the grenadier light company being detached for the commissariat supplies coming from Calcutta towards Jauldah,) went against the village of Arkee, distant 10 miles from Tomar. The road was remark-

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

ably good until within 3 miles of the point of destination, where there was a deep defile, surrounded by jungle and ravines, for about half a mile, at the end of which, as the guides had previously reported, a deep ditch had been dug, to obstruct our passage, and a strong breastwork of bamboo fencework was erected at each side, to cover an attack. In the advance was an open plain where the enemy's spies were seen making off at our approach.

Shortly after the nakhara sounded in all directions, and a body of about 3,000 men were assembled. On arriving at the village, two companies were sent to the left and the remaining two to the right, under the command of Lieutenant Arnaud. To the left the enemy had thrown up very strong breastworks, and in addition there was a succession of deep ravines. Some of the enemy were here killed, and upon the information of the guides we proceeded towards a granary, which they stated to be a quarter of a mile distant, but which was found 3 miles up a narrow defile, skirted on each side by hills and a deep jungle. Here, I regret to state, that a sepoy was mortally, and Ensign McLeod severely wounded, by an arrow; he is since dead.

On our return to Arkee, we found the remainder of the detachment, with the baggage, &c. &c. drawn up in a plain to the right of the village. The enemy were in great numbers all round, quite within the range of guns, but out of the range of musketry. After burning the village we proceeded on our return. As we had anticipated, the enemy did their utmost to cut off our baggage, and had thrown themselves in great numbers in the jungles skirting the defile mentioned above, as being on the high road. Trees were cut down and laid across, and our flanks and rear were repeatedly attacked, but from having placed all the baggage in the centre, covered in the front by one company, flanked on each side by a chain of sentries, and covered in the rear by two companies, we proceeded without the slightest confusion, and the enemy must have sustained great loss.

The undermentioned is a list of eight moondas, (or heads of villages,) who came into camp to day and yesterday, to surrender in the names of themselves and followers.

Names	Rank	Villages	District
Bahadoor Sing	Moonda	Sundree....	Tomar
Dhon Sing....	ditto	Kassareah...	Ditto
Loll Sing....	ditto	Mankedee...	Ditto
Mohun Sing..	ditto	Putrahautoo	BuntaHujem
Booran Sing..	ditto	Prasse...	Tomar
Kodee Roy....	ditto	Bunderee...	Ditto
Gundesh....	ditto	Kandadee...	Ditto
Mochee Roy..	ditto	Kondolahn...	Ditto

and many more are hourly expected, so that now we have some prospect of a termination of this warlike campaign.

The right wing, (accompanied by the guns,) will again proceed towards Arkee, at 3 o'clock to morrow morning, when we are in hopes we shall be able to give the enemy a lesson, that even distance will not save them. We expect to come across them in considerable numbers, and I shall, in my next, be sure to communicate the result.

Accounts from the Camp at Lohur Duggo, dated 9th, give favorable representations of the state of affairs in that quarter, and state, that since the appearance of troops in the neighbourhood, confidence has been restored, and the people have begun again to attend to the cultivation of the country, which for some time was totally neglected.

Letters from the same place, dated 13th March, state, that at that time all was quiet in the neighbourhood, not an enemy having been seen or heard of for nearly a month previous, and that in Palamow Colonel Hawtrey had joined Lieutenant Drummond, and tranquillity was restored.

With the following letters we must, for the present, conclude, earnestly trusting, that when we again have occasion to recur to this matter, we shall be enabled to present our readers with the Commissioners' Report, or some equally good information, upon which they may be enabled to form a decided opinion as to the grounds of revolt, and we be placed beyond the necessity of judging from the contradictory statements now before the public. The writer, it will be observed, still maintains that the Abkaree Tax and the Opium System are the causes of the insurrection.

CAMP TOMAR, MARCH 11, 1832.—The right wing with the guns, proceeded again, yesterday morning, against Arkee, but the inhabitants had retired beyond the hills. A quantity of grain was brought into Camp from their granary, and what could not be carried off was destroyed, in addition to all the huts, &c.

on the brinks of the hills, in the neighbourhood, that had not previously been burnt down. The moonda of Hoomtee, the moonda of Boorahatoo, and a great number of others have given in since my last; and as they say they have influence enough with many others to secure their doing the same, we may now, I think, hope to have the business settled in a month hence, in so far as the army is concerned. I regret to have to state, that Macleod is in great danger; recent appearances indicate that his liver must have been touched by the arrow that entered his breast a couple of inches above the waist. He tore the arrow out himself, so that, although his wound was probed by the doctor, he could not fully ascertain the amount of the injury inflicted. Poor Macleod was also in a bad state of body at the time, which goes a great way in rendering a bad wound incurable; however, by to-night or to-morrow morning we shall be able to speak decidedly as to his chance of a cure. He was a good jolly chap. A private letter this day received from Mr. Cuthbert mentions, that the insurgents are daily giving in; that reports are more favourable at Palamow, and that he fully expects the business to be settled in a month, with the exception of his own judicial arrangement. I hear nothing further about projected attacks from our Camp. In our last advance upon Arkee, my company preceded the main body; when within 3 miles of the place, being a distance of about a mile between, in hopes of decoying the insurgents into the plain, at the sight of so small a force, so that the guns might hear on them with good effect when they came up. I found the place deserted. In our first march upon Arkee we left Camp at 3 o'clock A. M. and returned at half past 2 o'clock P. M. In our second, we left Camp at half past 2 o'clock A. M. and returned at half an hour after 12 o'clock. In each we had a precious scorching from a burning sun, but we are all, I am happy to state, with but one or two trifling exceptions, enjoying the blessing of good health. Poor Macleod's extremities are getting cold which is as bad a sign as possible. It is melancholy that in our last skirmish with the enemy, we should have lost the only officer wounded in the Cole Campaign, and he a jolly sub.

P.S.—Poor Macleod breathed his last at half past 12 o'clock. Thus have we

lost a fine young lad, deeply and sincerely regretted by us all. War will have its victims, and in this instance it has selected a good soldier as one of them. Macleod's body has since been opened, when the two medical officers found the head of the arrow buried in his entrails. He had so decidedly declared that he had torn the arrow out himself and thrown it away that no one doubted the fact. The pain, I imagine, was so great in tearing the reed away, that he must have thrown it from him unconsciously, and fully persuaded himself that the head of the arrow was attached to the reed. He died apparently without much pain.

CAMP BUNTA HUAN, MARCH 16, 1832.

—At the raja of Silhee's particular desire, the 34th Native Infantry came here to-day, instead of proceeding to Silhee, as was originally intended. According to this information, we were to come across an insurrectionary village, and he pointed out, what he said was one, which he appeared particularly anxious that we should destroy. I suspect it was all a humbug, and that he merely wished to employ the force in resenting a private pique against an unfortunate moonda, by name Mohun Sing, who came into our camp last night, to pay his respects, and has, since our arrival here, been doing his utmost to bring in some individuals, upon whom the Silhee raja has, (I have no doubt, unjustly,) contrived to fix suspicion. I believe Mohun Sing is to be repaid for his good intentions towards us, by being kept in confinement, pending a reference to the Commissioners regarding him. To-morrow we positively proceed on our Silhee expedition, where I have no doubt, but that our friend, the Silhee Raja, will point out some equally formidable insurgents, as the unfortunate individual above alluded to.

From my own personal observation, I should decidedly say, there has been no insurrection in Biruda, or Bunta Huan. Private squabbles, in which we have no right to interfere, there have undoubtedly been, and they are kept up still; but there has been no insurrection. I strongly suspect as much of the district of Silhee; but of that hereafter. Our commissariat supplies, for the month of May, have left Calcutta. Bunta Huan is eight miles to the eastward of Biruda, and Silhee, 4 miles to the eastward of Bunta Huan. I perceive by the papers, that

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

most of the letters from the Pitkarriah camp, maintain the idea, that this insurrection was merely an attempt on the side of the Coles to turn out the *peaceable and respectable inhabitants*. Perhaps that was the reason that they attacked Captain Wilkinson's camp at Pitkarriah, when they were only prevented from cutting up the Ramgurb battalion, commissioners, and all, by their good luck in having a gun to keep them at a distance.

CAMP SILHEE, MARCH 17, 1832.—We are now at Silhee, and on the road from Bunta Hojan to this, I have seen nothing, in my opinion, to indicate the least signs of any disturbance, much less the propinquity of a body of insurgents. The most formidable things I have seen, are the buffaloes yoked in the small hakrees used in this part of the world, and the hideous countenances of the drivers, peering above their heads—our good friend, the Silhee raja, still keeps up the joke of pretending that a body of insurgents is in our neighbourhood, but whether he will give it up as a bad job, on finding that he cannot employ the force in representing some private pique, or will go the length of applying for a force to be sent on some wild goose chase, merely to save appearances, has not as yet been determined. I bless my stars that the right wing will not be the dupe of this artifice, as they were last on a *dour*; “*non est inventus*,” might I imagine be the report from the officer sent in command of any such party. As we have laid aside our arms for the present, I have taken the opportunity of forwarding a summary of my investigation regarding this variously reported insurrection, as follows:—

My firm conviction is, that this almost general insurrection was brought about by the *instrumentality* of an unpopular method of taxation. I conceive the new system of levying the Abkaree tax to have been unpopular—and to have been objected to by rajas, zumeendars, (or moondas,) and people, and the new opium system to have been unpopular amongst all, and odious to the Chhoars—and I am borne out in this conviction, by the admission of highly influential individuals, whose interests I imagine would have inclined them to assign a

contrary cause, for they have acted as friends to our Government, throughout the disturbances. I will not put them forth to stand the brunt of giving such unpalatable information, but I pledge myself to the fact of their having so stated; and further, that in as far as it is possible to judge, they must, from their situations, be possessed of a real knowledge of the cause of its origin.

I am fully of opinion, that the reduction of the strength of the Ramgurb battalion alone would have been the signal for warfare and confusion amongst many of the heads of these petty states, and their zumeendars (or moondas), from their seeing that there was not a sufficient force to keep them under proper control, but I am as fully convinced there would have been “no general insurrection,” nor do I imagine the present to have been aimed at any body of men. The first insurgents (the Chhoars), previous to attacking a village, offered the inhabitants, betney who they might, protection if they would join them, but war to extermination if they refused.

In an insurrection, even in a civilized country, the leaders have it not in their power to prevent plunder, even the plunder of their friends, if rich, as we may plainly perceive by reviewing the late proceedings, at Bristol where, I believe, it will be pretty generally admitted that the insurrection did not originate in a hatred to the wealthy inhabitants, and still many of them were plundered without a reference to their being friends or foes to reform.

I have entered thus fully upon this subject, from feeling anxious to point out, as clearly as possible, my grounds for maintaining, that as long as the new opium system and the new method of collecting the Abkaree tax are continued, so long will disaffection to our Government remain. By restoring the Ramgurb battalion to its former efficient state, the seeds of a future insurrection may be crushed; but I am fully persuaded, that the disaffection will never be removed until a more popular system of taxation is adopted. An Indian legislature should always bear in mind, that the prejudices even of sects, are not to be treated with levity.

CHIRRA POONJEE.

Much as has been written respecting this sanatory station, we have no doubt that further intelligence concerning it, from sources of the most unexceptionable kind, will prove satisfactory to the public. Through the kindness of the secretary to the Medical Board, we have been permitted to peruse a variety of official documents on the subject, from the first establishment of the sanatorium, up to the present month—including the monthly reports of Mr. Rhodes, the assistant surgeon of the station—that of lieutenant Fisher, of the quarter master general's department, and the still more recent general one of Mr. Skipton, the superintending surgeon of Berhampore; who visited Chirra towards the end of the last rainy season, for the purpose of gaining every possible information respecting the place, which the Medical Board had arranged within his circle of superintendence.

It may be premised that the tract which has now passed under the sway of the British government, is comprised under a long irregular figure, about fifty miles in length, between the parallels of $25^{\circ} 8'$ and $25^{\circ} 52'$ north latitude—and the meridians $92^{\circ} 0'$ and $92^{\circ} 20'$ west from Sylhet. About fifteen miles on the northern side of this tract, are occupied by wooded hills, forming the descent from an open table land, which fills all the central parts, easily accessible by cattle, or pedestrians, though traversed by ravines, and broken into steep knolls of considerable altitude. The chief difficulty of approach to this cool and salubrious region, is on the side of Sylhet, which commences about three miles from Pandua. The vegetable productions between Pandua and Chirra may be comprised in the jungle usually found at the foot of a mountain range in tropical climates, and which diminishes as the altitude increases, until about Chirra, the site of the sanatorium, the country becomes remarkable for its bareness, and the great scarcity of trees. The principal among those near the foot of the hills are the orange, the lime, the bamboo, the jack, the mango, the cotton, and nearer the summit (at Chirra), will be found the raspberry and the strawberry. The rocks consist of limestone and sandstone, the latter of which is very soft and easily acted upon by the atmosphere, and all the precipices are formed of it. This limestone contains several fossils, and the quarries from which it is procured are all situated near the foot of the hills and contiguous to navigable streams, by which it is conveyed in the rains to

Chattaak. The orange trees are planted only about the foot of the hills, and yield a large crop of a very superior fruit, which is exported in great quantities to Bengal. They ripen in November, and are brought to market in baskets by the Cossyahs, or natives of these hilly regions, until the end of March, selling usually at the rate of one thousand for the rupee.

The table land commences at the crest northward of Chirra, and continues, without marked alteration, to Nunclow. This tract may be conveniently divided into two portions; that north of the Bograpani, distinguished by its barrenness, the absence of all cultivation, and the character of its rocks, which are all sandstone; the other, lying to the southward of the above stream, has a superior soil, capable of cultivation, and produces considerable crops of various grain and pulse, besides large crops of paddy grown only in numerous small valleys by which this part of the country are intersected. The other characteristics of this division are its pine woods, which begin to appear at Moflang and Molim in clumps of small trees, and the granite boulders which are found of various dimensions, containing from one hundred to five thousand cubic feet. Judging from the variety and perfection of the grains and pulse grown on the slope of the hills, and the depth and richness of the soil, Mr. Fisher thinks that wheat, barley, oats, and European grains, as well as grasses, might be advantageously cultivated here, though a series of experiments would be necessary for ascertaining their proper seasons, with reference to the frosts of winter and the heavy summer rains. The climate, he states, appears to be influenced not merely by the altitude, but also by proximity to the central parts of the range. Those which lie near the edge of the table land, as Chirra, &c. being subject, during parts of the year, to mists and heavy falls of rain. Some idea of the coolness which prevails in the summer, through these tracts, may be formed from the circumstance of woollen cloth dresses having been worn at Chirra throughout the month of May, by all the Europeans engaged in the operations among the Cossyah hills, although that month is considered by the Natives, as in other parts of India, the warmest of the year. During the winter, frosts are frequent, and ice is commonly found in all the rivulets at day-break, but melts in the course of the day. No snow ever falls. Mr. Fisher appears to think that the character for

bravery of the Cossyaks, has been exaggerated; though it is not improbable that, with the advantage of superior arms, and under the direction of intelligent leaders, they might be found capable of supporting their pretensions to military fame. In their ordinary habits, they appear like most savage tribes, to be idle and inactive, throwing all labour upon the women, who not only manage the house affairs, but work in the fields, and perform the duty of porters between the different markets.

So much for the general nature of the country—let us now inquire as to the access to it—and more especially to Chirra Poonjee. On this head, we have not before us all the information we could wish for—the different observers commencing as it were at the foot of Pandua, but not particularising the stages of their progress hither. Thus we learn from Mr. Skipton's report, that he left Berhampore in the latter end of July last, and that after visiting all the various civil and military stations, (within his circle, we presume,) on the Ganges and adjoining rivers, he reached Sylhet in the middle of September. Leaving Sylhet on the 24th of that month, he arrived at Pandua on the 26th, from which place he proceeded to Terriah Ghat by land, the baggage following in small dinghies—the water being shallow even at that season. During the rains, boats of burthen may approach within a mile of Terriah Ghat, at the foot of the Pandua hills, and during the dry season, they can always get to Chittack, six miles from Terriah Ghat. Colonel Tickell, of the Engineers, we learn from one of the documents before us, was eleven days in getting up by water in December and January, 1828-29, from Dacca to Chittack: the Soorma river, in some places, becomes very narrow, and not more than forty or fifty yards across—the banks high and steep, covered with strong high reeds, and presenting very difficult tracking ground near the water's edge, which is generally covered until December, when the river is at its lowest. The country on each side, is described as low and swampy, with long grass and reeds, and, of course, thinly inhabited.

The situation of Chirra Poonjee is good, and the scenery beautifully grand, and from its vicinity to the plains, supplies and necessities are easily obtainable. There is no danger whatever in private parties approaching the hills, for it is but a six hours' ride from Pandua to Chirra. Convalescents and invalids would not get further than from Pandua to Terriah Ghat in their first march—remaining at the latter place all night; consequently, tents ought to be provided

for their reception—though there is a hut for the accommodation of travellers. The dry season therefore is indicated on their account. The ascent up the hills from Terriah Ghat is steep, and there is but little jungle to pass through—and none having pestiferous exhalations. The road, or rather path-way, is formed in many places into steps by stones of various sizes, and leads, with little diviation, straight over the hills. Doolies are required for the weakly and the sickly, but the usual mode of travelling is on hill ponies. On reaching the summit of the hills, the table land of Chirra Poonjee, on which the Sanatorium stands, appears stretched out before the spectator, occupying a circumference of about ten or twelve miles; and beautifully diversified with gentle undulations, and covered with a rich green sward free from jungle or trees of any kind. The landscape is intersected by numerous small rivulets of delicious water, in many places rising out of the earth. This table land is four thousand or four thousand five hundred feet above the plains, and is bounded on the north and the east by deep precipitous valleys and ravines—towards the south by the plains of Sylhet, and on the west by a small river, which forms a grand cascade of eight hundred or one thousand feet perpendicular.

From the perusal of various documents on the subject, and from conversation also with several gentlemen who had visited the interior of this romantic region—Mr. Skipton comes to the conclusion that, all circumstances considered, the Sanatorium is now very eligibly situated, and could not be removed as yet, with advantage. Hereafter, when many necessary changes may have been effected with reference to the population—the cultivation—the facility of access, and an improvement in the feeling of the Natives towards us, a more elevated situation may be selected, having milder weather in the rainy season, and free from mists and fogs.

In respect to supplies:—the water is excellent, the beef is good, and the mutton tolerable. Fish and poultry are always procurable in abundance from the plains, save in the warm weather, when the importation of the former, of course, is affected, as it is difficult to get it up so high in a fresh state; Sheep, however, do not thrive well at Chirra, but goats are plentiful among the Cossyaks, and thrive well. Fat pigs in great abundance may be had at moderate prices. The latter, with fish, seem to form the principal articles of food amongst the Natives. Poultry, there is little doubt, would thrive

well—but the Shirra folks get their supplies from the plains. Vegetables, as might be expected, were at first scarce; but as several gardens have been cultivated, we may expect to hear of the daily diminution of this inconvenience. Building materials, excepting beams, we believe, are plentiful, and firewood and charcoal are brought for sale by the Natives in sufficient quantities. Good carriage roads are being constructed in various directions, both by convicts sent from Gowhattee, for the purpose, but chiefly by private subscription; and several suspension and other bridges are being constructed both at Chirra and the interior of the hills. At Chirra too, an Europe shop has been lately opened, where wines of all kinds are procurable, at (of course) advanced prices.

Chirra Poonjee, observes Mr Skipton, in his report, dated 26th January, has now had a fair trial as a Sanatory Depot for fifteen months, as on the 6th of October, 1830, thirty-eight Invalid soldiers selected from the Artillery Corps at Dum-Dum joined; of course none of them favourable cases for Medical treatment. Of these, one shot himself in a fit of temporary derangement, without any known cause besides. One man died from disease totally unconnected with any effects of climate. The men were frequently mustered for inspection, and appeared generally to enjoy robust good health. In case other detachments should be sent up, several minutæ in point of clothing &c. are pointed out by Mr. Skipton as proper to be adopted. — On the whole he thinks the health of the men altogether to be as good as that of the same soldiers, similarly situated, would be in England, and the improved appearance of the convalescents speaks very favourably for the Sanatorium; but the good effects of the climate are more clearly evinced in the regenerated health of the families residing at Chirra. All have found benefit from the change, and the children, without exception, are in the best of health. The air is bracing and invigorating—the heat ranges from 50 to 75, averaging 60 to 75—never disagreeable, and in the mornings and evenings cold, making a fire extremely pleasant. Altogether, Mr. Skipton reports that the climate agrees well with the European constitution, and from his own experience, he entertains no doubt of the great advantage that will be derived from it as a resort for Invalids. The Bazaars cannot as yet, be expected to be supplied as they will probably be, when the place acquires something of a permanent nature, and a greater number of inhabitants; but the proximity of the

large station of Sylhet can always supply what is wanted at a short notice.

The soil is generally sandy and poor, but with proper cultivation and manuring, produces tolerable crops. Potatoes of a fair quality are grown by the Cosyals in the interior of the hills, and peas are procurable as fine as in Calcutta—notwithstanding that the gardens were suffering from frosty nights, there were peas, carrots, cauliflowers, turnips, and radishes looking well. The Europe fruit trees do not seem to suffer from the cold, and the roses and lupins thrive beautifully in sheltered places. Oranges of delicious flavour, a kind of cherry plumb apples, (only eatable when cooked,) and some other fruits are abundant; also sweet potatoes, and a variety of esculent fruits which Mr. Skipton has not seen elsewhere.

Heavy dense fogs have been mentioned as tending to contravene the healthiness of the climate. Many of those Mr. S. had seen, and had no reason to think they were attended with any further bad effects than letting a damp air into the house (which might be prevented by shutting the glass windows,) or wetting one's clothes if caught outside. They had often the appearance of passing clouds, and did not long continue, the atmosphere soon becoming bright and clear, neither exciting or leaving any species of deleterious miasma. Mr. S. adds, that he has witnessed the same on the Island of St. Helena, where they were never thought unwholesome.

With respect to buildings, excepting the hospital and barracks, the papers before us give us no information. Materials, however, being easily procurable, several have been erected, we believe, by private individuals. These are generally composed of what is called wattle and dab, thatched with the grass procurable on the spot, or covered with planks or shingles, which the Natives bring in for sale, prepared for immediate use. We understand them also to be glazed, and to afford, all circumstances considered, very comfortable accommodations.*

Respecting the persons most likely to find advantage from a visit to Chirra Poonjee, they may be generally stated as convalescents from liver disease—affections of the spleen, and from dysentery, and all cases of debility, save those of rheumatic and phtisical subjects. For any kind of pulmonary complaint indeed, as far as we have as yet learned, the climate is not indicated.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Amongst the papers read at the last meeting of the Physical Class of the Asiatic Society, (on the 7th February, we believe,) was one of much interest, and which we feel ourselves bound to notice, on more accounts than one; we mean the valuable reports on the Sabarunpore Botanic Garden, by Dr. Royle, its late superintendent, who is now proceeding, we understand, to Europe.

We were not present at the meeting, and the friend to whom we owe the remarks, defers, for the present, any on the report itself; we trust, by the by, that it will be forthwith published, for it is but an act of courtesy which the Society owe to so very distinguished a member of their body, that it be so before his departure; but that to which we would direct public attention as guardians of the public interests, is the invaluable collection of facts relative to the Botany, *Materia Medica*, Zoology, and above all, to the Philosophy of Botany, (the *use*, in plain English, of Botanical knowledge,) which the MSS. of that gentleman contain, and of which we grieve to say, only one copy exists, which is to be risked by a voyage home, with all its uncertainties, and all those attached to a single life in the time which may elapse from now till their publication.

We said these MSS were invaluable, and we repeat our assertion: when we say, that the part relating to the *Materia Medica* alone, Botanical as well as Mineral, contains a list of many thousands of plants and drugs, with their native and Botanical names and descriptions carefully noted, their uses, and many other valuable particulars, down even to the references to and comparative descriptions and synonyma from the Greek authors, such as Dioscorides and others, showing thus the early connection of the Arabic and Persian Medicine with that of the Greeks; when to all this we add tables of the native *Materia Medica*, arranged according to their uses, valuable notes on the commercial properties of every article in the bazars, list of the gums, resins, fixed-oils,—in short a mass of information on every subject which could possibly come within the scope of the establishment, such as only the most

able and indefatigable inquirer could collect in the space of many years, joined to much more which, though foreign to it, is knowledge of the most valuable kind, and attests the unwearied activity of mind which could embrace so much, and so well execute it; when we add all this, we say we are yet assured that much remain to be enumerated!

Our Indian apathy, which is often enough but another term for the sense of uncertainty which besets every European who *encamps* in India, has, we fear, done often more, and worse than to make us indifferent to what is around us; it has ended, by making us, passively at least, 'art and part' in the burial of the labours of those whose energy has risen above the obstacles which surround us, sufficiently to produce some useful record of what they had learnt; in a word, when one reflects on the subject, we almost appear to have been ignorant of the art of writing, as far as the transmission of knowledge in many pursuits from one 'sight' of us to another is concerned; every man who lands now has, within a trifle, to go through and to pay for, either in purse or in time, the same routine of tediously-acquired experience, in almost all our pursuits, as his predecessor thirty years ago had; with some few exceptions, and these are meagre enough, the knowledge of every man appears to die or be carried home with him; we trust this state of things will be corrected now, and, but that our observations have already, perhaps, led us too far, we would say more on the subject.

To return to Dr. Royle's papers, we say then, that such knowledge is public property, the property of mankind; that it is very far too valuable to be exposed to any risk which can be so easily guarded against, and we do most sincerely trust that the Physical Class, and the Medical and Physical Society will take means to have duplicates of these valuable MSS. taken, and duly preserved as records so interesting to science and to humanity should be.

A very numerous meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their rooms on Wednesday, the 7th March, at which the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, President,

Sir Edward Ryan, Vice President, and many other gentlemen of rank and talent, both European and Native, were present. The attraction of the evening was the unrivalled collection of Dr. Royle, who, with the greatest liberality, and at infinite trouble to himself, had kindly condescended to gratify the Society before his departure for Europe, with the sight of such portions of it as could be conveniently exhibited, and with a paper comprising a hurried *precis* of his researches, the reading of which was a comment on the numerous specimens and drawings with which the immense table was covered—we had nearly said the room filled.

Never, perhaps, in scientific matters at least, and certainly never in India, was the homely adage of "silent streams run deep" so strikingly verified as in looking round on these noble results of one man's silent labours for a few years only in the vast and yet almost untrodden domain of Indian scientific researches. "I offer to the Society a few remarks on the collections *which I have made at a distance,—in silence—and alone*" were, if we caught the words correctly, the modest expressions of the opening of the paper. And we had heard a most talented Native, but a few minutes before the opening of the sitting, exclaim, holding up his hands in astonishment—"this, sir, must be the work of ten gentlemen's lives; no *one* man can do so much!" No comment of ours could add to this.

We have not been able to obtain a sight of the paper, or we should be tempted to give some analysis of its contents: but we are enabled to state, if our hurried notes have not misled us, that the collections comprise upwards of thirty thousand specimens of about four thousand species of plants, amongst which are very many new genera; two hundred and thirty-three specimens, of birds, skins, and bones of the Mammalia; reptiles; cabinets of insects; geological and mineralogical specimens from the plains to the peaks of the Himalaya, so numerous as to form complete sections of the country; fossil bones from great elevations, singularly beautiful; and distinct impressions of plants, from the coal mines of Burdwan; and, as we were informed, upwards of 400 splendid drawings of the rarer plants, are the princi-

pal features of this invaluable collection, to which we should not omit to add the MSS., to which we alluded on a former occasion, which alone are more valuable than even the specimens.

The paper, we would as we have before said, fain descant upon, but as we are somewhat pressed for time, and still more for space, we hasten to notice the conclusion of the meeting, which we thought of high interest to the true friends of science. When Dr. Royle had concluded his paper, the learned President rose, and in a most able and impressive address, in which the principal points of interest in the paper were skilfully touched upon, and an eloquent tribute paid to the talented naturalist, whose treasures were thus displayed, stated, what we are sure was the feeling of every individual present, "that the Society could not content itself with passing an ordinary and a common place vote of thanks on such an occasion," and concluded with requesting, that any mode might be suggested, if such occurred to the meeting, by which they could more particularly testify the sense which they entertained of Dr. Royle's merits. This was happily done, (we believe by the Secretary to the Physical Class,) who proposed, that a public letter should be addressed by the Society to the Court of Directors, soliciting their special patronage of Dr. Royle's labours, and the proposal was carried *nem con*, to the heartfelt delight, we venture to say, not only of every one who was present, but to that of every friend to science in India.

This is as it should be; and we do most heartily exhort the Asiatic Society to continue on the course which they have thus so nobly began; to rouse themselves from the deadly apathy which seems so long to have beset them, and to stand forward, as they ought to do, the patrons of talent and industry, wherever they be found; and whenever the influence of the Society can be exerted to forward the interests of science, to use it at once, and heartily, and they may be assured that in so doing they will best fulfil the intentions of their illustrious founder. We trust our contemporaries, too, will aid us in reminding them of this duty in future—for ourselves we promise them that, if they again go to sleep, Inshallah! we will *jap* them.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held within the Society's apartment, Town Hall, on the 15th day of February, 1832—

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Mr. John Hunter, of the Civil Service, was elected a Member.

The following letters to the address of the Secretary were read:—

From Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, conveying the thanks of Government for the Report on the manufacture of Gunnies in Bengal, and models of the Machines used therein, lately furnished by the Society.

From the same, intimating that a Treasury order had been issued for Rupees 6,750, in further support of the Experimental Farm at Akra, being the balance of the first year's grant.

Two more letters from the same, covering copies of letters from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and Reports of experiments made in the cultivation of cotton by the collectors in the Cuttack and Chittagong districts, and intimating the wish of Government, that the Society would permit the several collectors of Government to communicate, in future, directly with their Secretary.

The Secretary was requested to inform Government, that the Society would have much pleasure in acceding to the proposal, and that it had now sown fresh American cotton seed, in store, a portion of which it would make over to the commissioners of these districts for distribution.

From Mr. H. H. Bell of Ounghon, reporting the result of his experiments with the cotton and tobacco seed, furnished to him by the Society.

From Mr. Lamb, of Dacca, dated the 28th November last, to the President, enclosing a paper by himself on the cultivation, at that place, of the cotton from which the fine muslins have been manufactured, and forwarding specimens of the cotton and thread spun from it. Also sending a specimen of the cotton imported from Ava, and some hemp grown in Assam, called reeha soot.

From Captain Sage, Secretary to the Dinapore Branch Society, reporting very

favorably of the last garden seeds sent up by this Society, and requesting to be furnished with plants from the Society's garden.

Captain Sage's letter was referred to the Horticultural Committee, for the purpose of the Dinapore Branch being supplied with the plants required, and the Secretary was requested to apply to him for a quantity of seeds, the produce of those sent up, for distribution next season.

From Dr. John Tytler to the Secretary, enclosing two letters from Lieutenant Charlton, offering to the Society some gum copal, cooatchove, and tea trees, sent by him from Assam.

The Secretary reported that these plants had already been received into the Society's garden, and he was requested to convey to Lieutenant Charlton, through Dr. Tytler, the thanks of the Society for the donation.

From Mons. Jeneve, dated Mauritius, 15th November last, to Mr. Piddington, Foreign Secretary to the Society, sending some seeds and two pods of the vanilla; and promising to forward, by the next opportunity, a larger supply of plants and seeds, and to contribute to the views of the Society.

Mr. Piddington was requested to offer the thanks of the Society to Mons. Jeneve.

From Colonel Vincent, of Barrackpore, to Mr. Calder, presenting some furze and broom seed, the produce of seeds brought by him from Ireland. The Secretary was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to Colonel Vincent.

From Mr. Andrew, with some specimens of large cauliflower and cabbages, raised by him from seed which he had procured from Hansi.

The Secretary submitted, on the part of the Committee, the accounts of the Akrah Experimental Farm, from October, 1830, to the end of January, 1832.

He also submitted, in the name of Captain Richmond, Secretary to the Garden Committee, a specimen of arrow root, prepared there this season, which appeared to be very fine.

The Committee appointed at the last General Meeting, to examine and report upon the money affairs of the Society,

submitted their report and accounts, and were requested to accept the thanks of the Meeting.

Sir Edward Ryan submitted, on the part of Mr. Colin Shakespear, Models of an invention by that gentleman, for improving the manufacture of silk, called a "Pottery Ghye;" together with a paper descriptive of its various parts; and another paper, by the same gentleman, on the cultivation of silk, and of rearing of silk worms. The Secretary was requested to convey to Mr. Shakespear the thanks of the Society for these valuable papers and the Model he was kind enough to place under their inspection.

The "Pottery Ghye" of Mr. Shakespear, is an improvement upon the Native earthen boiling pans. The earthen dishes are fixed in masonry of bricks, moulded for the purpose, and heated with a stove entirely composed of the same material; the flue is so contrived as to reduce the waste of heat to a minimum. The Pottery basin forms a perfect adhesion to the masonry, whereby the passage of smoke is prevented, which cannot be effected when metallic basins are set in masonry; it is also both cheaper and simpler than the copper ones.

Mr. Shakespear attributes the discolouring and harshness of Bengal silk, partly to the use of copper pans, in the Company's filatures: he supposes the metal to produce an injurious excitement in the organs of the grub, causing a large accumulation of filth from its secretions; whereas, cleanliness is stated to be one of the prominent merits of the Pottery Ghye. Some specimens of silk have been exhibited, which were wound at the Company's experimental factory, at Sulkea, under Mr. Shakespear's direction. At the standard filature at Rangamaitee, and likewise at the filature of Gonatea, the copper pans are said to be avoided by the cuttanies, since the introduction of Mr. Shakespear's invention.

The following appear to be the results of the experiments made by the commissioners in Cuttack and Chittagong, to introduce the cultivation of superior kinds of cotton in their several districts. In the north division the whole of the cotton seed sent there by Government remained on hand, none of the Natives being willing to make the experiment. In the south division the experiment was made, but little or none of the seed

came up, and the quantity of cotton realized would not cover half the outlay. In Midnapore, the seed was sown in eleven hoodahs, in the months of October and November, 1830, but the failure was general, although the country cotton, in the same hoodahs, thrived. Some of the seed was given by the collector to his own people, but with them the failure was also complete. In the Marhatta Mhala, which are near the sea, some of the seeds vegetated, but the plant was too weak to live, and after throwing out a few leaves, withered and died. The cause of the failure seemed, to the collector, to be owing to the seed not being fresh. In Hidgelee, the experiment was made by three Natives: in one instance, the seed rotted before being sown, and in the other two cases, though sown in ground seemingly the best adapted to its cultivation, it entirely failed. Respecting the experiments made in Cuttack, the collector, (Mr. Hunter,) says, "the Tenasserim cotton seed appeared to have been injured either by long keeping or some other cause, as only fifteen or sixteen trees vegetated; from these, however, which were planted in April and May, 1830, a sufficient supply of seed was, in October and November, procured, to plant a spot of nearly a bigah with it; this had thriven remarkably well, was then in full flower, and the produce promised to be copious. A small quantity of cotton procured from them in March and April last, was sent by him to the cotton mills at Fort Gloster, but the fibre was reported by Mr. Patrick to be too short, and of too woolly a description to answer for the spinning machinery. The Tenasserim seed distributed to the Natives, from the first supply imported from the Tenasserim Coast, did not appear to have thriven, as none of the Natives had been able to give Mr. Hunter any satisfactory account, or to show any produce. The Georgian seed, received in August, 1830, had been planted out in September, in ground similar to what had been chosen for the Tenasserim, (viz. land which had for many years continued in pasture grass, a light loam,) no manure was given to it, and it continued very backward for the whole of the cold and hot weather; it had, however, thriven remarkably well throughout the rains, and was now in flower. The Orleans seed had failed to vegetate, except three or four plants, which had survived the hot

weather, and gave every appearance of producing pods. Several plants from Bourbon seed, which had also been sown in March and April, looked remarkably well, and promise to give a good crop; and the fibre being long and very silky, would doubtless answer for the spinning machinery. In consequence, the Natives who were at first indifferent, or, indeed, averse to cultivate any description of cotton, besides their own annual, seeing the promising appearance of some in his plantation, had of late shown considerable anxiety to procure seed. On the subject of tobacco, Mr. Hunter reports, that having procured from the Agricultural Society two small plants of Virginia and Maryland tobacco seed, he planted it in the Experimental Garden which he had made for the cotton, and obtained a remarkably copious crop, though, owing to heavy rains at the cutting season, in February last, the flavour of it was not so good as it otherwise would have been. The tobacco of Cuttack being only cultivated on putton land, or that which, from the annual overflowing of the rivers, collects a large portion of fresh silt, it is, therefore, not very extensively cultivated, and very high rents are exacted by the zemindars for land of this description; the American tobacco had, however, been shown to be procurable from ordinary land, and as the produce is very copious, and the flavour highly approved by the Natives, they were anxious to extend its cultivation. Mr. Hunter's head writer, Mr. Weekes, had, during the past season, undertaken the superintendence of two small fields of cotton, which were thriving. Mr. Weekes estimates the net profit of a biggah of Tenasserim cotton ground at sixteen rupees per annum, the biggah of the town of Cuttack being, however, about two and a quarter Calcutta biggahs."

In the *Chittagong Division*, all attempts made by Government, through the collectors, to introduce the growth, by Natives, of American cotton, had been a failure. Some of the gentlemen of the station had sowed some of the seed, which produced a beautiful cotton, with a long staple; but their experiments were conducted on too small a scale to sanction any opinion beyond the expression of a conviction, that if sown on hill places, where it cannot be injured by rain and wet, its produce would be superior to that raised in the district.

On the Dacca muslin and cotton, Mr. Lamb writes; I have the pleasure to send a few samples of the Cotton produced in this neighbourhood. They are generally discoloured and ill looking, from having been kept for months in the smoky huts of the owners. The staple is short, and the seeds form an unusually large proportion of the weight of the raw material; but although I am persuaded that more favourable specimens may be produced by careful search among the dealers, yet, at the best, it will be inferior to the American and Bourbon cottons. The finer qualities of thread are not now produced, and I am told there has been a great falling off within these few years. I failed altogether to procure a larger quantity of No. 1, which looks so old and black, that I suspect it must have been spun by some young girl, in the morning of her days, and that now with fingers rigid, and sight dimmed with age, she is no longer able to produce the same delicate work. In the packet I have also sent a specimen of the reeha soot, from Assam. It is much stronger than hemp, but the fibre, though fine, is not, I fear, sufficiently flexible to make the substance so valuable as its strength promises. It is propagated by slips, I understand, and is used by the Assamese to make fishing lines."

The following is what Mr. Lamb says on the cultivation of the cotton, from which the fine Dacca muslin is manufactured, and was obtained from that gentleman in reply to the information obtained by Major Burney, our resident at Ava, laid before a former meeting, that these fine cottons have been for a long period imported from Ava.

The Cotton from which the fine Dacca muslin is manufactured, is cultivated on both banks of the Megna and Ganges, near their junction, and on the low lands between those rivers.

It is an annual plant, and, in good soil, grows to the height of four or five feet, but it is generally too closely set to admit of its branching out well.

It is sown in October and November. The seeds are wetted for a few minutes, then dropped by the hand into the ground, in drills, from sixteen to twenty inches apart.

When the plant has attained the height of five or six inches, the ground is carefully hoed up on both sides, and kept clean by repeated weeding.

The crop is gathered in April, May, and June, and where the situation chosen is beyond the reach of the inundation, a second crop, but inferior both as regards quantity and quality, is obtained; but more generally, the land is inundated, and produces only one crop of from one and a half to two maunds of undressed cotton from the biggah.

Some of the most industrious ryots contrive to have a subsidiary crop from the ground, by sowing rice in the spaces between the drills, a few weeks before the cotton is removed, the rice rising with the water.

The cotton crop does not, at present, seem to be in favour with the farmers; it is an uncertain one, being liable to injury from insects in the early months, from hail and rain when further advanced, and from being mostly cultivated on low lands. It is not unfrequently destroyed by the river in June, before the produce can be gathered.

The cultivation has declined with the muslin trade, and the price obtained is now scarcely remunerating; it has fallen from five rupees to three and a half, within these few years.

For the finer thread, the hand is used in separating the seeds from the cotton; indeed, the cylinders employed here are so ineffective and the cotton adheres so strongly to the seed, that an active person will do nearly as much work with the hand alone, as he can do with the aid of the machine in common use.

Accompanying I do myself the pleasure to send you a few samples of the cotton and of the thread, (the better qualities,) spun from it.

From the enclosed extract from the books of the Customhouse, you will perceive that little or no cotton is introduced from Ava. The imports noted at seven hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and eighty-four, and three thousand one hundred and eleven maunds, include both what is brought by the Burmah boats, and the supply from our own provinces. The imported cotton is only used in the coarser manufactures, and if there is any considerable importation of cotton from the Ava territories, it is absorbed in Chittagong and about Luckipore, among the battah weavers, but I have great reason to believe that the importation is altogether trifling.

Account of Capasce, passed the Dacca Custom House, during the years 1828-29, 1829-30, and 1830-31.

Years.	Article.	Quantity Imported	Quantity Exported	Total.
1828-29	Undressed Cotton.	754 31	85215 20	597 11 8
1829-30	Capasce, ...	284 3	86102 20	6386 23 8
1830-31	Ditto, ...	3111 34	41339 18	495 12 4
			maunds,	17308 10 4

Cleaned cotton, or roovee, passed the Custom House, Dacca.

	Imported	Exported.
1828-29.. Maunds	19 20	255 17
1829-30	0 14	132 25
1830-31	1 21	50 0

This report does not include the principal import of cotton from the western provinces, which being covered by rowannahs from Mirzapore, Patna, or Moorshedabad, is not noted in the books of the Custom House at Dacca.

Lieut. Charlton states, that "the Gum Copaul tree is found in the Nagah hills, a high range about 40 miles south of the station of Jorebath, in Upper Assam; it is described as a large forest tree, and the gum to be procurable in large quantities. The hills alluded to had never been visited by any European, and owing to the slight intercourse subsisting between the people of the plains and the Nagah hill tribes, a wild, uncivilized race, very little was known of the interior of their country. The gum is not exported by the Natives as an article of trade.

The Tea tree grows in the vicinity of Suddea, the most remote of the British possessions towards the east, in Assam, and adjacent to the Burmah territory. Some of the Natives of Suddea are in the habit of drinking an infusion of the dried leaves, but they do not prepare

them in any particular manner. Although the leaves are devoid of any fragrance, in their green state, they acquire the smell and taste of Chinese tea, when dried. The tree bears a flower very like that of the wild white rose, but much smaller.

The *Caoutchouc tree*, which is indigenous throughout Assam, very much resembles the *Ficus Indica*, or banyan, in its growth and appearance; it rises to the height of sixty or seventy feet. On an incision being made in the bark, a milky white juice exudes, which soon concretes and becomes black from exposure to the air; if put into a phial as soon as secreted and the air carefully excluded, it retains its fluidity for a length of time, without undergoing any perceptible alteration. From the abundant supply of this gum, which may be obtained in Assam, the tree growing in the greatest luxuriance throughout the province, it might be applied to a variety of useful and important purposes."

Munsr. Geneve writes—"Flattered by the circular which the Agricultural and Horticultural Society has addressed to me, I lose no time in seizing the first favourable opportunity, of which I have unfortunately been informed only at the last moment, to send you such seeds as I have ready at hand, or could collect in a walk round my garden. I have to beg you will please to offer from me to the Society, those amongst them which you may think acceptable, and accept for yourself such as, though common and well known, afford still the advantage of re-sowing seed; by the next safe occasion, I will endeavour to have ready the articles which you have pointed out, and will add to them some of the indigenous plants of our island."

Your circular has also been communicated to the Society of Natural History of the Mauritius, who will have the highest pleasure in assisting the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in their endeavours for the advancement of science.

The *Vanilla* was wanting to the rich collection of the treasures of the vegetable kingdom from the four quarters of the globe, which seem to have alike chosen as their favored spot, the beautiful climate of the Mauritius; the learned botanists and travellers, to whom the colony owes so much of its vegetable

riches, had either forgotten or neglected this plant, alike so curious in a scientific point of view, as interesting when commercially considered, when my friend M. Marchand, comptroller of the Isle of Bourbon, having introduced it into that Island in 1822, sent me a plant of his *Vanilla* from Lev or Leg. in 1827, from which I had the satisfaction of gathering in August, 1831, eleven pods perfectly mature, of which I beg to offer two to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India not questioning but that they will feel highly interested in the prospect which is offered of this rich plant multiplying sufficiently to become one of our colonial products."

Capt. Vincent sowed a small quantity of the furze seed under the shade of a south wall, and had the satisfaction soon after, of seeing it come up as vigorously as it could have done in the hogs. As this practical trial was not however calculated to satisfy him, that equal success was to be expected in situations exposed to the heat of the sun, he fenced in a small tank (for the convenience of watering,) and having prepared double borders, all round, with a very small quantity of rich mould near the surface, put broom seed in that nearest the bamboo jaffrey, and furze in the other; by watering them every evening they soon came up; and without any shade whatever, are thriving daily; particularly the *furze*, which seemed actually to force itself throughout the clay, rendered tenacious by the heat of the sun acting on it after the night's moisture. Capt Vincent concludes, with hoping that the Native gentlemen of Calcutta may be convinced of the utility of the furze, not only as a fence for paddy fields, but also in superseding the horrible (and indeed unnatural,) use of cow dung as fuel.

Mr. Andrew, speaking of calliflowers produced from Hansi seed, says that he has seen many weighing seven and a half pounds, with most of the leaves taken off; and that specimens have been brought from Nudda weighing from eleven and a half to fourteen and a half pounds. The Seed, he remarks, does not succeed in new lands; and some that he gave to Natives, residing on the opposite bank of the river, failed, owing, as he thinks, to the clayey nature of the soil.

The Report of the Committee appointed to examine the state of the funds of the Society, showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurers, upon the general account, of Rupees,..... 1,040 0 0

Upon the Account for Premiums, 22,173 15 10

23,213 15 10

And a balance against the Society, on the Akra accounts, of..... 2,785 3 3

Sa Rs 20,328 12 7

The collector reported that he would soon receive about one thousand Rupees of subscriptions, and it was, therefore, resolved to commence printing a second volume of transactions, in parts of one hundred pages each.—*Gov. Gaz.*

CHURCH SQUABBLES.

The long existing differences between the old and new Wardens of the Principal Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora De Rozario, not being yet settled, the Vicar, *Fre Antonio De Santa Maria*, convened, on Sunday the 26th Feb., a public meeting of the parishioners, for the purpose of obtaining their signatures to a petition intended to be presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court. A reporter attended the meeting, for the purpose of laying before the public a report of the proceedings, but on being espyed, he heard a rumour among some of those present, that his presence was not wanted; he remained, however, until the business was concluded.

The nature of the petition, which was read in English by Mr. Joseph Dias, and afterwards interpreted in Portuguese by Mr. Thomas Gregory, was to solicit the Judges to withdraw the funds of the church from the trustees, in whose hands they are at present vested, and place them under the controul of the Government agents, and also to order the interest that has accumulated thereon, to be made over to four respectable and disinterested parishioners, for the repairs of the church and parochial house, which, the petition set forth, are in a ruinous state, owing to their not having undergone any repairs for a considerable time past.

Two other petitions were also read, by Mr. Joseph Dias, from the servants of the above church, stating that they were starving, in consequence of not having had any salary for the last 8 months. After the first petition had

been read, Mr. Roger Dias proposed, "that a copy of the same should appear in the *Government Gazette* for three successive weeks, with a view of enabling the parishioners to come forward, for the purpose of making any objections or suggestions they may deem necessary." This proposition was at first objected to; but after a long and desultory conversation, it was seconded by Mr. Paul D'Mello, with the following amendment, "that a copy of the petition be sent to the trustees, previously to its being presented to the Supreme Court." A gentleman suggested, that the petition should appear in the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle* instead of the *Government Gazette*, as the former paper has the greatest circulation of any in the Presidency. This proposition was not however heeded.

Resolution 2d.—Moved by Mr. Lewis D'Costa, and seconded by Mr. Paul D'Mello, that eight days be allowed the trustees, to return an answer, provided they deem it expedient so to do.

The Vicar then suggested to the meeting, the propriety of at once electing four gentlemen, parishioners, to present the petition in question; but Mr. L. D'Costa, in continuation of his proposition, suggested that the election should be postponed until the determination of the trustees be known, which was unanimously carried.

After the above proceedings, which were conducted in any thing but a quiet manner, were concluded, several signatures were obtained to the petition, and for such persons as were unable to write, an *amanuensis*, in the person of

Mr. *Manuel Mendes*, attended to do the needful, after which the meeting broke up. A person named *Lewis Almeida* was repeatedly called to order by the Vicar and some gentlemen present, for boisterous and scurrilous conduct. This last named gentleman *politely* threatened to "make tear up and throw away" the Reporter's notes, and concluded his gabble with the following quaint remark:—

"You want make publish in newspaper Gazette, you make gib report Two TREE times."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In consequence of the resolution adopted at the foregoing Meeting "that eight days be allowed the trustees to return an answer, provided they deem it expedient so to do;" that period having expired, the following notice was circulated by the Vicar *Fre Antonio De Santa Maria*. "Conformably to the resolution adopted at the General Meeting of Sunday the 26th February, the Parishioners of the Principal Roman Catholic Church of Nosso Senhora D'Rozario, are requested to assemble in the Vestry Room, on Sunday the 4th of March, at eleven A M, to hear the result of the communication to the trustees, and to adopt such measures as may appear requisite for the benefit of the Church. It is particularly requested that none but Catholic Parishioners of this Church will attend.

(Signed) FR. ANTONIO DESANTA MARIA,
Vicar.

Vicarage, Calcutta, Feb. 28, 1832"

In compliance with various communications from correspondents, a Reporter attended for the purpose of publishing an account of the proceedings. On his *entree*, he was requested to walk aside by a Mr. Martyr, who as well as the Vicar, informed him, that according to the terms of the notice convening the meeting, he could not be present as he was not a Roman Catholic, and the latter remarked, that he had no right to publish, in the newspapers, anything concerning the affairs of the Church, or its priests, and he, as the Vicar, would not allow him to do so. The Reporter upon this was mute, but was immediately surrounded by a number of persons who held a long conversation in the Portuguese language, the purport of which was, as he was given to understand, that he should be *turned out*; this how-

ever was not done, and he took his seat among the persons present, at the head of whom was the *Reverend* Vicar. No sooner had the Reporter taken his seat, than he was desired, by the above personage, to leave the meeting, as he would not be allowed to remain. To this mandate he demurred, upon which the Vicar went to the door, and called some people to turn him out. During the absence of the Vicar, a gentleman suggested to the Reporter, that he had better leave the place quietly, and thereby save himself from being illtreated, and he accordingly left the Meeting; but not before he had been promised, by a friend, the following report of the proceedings:—

The Vicar, *Fre Antonio De Santa Maria*, opened the business of the Meeting by stating that the members had assembled for a public purpose, and not a private one; but previous to entering into the business of the day, he read from a slip of paper which he held in his hand, three rules, the purport of which was, That none but Parishioners of the Church would be allowed to speak. Secondly, that no person who did not sign the proceedings of that day would be allowed to submit any proposition; and lastly, that no person could propose any thing foreign to the subject upon which they met; and that those persons who did not agree to the above rules, and who did not sign the proceedings, would be struck out of the list of the Parishioners: nor would they be allowed to enter the Vestry Room upon any other occasion. The Vicar then read the reply from the Trustees, to the communication that had been sent them. It went to state, that they were enabled to refute the charges set forth in the communication, and, as Trustees of the funds of the Church, they were bound to pay the interest accruing thereon, to none but duly elected wardens; and that, under the existing differences between the Old and New Wardens, they could not, with any propriety, pay them into the hands of any other persons. It further went on to state, that they had already deposited the funds in the hands of Government agents, in whose possession they had been for some months past. They also observed, that it was in the Vicar's power to bring the existing differences to a

speedy conclusion, and restore peace and harmony among the congregation.

To this reply from the Trustees, the Vicar wrote the following rejoinder:—that if the old and new Wardens would authorize him, he would call a meeting for the purpose of electing a new set of Wardens; but not having received an answer to his letter, he, the Vicar, left it to the Meeting, to say whether it would have any objection to the following resolution which he was about to propose:—

“That in consequence of the Trustees having deposited the funds of the Church, in the hands of Government Agents, without the consent of the Parishioners, they begged the Court would interfere, and place the same under the sole controul of the Government Agents, and thereby prevent the Trustees from having any controul over them.”

This resolution was carried *nem con*, and Mr. Manuel Mendes then came forward, and observed, “How dare the Trustees place the funds in the hands of Government Agents, without the sanction of the Parishioners? The latter are the proper persons to dispose of the funds. Mr. Barretto, the founder of the Church, during his life time, made a trust deed. He was a Moses among the Catholics of his time but the Catholics of the present day don't want any Moses. I tell you what, my friends, observed Mr. Mendes, it is much better to place the funds of the Church in the hands of the Government Agents, than allow them to be under the controul of persons who take up their abode at Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah. The whole of those present acquiesced in Mr. Mendes's remarks, by loud and frequent shouts.

A desultory conversation then took place about the absence of Mr. Pereira, one of the Trustees, who was present on Sunday last, and signed the petition, &c. but on a copy of it being sent to the Trustees, he also joined in the reply that was sent to it.

Mr. Roger Dias then proposed, that copies of the communications that had transpired during the past week, should also be presented with the Petition to the Judges of the Supreme Court. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Jacob Huhn.

Mr. Manuel Mendes then observed, that Mr. R. Dias's proposition was unnecessary, in which he was seconded by Mr. Thomas Gregory, who remarked that they would employ counsel to present the Petition to the Judges, and if their counsel thought it necessary to have copies of the communications, then they would be submitted.

Mr. Roger Dias in reply, observed, that in that case the original petition, which was to be signed on the occasion, would also be subject to the correction of counsel, and this course he deemed irregular, as the petition ought, in the first instance, to have been drafted by counsel. Mr. Dias further observed, that he thought a resolution passed by the Parishioners would be of more avail than the advice of parties who were absent.

The Vicar here observed to Mr. R. Dias, that his proposition was not in conformity with the rules he, the Vicar, had prescribed for those who could speak at the meeting, and that he, Mr. Dias, might do as he pleased, as no attention would be paid to his suggestions.

Mr. Dias here observed, that the Vicar was becoming absolute, although he presided without being chosen. Mr. Dias also said he would not trust himself any longer among the assembly, after which he, with some other gentlemen, left the Meeting.

After some order was restored, the Meeting proceeded to elect three gentlemen to act as agents in the presentation of the Petition; their names are—Mr. Joseph Dias, Mr. Paul D'Mello, and Mr. Thomas Gregory.

After this the meeting dispersed.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

On Monday the 27th Feb. the annual examination of the pupils of the Union school, took place at the Town Hall, which was very numerously and respectably attended. Among the company present we noticed Sir Edward Ryan, Mr.

David Hare, Mr. H. H. Wilson, Colonel Cragie, and several other gentlemen. The school consists of about one hundred scholars, from the age of ten to sixteen years. They are divided into six classes, out of which, the most efficient in their

studies were selected to undergo an examination.

The first four classes acquitted themselves very creditably in the following branches of education, viz. Geography, Parsing, and Reading, and answered with facility most questions that were put to them. The two junior classes were also examined in Reading and Spelling. Ever since the above school has been patronized by the "Calcutta School Society" (1849) the pupils have made considerable progress in their various studies.

The following prizes were distributed to the most successful students, by Sir Edward Ryan.

To the clearest scholar of the first, second, and third class, each an elegant silver medal. Their names were Moheschunder Holdar; Rammadub Mitre; and Omachurn Mookerjee. The remainder of each class were rewarded with various instructive books.

After the above prizes were distributed, the following recitations took place on the stage, hitherto set aside for the Re-Unions.

Douglas' Account	}	<i>Traprasono Banerje.</i>
of himself, ...		
Cato's Soliloquy	}	<i>Hettorichunder Chatterje.</i>
on the Immortality of the		
Soul.....		

NORVAL AND GLENALVON.

Norval,.....	<i>Bhuggobutty Banerje.</i>	
Glenalvon,...	<i>Anunchunder Banerje.</i>	
The Spectacles...	<i>Nemomy Mittre.</i>	
Henry 4th's Soliloquy on Sleep,	}	<i>Radhamokun Dutt.</i>

CATO'S SENATE.

Cato,....	<i>Moheschunder Holdar.</i>
Sempronius,...	<i>Hettorichunder Chatterje.</i>
Lucius,	<i>Jagobindoo Mittre.</i>
Marcus,.....	<i>Muddumohun Bhut-to-hoje.</i>
Decius,.....	<i>Rammachub Mittre.</i>

The apparent ease and distinct articulation, with which the above recitations were delivered, reflected the greatest credit upon the pupil, and were accordingly received with merited applause. After their conclusion, the company dispersed, highly gratified with the scene they had just witnessed.

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Society connected with the Parental Academic Institution was held at No 7, Park Street, on Thursday evening, the 1st March, 1832.

On the motion of Mr. M. Crow, seconded by Mr. C. F. Byrn. Mr. J. W. Ricketts was requested to take the chair; after which the Secretary proceeded to read the Ninth Annual Report of the Institution.

It was then resolved unanimously;

On the motion of Mr. J. Dumoulin, seconded by Mr. J. Oliver,

1. That the Report now read be received, and published for general information.

On the motion of Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, seconded by Mr. J. Dupenning.

2. That the meeting is much gratified to learn from the Report, that the result of the year's operations has been so favourable, under a circumstance of great encouragement, and such as to call for renewed efforts, under the divine blessing, in behalf of the Institution.

On the motion of Mr. M. Crow, seconded by Mr. C. F. Byrn.

3. That the warmest thanks of the Society be offered to the friends and supporters of the Institution, for the continuance of that patronage and aid by which the Institution has hitherto been enabled to persevere in its useful career.

On the motion of Mr. J. Graham, seconded by Mr. T. McDormond,

4. That Messrs. W. Byrn, W. Dacosta, J. Hill, J. Jacobs, F. D. Kellner, N. Kerr, C. W. Lindstedt, H. Martindell, J. W. Ricketts, W. Stacey, W. Sturmer, J. Welsh, and J. Wood, be elected as a Managing Committee for the ensuing year; and that Mr. W. Byrn be the Secretary for the same period.

On the motion of Mr. W. R. Fenwick, seconded by Mr. Waite Byrn.

5. That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman.

The last Resolution was carried by acclamation. The Chairman then returned thanks, and took occasion to speak of the services rendered to the Institution for a long time by the Secretary, Mr. Byrn.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The following is a calendar of the prisoners for trial at the present sessions; being the first of Oyer and Terminer for 1832.

John D'Cruze, for forgery, remanded from the last sessions, on account of being too ill to take his trial.

Alexander Cock, for manslaughter.

Ten Kowitz, Jhalloo, Khuknee, and Zuno, the first for larceny, and the remaining three for receiving the stolen property, with a guilty knowledge.

Wahed Allee, for larceny.

Goluck Chunder Ghose, for perjury.

Poolchaund, for attempting to commit felony.

James Herbert, and Anthony Gomes, for conspiracy. In a second indictment against the last named individual, he is charged with perjury.

Meer Ewaz, and Sydoo, for larceny.

Nobbissen Comar, for assault.

Sumboo Doss, for larceny.

Bissunauth Duloll, for forgery.

Moodosooden Ghose, and Mudden Mohun Ghose, for larceny.

John Green, for manslaughter, remanded from the last sessions, in consequence of the illness of a material witness.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

Saturday last, being the first day of the first sessions of Oyer and Terminer for 1832, a full bench presided. After the usual routine of business in opening the Court had been gone through, the following gentlemen were sworn in to serve on the grand jury, viz:—

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BARD, Esq.

Foreman.

Nelson MacKean,	Robert Simes,
S. Johnnies Sarkies,	William Thomas Toome,
Francis Kirchoffer,	Robert Campbell,
Robert Saunders,	Benjamin Hardin,
John Hunter,	Robert Henry Fulloh,
John Lowe,	Walter Nesbit,
Adam Erar Smith,	William Bruce,
John Abbot,	Francis Gillanders,
James C. Sutherland,	Michael D'Souza,
David Ross,	and
George Jessop,	John Ritchie, Esquires.

Sir John Franks, when the grand jury had returned to the Court, after selecting their foreman, addressed them very briefly, to the following effect:—He observed, that among the number summoned to discharge the duties of a grand jury, was Mr. Charles Scott Hadow, who he was given to understand, was either the prosecutor or a witness in a case that would be brought before them, and upon those grounds he thought it would be most advisable to dispense with the services of that gentleman. He, (Sir John Franks,) was hap-

py to say, that the calendar was not very heavy, nor were there any cases that he considered it necessary for him to comment upon. They were all of an ordinary nature, and such as they, the grand jury, would be able to decide upon, from their long experience; should they, however, in the discharge of their duties, require any information from him, he should be happy to afford it to them. Having made these observations, he considered it unnecessary for him, (Sir John Franks,) to take up their time any longer. The grand jury then retired, and, after a few minutes had elapsed, returned a true bill against *Wahed Allee* for larceny.

John Green, who our readers will, perhaps, recollect, was put upon his trial last sessions, for Manslaughter, but did not take his trial, owing to the absence of the principal witness, Charles Hutchinson, from severe illness, but was subsequently released from confinement upon bail, this morning surrendered himself and took his trial. He was indicted for having, on the 4th September last, feloniously assaulted John Sullivan, by throwing him in the river Hoogly, whereby he lost his life. The prisoner pleaded *not guilty*. The advocate general attended on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Longueville Clark conducted the defence. The advocate general, at some

length, addressed the jury. He proceeded to state to them the particulars of the case, which he could prove by evidence. On the 4th September last, a party of soldiers belonging to H. M. 16th Regiment, with their wives, came down to Calcutta from Chinsurah, where they were quartered. On their arrival in Calcutta, the whole party proceeded to a liquor shop, where they remained some time, and on their return to the boat, some words ensued between the wife of the deceased and another female, about a lantern, which ended in blows, and in the scuffle the deceased was pushed overboard by the prisoner, who prevented his returning to the boat. Perhaps, during the investigation, it will be stated that the prisoner was in a state of intoxication, but the learned judge, who will preside upon the trial, will inform them, (the jury,) that that was no extenuation for the crime with which the prisoner stands indicted. The prisoner ought to have taken his trial last sessions, but was prevented doing so, owing to the severe illness of a material witness, that witness is since dead. Having made these observations, he should at once proceed to call the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

Mrs. Hutchinson sworn. I, Charles Hutchinson's widow; we both belonged to H. M.'s 16th Regt. which is quartered at Chinsurah; recollects coming down to Calcutta on the 4th Sept. last, and landed at the ghât where the steam engine is (Chandpai ghât). The party consisted of prisoner, the deceased, John Clancy, witness's husband, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Caldwell, who is ill in the hospital, at Chinsurah and unable to attend. On arriving at Calcutta we all went on shore, from whence we proceeded to a liquor shop, but I don't know where it is. My husband and I each had a glass of beer, but I don't know what the rest of the party drank. On returning to the boat I observed that Sullivan and Green were a little the worse for liquor they had drunk, and Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Clancy had some words about a lantern, and Mrs. Green then joined them. Sullivan grew angry at the conduct of his wife, and jumped overboard, Mrs. Sullivan and I then left the boat and went on the beach, I did not again see Sullivan.

Cross examined by Mr. Clark.—Mrs. Sullivan, on returning to the boat was

the worse for liquor, I never saw her before or since in that condition. We came down to Calcutta to get some necessaries. We had a pass for four days from the Colonel. The night was very dark, and the boat was about the length of this table (pointing to the table in the Court House, which is about twenty feet long.) The party that returned to the boat consisted of three men and four women.

Two other witnesses were called, whose evidence corroborated the above.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the prisoner was called on for his defence, but at the desire of his counsel he declined making any.

Several witnesses, two of whom were officers in H. M.'s 16th, were called to speak to the character of the prisoner, the whole of whom gave him a very excellent one, during the period they each knew him, some so long as sixteen years. The learned judge then charged the jury, and after recapitulating the evidence, the jury retired, and after a few minutes had elapsed, returned with a verdict of *not guilty*.

After the above verdict had been recorded, Sir John Franks, addressing the prisoner, observed, that two of his commanding officers, much to their credit, had come forward and given him a good character for sobriety and respectful conduct, and he strongly recommended him to abstain from going to the liquor shops, by frequenting which, he would lower himself in their estimation. The prisoner seemed to be perfectly conscious of the narrow escape he had just had, and after bowing to the Court was discharged.

MONDAY, JARY 20, 1832.

BEFORE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Teen Cowrie, Jalloo, Kookonee, Zynoo, Hussa Moodeen, and Khadeem Houssein, were indicted, the former for stealing a mahogany box, a Bank note, No. 789, for Sa. Rs. 250, of the Bank of Hindostan, a horse phleme, a seal, a box of leads for patent pencils, and various articles contained in the above box, the property of Mr. Charles Scott Hadow, and the remaining five prisoners for receiving the above property, knowing it to be stolen.

The following are the particulars of the case, as appeared from the evidence

of the prosecutor and witnesses. On the evening of the 21st December last, the prosecutor's buggy was, as usual, taken to his office, to convey him home; but upon this occasion he did not proceed in it, and having placed his office box, the one in question, in the buggy, together with his hat and some papers, gave directions to his syce to take the buggy home. On the return home of the prosecutor; having taken an airing in his carriage, he was informed by his coachman, that the box had not reached its destination, in consequence of which he sent his syce to his office to make inquiries after it; but the latter was informed by the office peons that the box had been placed in the buggy, together with his hat, &c. Not being able to gain any intelligence of his box, he went and gave information of his loss at the Police, where, two days after the robbery, he saw the contents of his box, among which were several valuable papers, of no use to any one but himself, literally torn to pieces. On the evening of the robbery a peon attached to the Military Board, met the first named prisoner, who he knew, carrying something concealed under his *chudder*, and on being questioned as to what it was, replied that it was a box belonging to his brother-in-law, a *Moonshee*, to whom he was going to take it; in consequence of this explanation, the peon took no further notice of the transaction at that time, but on the following day he heard a tomtom beat, announcing the loss of a box, which, from the description, struck him as being the same he had seen with *Teen Cowrie*, and he gave information of the circumstance at the thanna. Owing to this information, several of the thanna people went to the residence of *Teen Cowrie*, where they commenced a search, and in the compound discovered a tin cash box buried; while searching the premises of *Teen Cowrie*, the thanna people observed *Jalloo*, who is the former's concubine, take something out of the fence which surrounds the house. On examining which, the bank note, for Rs. 250, the seal and horse pheme, were found. A chokeydar, belonging to the Galga thanna, then went to the house of *Teen Cowrie*, in searching which some brass stamps belonging to the box were found. *Hussa Moodeen* was not at home, and on the chokeydar returning the search

the following morning, *Khadeem Houssein*, the foregoing prisoner's son, offered to point out where the stolen property was; and after taking the chokeydar to various places, none was forthcoming. The chokeydar then sent for *Zynoo*, who was confined in an adjacent thanna, and after some threats had been held out to her, she pointed out the spot where the papers were; they had been torn to pieces, and were covered with rubbish. She also informed the chokeydar, that *Teen Cowrie* had broken open the mahogany box and afterwards burnt it.

The prisoner, *Teen Cowrie*, stated in his defence, that he, on the evening of the 21st December last, found the box lying in the road near the General Post Office. He carried it home openly, and not in the concealed manner stated by the peon. He added, that he had been in the service of the late Mr. Birch, and that he was for four years a chokeydar.

Jalloo observed, that she was perfectly innocent, and that *Teen Cowrie* had been endeavouring to throw the blame off of his shoulders on her's.

Hussa Moodeen stated, that he was ignorant of the offence with which he stood charged. He was a *Moonshee*, which Mr. Macfarlane the chief magistrate could testify. He was for some years in the service of Dr. Breeton, and subsequently in Dr. Tytler's, at a salary of Rs. Rs. 25 per mensem, consequently he had no occasion to become a thief for the purpose of supporting himself, and has, since the age of fifteen years, supported himself by his own exertions. The other prisoners also denied the charge.

Three witnesses were called on behalf of *Hussa Moodeen* and *Teen Cowrie*, to speak to their characters; but their evidences were not of the slightest consequence.

The learned judge, at some length, delivered his charge to the jury, in which he recapitulated the whole of the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the prosecution. The jury then retired, and after a long consultation, which lasted about an hour, returned a few minutes after 5 o'clock with a verdict of guilty against *Teen Cowrie*, and acquitted the rest of the prisoners.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

Muddosoden Ghose, and **Mudden Mohun Ghose**, on being arraigned at the bar, were indicted for having burglariously entered the dwelling house of one Joyasing Doss, on the night of the 26th December last, and feloniously carried away two strings of pearls value £10, a gold champa value £15 two large pearls value £10, two rings set with brilliants, value £7-10 and divers other articles, the property of the aforesaid Joy Sing Doss. Each of the prisoners pleaded "not guilty." The prosecutor resides in the Burra Bazar, where he keeps a shop for the sale of cloths. On the night of the 26th January last, about half past 9 o'clock, he left home, first giving directions to some servants to close his premises, for the purpose of attending a wedding which was being celebrated in the neighbourhood. On his return home about gun-fire on the following morning, he observed the outer gate, belonging to the compound, closed but not locked. On entering the compound he observed several articles, his property, lying scattered about. He then proceeded up to his shop, which was in the second story, where he saw the padlock which had secured the door the previous evening broken; the staple was attached to the chain. On entering his shop he immediately proceeded to a chest which contained a small box in which the jewellery had been deposited, and found it had been taken away with its contents. An almirah, which stood in the shop of the prosecutor, was also broken-open, and the contents, consisting of various pieces of piece goods, carried away. The prosecutor recollected having seen Mudden Mohun Ghose, on the evening of the robbery, at his house; he went under the pretext of looking for one Money Loll.

On the night of the 26th January last, after *Thirteen Sing*, a naib of Cubbadanga thanna, had gone his rounds; he was standing at his post, and saw three men approaching him from the west; on challenging them, as to who they were, they replied that they were "subjects", and proceeded on their way. After they had advanced a few paces, the naib observed something bulky about two of them, and on calling to them to stop, they all ran away down a lane, but

only *Moodosoden Ghose* was followed. He attempted to elude the vigilance of the naib, by secreting himself in a stable, an alarm was, however, given, and Moodosoden made a retrograde march, and was secured by the naib. On retracing their steps, two bundles of cloths were found, one lying in the ditch, and the other in the lane. The above property was recognised by the prosecutor, as forming a part of what had been taken away on the night his premises were entered.

Rahomet Ally, another naib attached to the Cubbadanga thanna, deposed: That on the morning following the robbery, about 1 o'clock, he heard a noise of "thief! thief!" and ran in the direction from whence the noise came. He was informed that the thief had run up a lane; he was followed and subsequently taken into custody. On being taken to the thanna, he gave his name Cosinauth Ghose, but at the Police, said his name was Mudden Mohun Ghose. Some of the property produced was also picked up near where the second prisoner was taken into custody. They were searched at the thanna, but only two keys and six pice were found on the person of Mudden Mohun Ghose.

Moodosoden stated in his defence, that on the above morning he was going from Garatollah home, and on his way he heard a cry of "thief, thief," and the naib caught hold of him, and shoved him in a stable, and afterwards pulled him out, and charged him with the robbery. The naib, he stated, bought some time ago, a piece of silk from him for two rupees eight annas, and had only paid him a rupee in part. The other naib, he observed, also, wanted a piece of silk, and on his remarking that he was a poor man, and unable to give him any, he threatened to make him suffer for his refusal.

The second prisoner made a similar defence.

Sir John Franks, in charging the jury, passed a high encomium on the thanna people for their vigilance in stopping and challenging persons who appeared to be of a suspicious character, and having recapitulated the evidence, observed, that it was for them to dispose of the case. The jury then retired, and, after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, returned with the following verdict:

We find Mudden Mohun Ghose and Muddosooden Ghose guilty of stealing the property of the prosecutor, amounting to upwards of fifty rupees, but acquit them of the burglary with which they stand indicted.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1832.

BEFORE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Zohoran and *Zyphoo*, were respectively indicted with having, on the 28th October last, feloniously stolen in the dwelling house of John Muffin, a silver watch with appendages, value £15, and divers other articles of valuable jewellery, the property of the prosecutor's son, Joseph Lief Muffin; a second count in the indictment charged them with stealing a pair of gold earrings, value £6, a gold neck chain, value £20, a pair of gold bracelets, value £12, a fifty rupees bank note, No. 248, of the bank of Hindostan, and one hundred and fifty rupees in silver, and divers other articles, the property of the aforesaid John Muffin.

The particulars of the case being of an interesting nature, we have given the proceedings *verbatim*.

John Muffin sworn: I live in Colingah; *Zohoran* lived in my house for four years previous to the committal of the robbery; she has a child that was, and is still living in my house. On the night of the 28th October last, I went to bed a little after 10 o'clock, and rose about 4 o'clock on the following morning. On getting up, I went to the room adjoining my bed room, where *Zohoran* used to sleep, but she was not there. I made inquiries after her, but could not gain any intelligence of her. I returned to my room, to know the hour, and on looking under my pillow, found my son's watch, with its appendages, missing, and also a bunch of keys belonging to various drawers, my property. On going to a chest which was in my bed room, I found it open, and the contents carried away. On inspecting my premises, I found a back door in my compound, which had been nailed up, forced open. The keys and my son's watch, and also mine, were always kept under my pillow. I went and gave information of my loss, to Mr. Andrews, the Magistrate. The property missing, consisted as follows:—Two pair of gold earrings, a gold neck

chain, a pair of gold bracelets, a pair of gold bangles, a pair of *gongoroots*, two English imitation shawls, a piece of American sheeting, a pearl ring, and sundry clothes, the property of my late wife; and also two pairs of gold earrings, a gold neck chain, a pair of gold bracelets, a Cashmere shawl, and a pearl ring, the property of my son.

I made every search for the prisoners, but without success, and on the 15th November last, I learnt from a chokeydar, that the prisoners had proceeded to Berhampore. Since the robbery had been committed, neither of the prisoners ever returned to my service. *Zyphoo* was a kitmutgar in my service, and had been with me about three months.

The prisoners were taken into custody at Berhampore, and I saw them at the Police on the 8th January last, when I charged them with the robbery. I subsequently saw a portion of my property at the Police.

Cross-examined by Zohoran.—In what capacity did I live with you? As a house-keeper.

Who is the father of the child you have spoken of? I am.

Did you not give me the things, as I was in your keeping? No, I did not, you stole them.

Did you not entice me away from the house where I was living? No, I did not.

When you wrote to Berhampore, did you not describe me as a female slave?

No, I described you as a *female woman*.

By Zyphoo.—Did not I accompany *Zohoran* as her servant? No you are in my service.

Was I not as much subject to her orders as yours? No.

Why did you destroy all my property in my house? The chokeydars searched your house, but I was not present.

Mr. Blackqure deposed. That the prisoners were sent down to Calcutta from Moorshedabad. No hopes or threats were held out to either of them. *Zohoran* admitted that all the property produced was found upon her. She acknowledged having taken away the whole of the property, but denied having stolen it; but on the contrary said it was given to her. The remainder of the property was lost in a gale or storm on her way to Berhampore. She had lived with the prosecutor for four years as his con-

cubine, and quitted his house because he did not treat her so well as heretofore, and that *Zyphoo* had accompanied her.

At the Police *Zyphoo* stated, that the whole of the property was taken by *Zohoran*, and he believed it belonged to her, as he had seen her wear some of the articles.

Mr. Blacquire observed, that at the Police, Mr. Muffin, junior, charged *Zyphoo* with having had a shawl in his possession at Berhampore, which he denied.

With respect to the Bank Note for fifty rupees, *Zohoran* admitted having sent it through *Zyphoo* to be cashed by *Bunmally podar*; she also denied having stolen it, but said that it was her own.

She further observed, that six or seven days before she quitted the prosecutor's house, she had been in possession of a bank note for one hundred rupees, the produce of some jewellery, which she had sent to *Bunmally podar* to be changed, for which she received the note for fifty rupees, and the balance of fifty rupees in silver, and the note she gave to Mr. Muffin to keep for her. *Zyphoo* admitted having exchanged both notes at the request of *Zohoran*.

The prosecutor recalled, I never entertained any suspicions that *Zohoran* was going to leave me. On the 28th October last, she wanted me to change the note, I told her that I had cash, and it would be useless to do so; she again told me, after a short time had elapsed, that there was no money in the house, but on going to my drawer to get some card-mono, I found a bag containing several rupees. *Zyphoo* knew where the jewels and money were kept. She never apprised me of her intention to leave me.

Bunmally Doss, Podar, deposed to the changing of a Bengal Bank Note for one hundred rupees, on the 23d October last, for which he gave a fifty rupees note, No. 248, of the Bank of Hindostan and fifty rupees in silver. He, on the 28th October, also changed the fifty rupees note.

In answer to Mr. Muffin.

I accompanied *Zyphoo* to your house when he came to change the note for one hundred rupees. My object in doing so, was, that he came without his turband, from which I conjectured he had been discharged from your service, and

I, therefore, went to inquire whether you had sent him or not.

Mr. Muffin junior, on being sworn, deposed: that on the 2d December last, his father sent him to Berhampore to identify the prisoners. He arrived at the latter place on the 10th December. On the 12th, he went before Lieutenant Dudman of the Commissariat, where he saw the prisoners and some of the property. A shawl was found on *Zyphoo*, which belonged to his father, the prosecutor.

The prisoner *Zohoran*, made a very long defence. She stated that Mr. Muffin wanted a female, with whom she, *Zohoran*, was living, to give her up, but she refused, on the grounds, that she had brought her up from her infancy. One morning when this female was out, Mr. Muffin went into the room when she (*Zohoran*) was sleeping, and took improper liberties with her. Mr. Muffin had a *dhye* who induced her, *Zohoran*, to go and live with him, as his mistress. He secreted her for ten days, and afterwards took her in keeping. He treated her very well for three years, and had a child by her. At the above period the prosecutor's son did not live with his father, he was a married man and lived at Dacca, where his wife died. On his return to Calcutta he went to live with his father, and in the absence of the latter wanted to have carnal connection with her *Zohoran*. She intimated this to Mr. Muffin senior, and he beat her in consequence.

She expostulated with him upon the treatment she received, and threatened to leave his house, to which he replied, that she must stay, and threatened to poison her, and being afraid he would put this threat into execution, she left his house.

Zyphoo stated, that he accompanied *Zohoran* to Berhampore, as he considered himself her servant.

The learned judge, in charging the jury, told them, that the principal point for them to consider, was, whether the articles had been actually given to the female, (as represented by her,) by the prosecutor, as he kept her, or not. But this fact was denied by the latter, on oath, and as it was a very material point for them to consider, he (Sir John Franks), trusted, they, the jury, would give it due consideration.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *guilty* against both the prisoners.

John D'Cruze, who, our readers will perhaps recollect, was to have taken his trial last sessions, for forgery, but was unable to do so from severe illness, was this morning placed at the bar. He was brought into Court in a chair, and is still labouring under severe bodily pain.

He was indicted for having, on the 25th July last, feloniously forged and counterfeited an order for the payment of money to this effect—

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. Gentlemen. Pay the bearer seventy five rupees, being three months advance.

Your's obediently.

(Signed) D. DAWSON.
with intention to defraud David Dawson. A second count in the indictment charged the prisoner with having uttered and put it away with the intention of defrauding Robert Cunningham Paton and others.

The only witness against the prisoner, was Mr. Paton, who deposed that he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. On looking at the prisoner, he *believed* him, to be the man who presented the forged order, but could not swear to him, as he had seen him but upon one occasion, which was the above. On going to the Police about the matter, he did not see the prisoner, as he was ill in the Hospital.

The order was purported to be granted by captain D Dawson, commander of the ship *Lord Eldon*, which left this port in August last, for Liverpool.

The learned judge informed the jury, that it would be useless to proceed with the trial, as the identity of the prisoner was not made out, and to establish the case of *forgery*, with which the prisoner stands indicted, his identity must be proved, which could not be done; he, therefore, requested the jury to acquit the prisoner.

A verdict of *not guilty* was, accordingly, immediately returned.

MARTIN CASE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1832.

This day, the Chief Justice delivered the decree of the Judges in the dif-

ferent consolidated causes, arising out of the will of the late General Claude Martin, which settles, as far as the Court at present is enabled to do so, every material point connected with this much discussed case: The matter came on for judgment upon a rehearing to amend some of the minutes of the former decree, between which and the present, there seem but few material differences; the first of which appears to be, that the lands of which the Testator died possessed in Bengal, but beyond the limits of Calcutta, were hitherto considered to have passed under the will, but not those within the town of Calcutta itself, which it was thought must revert to the Crown, by reason of General Martin having died an alien, though an alien friend with a domicile within the province of Canterbury; whereas by the present decree all lands and houses both within and without Calcutta, but in Bengal, except the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, which has been sold, are left open to any claim made on behalf of the sovereignty, the Court considering that it has not before it sufficient evidence, and such parties as could enable it to decide that question; and, therefore, it is directed, that a distinct account of the rents and profits, which have arisen or may hereafter arise from such property, shall be kept subject to any claim which may hereafter be made.

The next principal alteration which we noticed, is one affecting the benevolent intentions of the Testator; who, by his will, directs a sum of ten lacks to be divided amongst certain charitable institutions, and the surplus to be allowed to accumulate till it exceeds ten lacks, which sum is then to be divided amongst the same bequests and the excess permitted to accumulate till it again exceeds that sum, when it is to be applied in the same way, and the surplus so to go on in perpetuity. This the Court does not, upon sufficient grounds, see necessary to defect, and it therefore orders the accumulation to stop and a final division to be made, when the surplus amounts to ten lacks, after the first distribution.

The next point to which we shall refer is undoubtedly not an alteration, for, by the former decree, it was not decided whether the Lucknow Charity should be carried into effect or not; the Court considering that it was not in a situation to

see effect given to the intentions of the Testator, in which opinion it remained still; but in as much as the Judges think the Governor General in Council could, and are willing to undertake the duty; and the Court considers that, if possible, the wishes of General Martin ought to be carried into operation, they have directed the proper funds to be applied for such purpose though the Governor General in Council, for the time being, as well as those set aside for keeping up the tomb and house at Constantia, and the College at Lucknow.

With respect to the Calcutta Charity, that part of the case most interesting to our readers, the Chief Justice said, that the master had made his report, and furnished a plan for the building, with a rough estimate of the probable expense; so that if the Advocate General would move, that such officer be directed to advertise for estimates, the Court would allow it, and the building might speedily be commenced; and his Lordship would, if we were permitted, advise Mr. Pearson at the same time to move, that it be referred to the master to ascertain, whether, while the building was in progress of erection, it was not practicable to make such temporary arrangements as would permit of the charity being at once carried into partial operation under proper Masters, and according to the scheme which the Court had approved of.

We have taken occasion more than once to speak of the delays which have occurred in the decision of this case, and the opinion we then advanced, is by no means altered, though Sir Charles Grey informs us, that it has been as speedily determined, as many cases presenting fewer difficulties have been decided by the ablest Chancellors at home. It is true, that though thirty years have elapsed since the death of the Testator, no step was taken in the matter till 1816, and the many years which were allowed thus to pass without any thing having been done, is in no way chargeable to the Judges of the Supreme Court, nor in this sense have we in the least imputed blame. We speak of the principle, and attribute the fault to the defective system of our equity practice, and not to individual fault; but we then maintained, and we now maintain, that this can afford no excuse for the dilatory manner in which

all matters connected with the Calcutta Charity have been conducted, and in this we have the Chief Justice, to a considerable extent, upon our side; for though his Lordship considers that many excuses may be made, yet still he thinks that the eight years which were permitted to elapse from the decree of 1822 confirming the Charity, in awaiting the master's report made in 1830, was much too considerable a period to be permitted so to pass. In truth we think so; and however much a defective system of jurisprudence and other difficulties may have precluded the Judges of the Supreme Court from coming to a final decision, as regards those who were anxious themselves to litigate the matter, without, as it now appears, any good result to themselves, those faults can in no way be permitted to account for the delay which has taken place with regard to the Calcutta bequest.

CALCUTTA CHARITY.

Some days since, when the Chief Justice delivered the decree of the Supreme Court, in the cases arising out of the will of the late Claude Martin, his Lordship stated, that he could then see nothing to prevent immediate effect being given to the Calcutta charity, if the advocate general would only move, that the master be at liberty to advertise for estimates for the erection of the school house, and for directions to that officer to inquire and report, whether temporary arrangements might not be made, for carrying the school on, according to the scheme approved of by the Court, till this building was erected. In conformity with this suggestion, the advocate general, on Tuesday last, moved the Court, but we are sorry to add, with little good effect; for not only does it now appear, that the scheme reported upon by the master long since has never been approved of by the Court, but that the plan of the building estimates, for the erection of which were immediately to be advertised for, is not even conformable with that scheme, and the consequence is, that the case must be again set down in the equity board, for further direction. Upon this comment were idle—the fact speaks for itself.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1832.

Before Sir John Franks.

MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Alexander Cock, on being arraigned at the bar, was indicted with having, on the 5th December last, made an assault upon one *Peer Bux*, by kicking him in the lower part of the abdomen, from which, and the inflammation caused thereby, the deceased languished until the following day, and then died. He was also indicted on the coroner's inquisition, with the crime of manslaughter.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and Mr. Prinsep was retained to conduct his defence. The full particulars of the case will be found in our paper of the 9th and 10th December last.

After the learned Judge had recapitulated the whole of the evidence that had been adduced, the jury retired, and, after an absence of about an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of *guilty* against the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy. Sir John Franks observed, that the recommendation of the jury should be attended to.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1832.

BEFORE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

The Court was occupied a considerable time this morning, in hearing an argument between counsel in a case of conspiracy.

The Advocate General, upon a former occasion, applied to the Court to grant a writ of *Habcas Corpus ad Testificandum*, to compel the prosecutor, one *Shaik Azee Muddeen*, to produce his wife, a *Beebee Alemma*, to give evidence upon the approaching trial, as she is a very material witness, and he now moved that the Court allow the rule to be made absolute.

Mr. Longueville Clarke followed on the same side.

Mr. Turton appeared on behalf of the prosecutor, to show cause against the rule being absolute, on the grounds that his client's wife is a *purdah* woman, and would disgrace both herself and her husband if she made her appearance in public. Mr. Turton further observed, that he had been practising as counsel in the Supreme Court for nine years, during which time he had never heard

of a *purdah* woman having been obliged to attend a court of justice.

The Advocate General remarked, that Mr. Fergusson, who was formerly the Advocate General in this country, had made mention of an instance, which Mr. Pearson quoted, of a female who was a *purdah* woman, being commanded by the Court to appear and give evidence upon a trial. She accordingly complied with the mandate, and being brought in a palanquin, she was spoken to through a *purdah*, and unless the Court ordered the attendance of the prosecutor's wife, his, the Advocate General's client, could not safely go to trial.

After some observations from Sir John Franks, the rule was made absolute.

Bissonauth Kurr was indicted with having, on the 8th October last, feloniously forged two promissory notes, purporting to be of the Bank of Bengal, for one thousand rupees each, with intention to defraud the proprietors of the above Bank. A second count in the indictment charged the prisoner with having uttered and put the above notes away, with intention to defraud one *Jessroop*. From the evidence of *Jessroop* it appeared, that he resides in Burra bazar, near the thanna, and is a merchant. On the 8th October last, he recollected a person named *Rammohun Dutt*, going to his house, accompanied by the prisoner, who acted as his *duloll*, for the purpose of purchasing some pepper. After a short time had elapsed, a bargain was made for two hundred and fifty maunds at Sa. Ra. 9-2 per maund. The prisoner took down the weight as the pepper was being weighed, and *Rammohun Dutt* and the prisoner carried it away. While the pepper, which was contained in 134 bags, was being put upon backries, *Rammohun Dutt* gave the prisoner two bank notes, each purporting to be for one thousand rupees, of the Bank of Bengal, for the payment of the pepper, which amounted to Sa. Ra. 1,430-1, and the prisoner handed the notes over to witness, who subsequently gave them to his cash-keeper. The notes were here handed to witness, who immediately recognised them to be the same that prisoner gave him on the above occasion, from some mark he had put upon them; they were numbered 9367 and 10,012. The balance was to

be returned to the parties, but witness told Rammohun Dutt he had no cash, and as it was near the Doorgah Poojah, he requested them to get the notes changed, and pay him the amount of the pepper. The prisoner observed, let the purchaser take away the pepper, and he will send the amount within an hour, until which he, Jessroop, could hold the notes. The parties never returned nor was the money sent, in consequence of which witness went in search of his merchandize, and learnt the following day, that a dealer had deposited a hundred and thirty four bags in a godown near Puttah Guttah.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.— You have, previous to the above occasion, acted as a *duloll*. I swear that you handed me the notes.

You did not endorse the notes, but you promised to bring the amount of the pepper; the notes were merely deposited until the amount was brought.

Gungaram Ghose sworn. Is a sircar to the last witness. Recollects having seen prisoner and another man, named Rammohun Dutt, at his master's house, on the 22d or 23d of *Auseen* last. The latter person bought some pepper, and the prisoner acted as his *duloll*. The notes in question were handed to witness by his master, for the purpose of registering the numbers. He received them from the prisoner, who, in the first instance, got them from Rammohun Dutt. The notes were deposited until the amount of the pepper was sent.

Mr. Henry Henderson sworn. I am the head accountant in the Bengal Bank. The two notes I now look at, are both forgeries, the one numbered 9,367 was formerly issued from the Bank for ten rupees, and the one numbered 10,012 was formerly a sixteen rupees note, but they have been each altered into a thousand rupees.

The prisoner stated in his defence, that he was perfectly innocent. He merely accompanied Rammohun Dutt, who was an utter stranger to him, for the purpose of obtaining his brokerage, and he did not know what Rammohun's intentions were.

The prisoner called three witnesses to speak to his character, the whole of whom gave him a good one, as long as they had known him.

Sir John Franks, in an able charge to the jury, told them, that the material

point for them to consider was, whether the prisoner had actually forged the notes. The altering of a note after it had been issued from the Bank constituted a forgery, and it was for them to consider whether the prisoner was the individual who had committed the forgery or not; if they, (the jury,) were satisfied in their minds that he was not the person who forged the notes, the only point for them to consider, was, whether the prisoner had uttered them with a guilty knowledge of their being forgeries.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned with a verdict of *not guilty*.

We, as well as several others, were favoured with a sight of the notes, and they certainly were altered in a manner that would almost defy any person to detect the forgeries. The alterations evidently were made by some individual who is a great adept in such practices; and from the appearance of the prisoner, who seemed to be a dull person, we should not think he is capable of having executed the alterations in such a masterly style as the notes in question were executed; and there is not a doubt but he has been made the tool of Rammohun Dutt or some other designing person.

James Herbert and Anthony Gomes were placed at the bar, upon a charge of conspiracy, but the prisoners having stated to the Court their inability to take their trial, in consequence of not having been able to serve subpoenas upon all their witnesses, they having been committed to take their trial on the 15th inst. and their defences not being prepared, the Court very humanely, at the request of the prisoners, postponed their trial until the next sessions.

Anthony Gomes was also separately indicted for perjury, in having, on the 12th July last, gone before Sir John Franks and falsely sworn, that one William Walker was indebted to him Sicca Rupees 666, for goods sold and delivered, by which means, he, Gomes, obtained a writ of *Capias*, against the said William Walker, by virtue of which writ he was arrested; but in truth William Walker was not indebted to him the above sum for any thing whatever.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and requested the Court to allow him to traverse, until the next sessions, which request was granted.

GAOL DELIVERY.—FEB. 23, 1832.

The first sessions of Oyer and Terminer, for 1832, having concluded on Saturday last, a gaol delivery of the prisoners, who were tried during the sessions, took place this day. The following sentences were passed upon the undermentioned prisoners, by Sir John Franks; they having been found guilty of the respective charges preferred against them.

Alexander Cock, for Manslaughter, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Great Gaol for a period of six months. Mr. Justice Franks, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, informed him, that the jury had, after a very deliberate consideration of his case, found him guilty of the above crime. Upon the inquest on the deceased, another individual was charged with the offence, but the identity of the prisoner was proved, and he was found guilty.

Sir John Franks observed that this point was duly weighed by the jury, and there was not a doubt, but that he (Cock) was the person who caused the death of the deceased. The jury, on returning their verdict, had very humanely recommended him to mercy, and he, (Sir John Franks,) upon all occasions was willing to pay every attention to their recommendations. There was one point, however, in his favour, which was, he had no weapon in his hand; had he one, he, (Sir John Franks,) would have inflicted the severest punishment the law awarded. He had consulted the other Judges upon the prisoner's case, and the Court had mitigated his punishment as above.

Wahed Ally, was convicted, during the sessions, of having stolen, from a child, four years of age, some ornaments it wore. The learned Judge told the prisoner, that his offence was cowardly, cruel, and knavish, and to deter other persons from committing such offences, it was the intention of the Court to make an example of him. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for the term of seven years, to the British territories, on the Eastern

Coast of the Bay of Bengal, south of Martaban.

Teen Courie, was found guilty of stealing a box, the property of Mr. Hadow, whilst it was under the custody of his servant; several other individuals were tried with the prisoner, for receiving the stolen property, but were acquitted. Sir John Franks, in commenting upon this case, told the prisoner that he had, to escape detection, involved several others in his crime, and it was necessary to remove him from this city, in which he had been so bad a member. He was sentenced to be transported to the British territories on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, south of Martaban, for a period of seven years.

Poolchaund, for breaking into a shop in the night time, with intent to enter a shop adjoining, for the purpose of stealing some valuable property it contained, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Great Jail for two years, and also to pay a fine of one hundred rupees to the King; and further to be imprisoned until the said fine be paid. Mr. Justice Franks observed, that if a person had been sleeping in the shop at the time, the prisoner would have been guilty of burglary, and his life would have been forfeited for the crime.

Sumboo Does, was convicted of robbing his master, Dwarakanath Tagore, of property above the value of fifty rupees. The prisoner's case was aggravated by his being a servant, and one in whom great confidence was placed. It is the duty of every master to protect his servant, and in return a servant ought to be faithful to his employer. And as he, (prisoner,) had violated that faith, it was high time to remove him from this city. He was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

Muddosooden Ghose and *Muddomohun Ghose*, were each sentenced to be transported for a period of seven years, for stealing property, value fifty rupees, from the dwelling house of Joyasing Doss. By the vigilance of the Police they were taken into custody, and the property found near where they were apprehended.

Zohoran Raur and *Zyphoo*, were sentenced to be transported, the former for seven years, and the latter for fourteen years, to Prince of Wales' Island.

Dequmber Gangooty, *Lochan Doss*, and

Bartook Chokeydar, were each sentenced to be transported for seven years to the British territories on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, south of Martaban.

Goluckchunder Ghose, was convicted of perjury. The learned Judge told the prisoner, that when he was brought up to take his trial, he pleaded guilty, although the Court cautioned him as to that plea, and the consequences that would follow; it was recorded against him. The crime of perjury is so frequent in this country, so enormous in its effects, and so mischievous in its consequences, that it was the determination of the Court, to inflict the severest punishment it could, when persons are found guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The following prisoners were discharged by proclamation; viz., *Meer Ewaz*, *Sydo*, *Thaloo*, *Khookonee Zynoo*, *Kusimooddy*, *Kuddin Hossein*, *Bissonauth Duloll*, and *Shaik Damoo*.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

THE KING v. GOLUCKCHUNDER GHOSE.

This was an Indictment for perjury tried at the last sessions, upon which the defendant was convicted. The prosecution was instituted at the recommendation of the Court, in the face of which the perjury had been committed.

Mr. Turton now applied for an order, that the taxed bill of costs of prosecution be paid out of the funds in Court, made applicable to that purpose by the late Act of Parliament.

The *Chief Justice* inspecting the bill of costs which was handed to him by the officer, remarked upon the amount, 800 Rupees, and upon the necessity of looking closely into the charges before they disposed of the public money. Amongst other items, he observed upon the employment of two counsel as a charge that could not be allowed. The case was one, no doubt, of great enormity, and the prosecution both proper and necessary.

Mr. Turton begged to state, that the professional rule in that respect was the same here as in England—namely, that for a prosecution in misdemeanour there should be two counsel, though it was otherwise as to the defence.

The Court intimated, that they must look closely at the bill before making any order; and at the rising of the Court, the *Chief Justice* again remarked on several

of the charges, particularly the fees to Counsel, which he thought out of all proportion: the fees of officers of Court amounted to 100 Rupees only, whereas those of counsel were nearly half of the residue. It was impossible to allow the whole of the bill.

Mr. Turton took the liberty of stating, that the Court here must not measure the amount of professional remuneration by the scale in England. Services of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest, had always been rated higher, and Parliament itself had acted upon that higher scale. Without meaning disrespect to the Court, but reverting to the scale of salaries and emoluments fixed by the Legislature, he would begin with the highest—

The *Chief Justice* interposed. "Mr. Turton, we have heard you. The line of argument you are now commencing is neither respectful to the Court, nor such as we ought to hear. I will not hear it."

The discussion was dropped; but we understand, that the Court, having struck out some of the fees and charges of motion, and made an order for part of the taxed bill only, the counsel returned their fees, intimating their resolution in future to take up no prosecution on the direction of the Court.

CREIGHTON v. THOMAS AND FRAZER.

Mr. Turton stated the action to be brought for the value of a buggy horse of plaintiff, which had been killed on Christmas eve last, by coming into contact with the shaft of the Defendants' buggy in Tank square, and as he should prove by the ambitious or improper driving of the charioteer, who was not only going at an unusual pace, but was on the wrong side of the road, and in the endeavour rashly to pass a third buggy that preceded them. Some correspondence had past respecting the indemnity of the Plaintiff; but in the end, it seemed that the Defendants had refused all compensation, being advised to defend on the ground of inevitable accident. As the Plaintiff was not content to put up thus easily with the loss of his only horse, he was therefore compelled to bring the case into Court, and was prepared to prove, not only the value of the animal, but that its death had been occasioned by the fault and neglect of the Defendants.

Mr. Porter. I first saw Defendants turn the corner of Hare Street, from the

Strand, opposite the Hurkaru office; they ran foul of a buggy; it was not very dark; Plaintiff's buggy was close to the left hand side; I examined the horse, he had a hole on the right breast, as if the shaft had been into it; he died immediately. Both shafts were broken, as well as the splash board and other damages. Heard the Defendants say after the horse was dead, it is of no use to wait. Plaintiff asked whom he was to look to for damages—the Defendants said, Mr. Frazer of Tulloh's—Defendants were driving very fast—Plaintiff very slow. I could not be above 6 or 7 yards off when the accident happened. When I heard the noise, I stopped. Should say there was room for two—certainly for one buggy to pass—Defendants were driving so as to pass me. Should value the horse at 500 Rupees.

Examined by Advocate General. Am an acquaintance of Plaintiff's—call myself his friend—know very little of Defendants—swear it was not so dark but that I could drive with safety—Plaintiff was coming down Tank square. Did not see which of Defendants was driving; they were close alongside my buggy. After the accident I brought a candle from Mr. Smith's—will swear Mr. Thomas was there but not swear Mr. Frazer was—but I think it was he—cant say which was driving, but I think it was Frazer—one of them said, apply to Mr. Frazer of Tulloh's, you shall have every "satisfaction."

Re examined. Had gone 6 or 7 yards when I heard the crash; they were driving at a very fast trot—too fast for a crowded road.

Bulram Sing, Durwan of Hurkaru Office—was sitting on my master's steps—saw the accident—the buggies were both driving fast.

Peters proved the value of the horse from 350 to 400 Rs.

Mr. Coull had conversation with both Frazer and Thomas—understood from them that they were in the buggy when the accident happened, and Mr. Creighton's horse was killed—never heard which was driving. Believe Frazer has a buggy and horse; believe they have two horses. Dont know whether Thomas has a buggy. Frazer bought one some time ago, and a pony. They live and keep house together; have frequently seen them driving together in a buggy; sometimes one, sometimes the other, dri-

ving; one as often as the other. I happened to pass at the time of the accident that night, but did not stop, having no Syce; and did not know till next day that Defendants were there. I past about the middle of the road where the buggy was; there was room between me and the opposite side for one buggy to pass safely. People were collected about the horse, which I heard groan, but did not see. Two buggies could have past between me and the buggy and horse which was standing on the road.

The Advocate General for Defendants, submitted, that inasmuch as the driver only was liable, and not his companion, and the evidence leaving it in doubt which was then driving, the Court could give no verdict against either; and after some discussion, the Court intimated the same opinion. and the Plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.—*Gout. Gaz.*

ALIEN LAW.

In consequence of the vast sensation which has been generally felt in Calcutta since the decree of the Supreme Court, in the case of the late Claude Martin, we extract the following from the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle:—

The decree lately pronounced in the Martin causes involves a question of such immense importance to the European and to the Native community, that we are surprised it has not excited more attention and remark. To us it seems quite impossible that the matter should be left by the public to rest as it is, whatever the parties in these causes may be advised or inclined to do: whether to submit to the decision as it stands, or to carry the matter by appeal before a higher tribunal.

The opinions of the three Judges, which have been published, we have every reason to think correct, in all material points, and from them it will be seen, that it is the unanimous opinion of all the three Judges, that the *Alien law of England does extend to British India*;—that Aliens born are wholly incapable of holding property of freehold tenure within the boundaries of Calcutta, and that all estate of freehold tenure, (and leasehold too, if we do not misapprehend the Chief Justice,) purchased, or in any manner acquired, by Aliens within those boundaries, becomes immediately the property

of the Crown!!! With regard to real estate in the mofussil, beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, there is a difference of opinion—the Chief Justice, and senior of his brethren, being of opinion, that the English Alien Law with its incidents does not attach; while the junior upon the Bench is decidedly of opinion, that it *does attach there also*. On this ground, an account has been directed to be taken by the master of the accumulated rents and profits of all lands and real estate of the testator, General Martin, as well within as without the boundaries of Calcutta; and of the proceeds of sale of such his real estates in the mofussil as have been sold, and of the accumulated interest thereon—the amount to be carried to a separate head of account, to abide the claim of the crown.

The first thing to be observed is the novelty of the doctrine. It is perhaps the most important of the many novelties, both of doctrine and of practice, that we are daily deriving from the acuteness and learning of the present Bench. For we believe, that, until the case of *Doe on the demise of Ponchelette versus Stansbury*, which was cited as having been argued and decided in the 4th term of 1826, it had never occurred to any former Bench or Judge of the Supreme Court, to deliver a dictum in favor of any claim of the crown to real property of Aliens, in this part of the world. Before that, cases innumerable had occurred—of real estate in the hands of Aliens—wills of Aliens passing real estate had been proved in the Supreme Court—suits and actions in regard to real estate of Aliens, or derived from Aliens, had been instituted, tried, and determined—Dower had been decreed and assigned to the widows of Aliens—Mortgages by Aliens had been redeemed and foreclosed—executions had been levied on real estate of Aliens—and all without any comment or remark, that we are aware of, on the part of the Court, until the case of *Doe on demise of Ponchelette versus Stansbury*, above mentioned. That was an action of Ejectment brought by the son of a native of France, himself born at Pondicherry, to recover real estate in Chowringhee, of which his father had many years before died in possession. In that case no objection on the ground of Alienage was made on the part of the Defendant, who had got into possession as Executor of

the father's widow; that the Court itself took the objection, no doubt considering itself bound to protect the interests of the crown: the Plaintiff was nonsuited, expressly on the ground of Alienage alone; and that nonsuit was confirmed on subsequent argument. No appeal was preferred; and the decision passed with much less notice than its importance deserved, probably, because the party was poor and a stranger, and the property in dispute scarcely worth further contestation. And thus was established the only precedent, which has been cited for the declaration now pronounced *unanimously* in favor of the right of the crown to all real estate of Aliens in Calcutta; and, by one Judge, in favor of a similar right to all real estate of aliens in the mofussil.

On the next point of observation, the ruinous consequences of this doctrine we anticipate no difference of opinion. For if the doctrine be a sound one, there is scarcely a title in Calcutta that is unimpeachable: Armenians have resorted, and are continually resorting to Calcutta, not only on the invitation of the Company and its Government, but, as we are informed by Mr. Bolt, in his "Considerations on India Affairs," under the sanction of an express agreement under seal of the then Company, and signature of its then Governor and officers, dated 22d June, 1688, authorizing them to buy, sell, and purchase lands and houses in any of the Company's cities, garrisons, or towns in India, in the same manner as if they were Englishmen born. Under that sanction, they have bought, sold, built, cleared, cultivated, and inherited, and now are holders of lands and houses in Calcutta and the mofussil, to a very great amount. Arabs, Persians, Moguls, from beyond the Company's limits; Portuguese, from different parts of the East; French from Mauritius, Chandernagore and Pondicherry; Danes from Serampore; Dutch from Chinsurah and their other Eastern settlements; Jews, Greeks and Tartars, Christians and Infidels, to say nothing of Americans and natives of foreign Europe have resorted to Calcutta, and contributed to form its vast and varied population, and to increase its trade and wealth. By such foreigners great part of Calcutta was originally built—few parts but have passed through the hands of some such at one time or other. What land,

for house-holders in Calcutta can be safe from a claim of the crown, which no laches or delay can impair? and who, that offers his estate for sale, can furnish an abstract of title free from this objection? or compel a purchaser to accept a title, in which the name of a foreigner appears upon the abstract? In a matter involving so largely the security of private property, we must be scrupulous in the mention of names, which God knows, might lead to inquiry, perhaps to inquest of office, as it is technically called, or to some equally harassing exchequer process; but we have personal knowledge of many large properties in Calcutta involved in this claim of the crown; in some of which the Alienage is matter of record in the Supreme Court itself, and could not be denied or gain-said. According to the best estimate we can make, limited as our information certainly is, we should say, that a good half of the houses and lands in Calcutta either are now, or within fifty years have been, in the hands of proprietors of Alien birth.

If the doctrine is to be extended to the *moossil*, we hardly know to what extent it may go. But this at least is clear; that no Frenchman, American, Dane, Spaniard, or German-born can either hold or give any title by sale, mortgage, or otherwise to the property of an indigo factory. Certainly it behooves the agency houses to look to it; for we suspect there are many such deep in their books. Arabs, Persians, and Moghuls, as they are called, even natives of Oude, Nepal, and the Punjaub, stand in like predicament of incompetence. Nor can the grant of the Company itself avail to convey a Jaghire in reward of service to any one not either born in British territory or made a denizen by conquest of his own country. Neither is there any power or means that we know of, by which the disability can be removed. For we believe it to be altogether without precedent, that naturalization or even denization by letters patent, should be granted in favor of an Alien settler in any of the British Colonies, whether in the East, or in the West. Yet, so far as we have been able to understand the argument, we are disposed to concur in the opinion of the junior Judge, and to say, that the Alien law of England applies quite as well to the *moossil* as to Calcutta; for the sovereignty of both

was acquired at the same time, by the same means—and under the same title: and the assumption of sovereignty by the British crown was a general assumption of the whole territory. This position will be still stronger, if, as declared by the Judges, the question be one, not of tenure, but of prerogative.

From what date this alarming right of the crown commenced, we are not informed by the Bench. It is only declared, that it has existed, at all events, ever since the establishment of the Supreme Court. It would have been something to have had so important a date clearly defined; for, in addition to all the annihilation of titles, which such a decision must necessarily operate, is now to be added the anxiety, that must necessarily prevail, respecting the period to which that annihilation is to be carried back.

Is it not extraordinary, however, that, during all this time, the crown should have remained ignorant of rights so important and valuable? that the Supreme Court itself should have been left, from its first establishment, in 1774, at least till the last renewal of the charter, in 1813, if not until the present day, wholly unprovided with exchequer jurisdiction or process to enforce such right of the crown, if it ever had been pretended or dreamt of? To ourselves this omission appears either conclusive of the question, or altogether unpardonable and unaccountable. But we strongly suspect, that such a pretension on behalf of the crown, had it been urged at any period earlier than 1825, would have excited little else than a smile at the speculative acuteness of him who should have advanced it.

It is no longer a matter of jest or speculation; it has acquired a grave importance; too grave to be passed over in silence by those who arrogate the duty of keeping alive the public attention to objects of general concernment. We shall not, in this instance, shrink from that duty, or cease to do our utmost to awaken the public to their interests before it be too late—before the crown shall have tasted the sweets of the decision, and found them too palatable to be relinquished, without a struggle. As yet we are not aware that the crown has, in a single instance, made claim to the real estate of an Alien, in any part of the

Eastern dominion. Inquest of office has been a process unheard of. We trust it will always be so.—But the claim of the crown is openly invited by the Court; and, while it shall consist of the present Judges, the Court stands pledged to admit and support the crown in its claim. The gross injustice, and, in many cases, total ruin to individuals, families, and commercial firms, that must ensue from the recognition of such a principle of law, ought to warn the good folks of Calcutta, and of the Mofussil too, to resist the claim in the outset, by all possible means: and if resistance be vain by any judicial appeal, to appeal to the highest quarter—to the justice of the Parliament and the nation, against so monstrous a violation of common equity, as the inviting, by every inducement, the resort and settlement of foreigners, and when they have come and settled, have built and planted, in the expectation of possessing for themselves and their children the houses built, and the lands improved, by their industry, exposing the whole to the gripe of the exchequer as a droit of the crown, which for ought we know, will, like the Barbadoes duty, be claimed by the sticklers for prerogative, as a revenue exempt from the control of Parliament. The bait is a tempting one in point of value—it will make the crown the great proprietor, in Calcutta at least; and, though at present, thanks be to Providence therefore, neither king nor ministry are likely to be tempted to injustice even by such a bribe; the chances of life and court-favor are far too great, to reckon on a continuance of such favourable circumstances. Therefore we say again and again to the house and land-holders of Calcutta, awake and be alive to your danger. Resist this devouring innovation in the law of British India, for such it will be found to be. Watch every further step

in this important cause. At present, the right of the crown is put forth as, by the Court, ground of postponement and delay; it will shortly become matter of undeniable authority. Therefore, we say, be vigilant—resist by argument—by appeal—by petition—by every lawful means, that can be called into the defence of property, against a danger so imminent and so extensive, as to shake the very foundation of the great majority of titles to real property in Calcutta, and to threaten the security of most of the properties in the Mofussil in the hands of Europeans.

We shall take occasion to recur to the subject more than once;—it concerns us too nearly to be lost sight for an instant.

We are glad to find that the above remarks on the important question of the Alien Law extending to this country, have been productive of beneficial consequences. It had been for some time in agitation to adopt measures to petition the legislature upon the subject, but in the course of Tuesday last, a requisition to the Sheriff for convening a public meeting, was put in circulation, and will be presented to that officer as soon as the necessary number of signatures are obtained.

The object of the above Meeting, which has been called by the Sheriff, and is to take place at the Town Hall on the 24th, is to petition the Legislature for an enactment, declaring, 1st. That no title to real estate shall be impeached in any court of justice, in consequence of its being derived by descent or otherwise from an Alien. 2d. That Aliens may be declared to be entitled to hold real property throughout India, and to dispose of them, and to transmit it by descent to their heirs.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1832.

In the matter of Rajsikissoo Dutt— Messrs. Turton and Dickens were heard at great length this day, in support of the report made by the examiner on the claim of Raja Buddhanath Roy, and Mr. Cleland in reply. The Hon'ble

Commissioner, after stating the bearing of the evidence adduced in support of the claim, allowed the exceptions.

*In the matter of Gopal Chund, of Gloomtolla, trader—*Mr. Higgins, on the petition of Muttijoll Seel, applied for an adjudication in this case, the Insol-

vent having left Calcutta to defraud his creditors. Mr. Higgins, at some length, explained the case, and cited the 10th Sec. 9 Geo. 4 Cap. 73. The order was accordingly granted.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1832.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Captain John Holt White, was brought up this day and discharged, no one appearing to oppose him. The Hon'ble Commissioner inquired if the Insolvent was in receipt of any pay or allowance from the Government, and being informed in the affirmative, the schedule was ordered to be amended, by its insertion, and one-third of it, in amount Sa. Rs. 90, to be appropriated by the assignees, in payment of the Insolvent's debts.

Mahomed Tuckey, late a darogah in the Custom House was next discharged.

In the matter of C. G. Strettell.—On a former day, the Insolvent having applied to the Court, under the 53d Sec. of the Act of Parliament, to be for ever discharged from all liability, whatsoever, for and in respect of all debts, enumerated in his schedule, on the grounds of a consent, in writing, of more than one-half of his creditors, in number and amount to that effect; the Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that as the application was of great importance, and as he saw the name of a minor appearing on the schedule as a creditor, whose rights might be affected, he thought it necessary to refer to the other Judges, before he disposed of the question.

The Hon'ble Commissioner now, adverting to the above application, stated, that he had spoken to the rest of the Court; had brought before them the whole of the circumstances, and had gone over every particular of the schedule, with the greatest attention and care. That he saw nothing in it which could throw the least imputation on the Insolvent; on the contrary he and the Court considered it a case of peculiar fairness. That the Court did not consider the rights of the infant could be interposed to the application of the Insolvent and the circumstances of the case, and that the testimony of the creditors was highly creditable to him, and he had, therefore, great pleasure in giving him his final

discharge, to which he was entitled. The order was made accordingly.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1832.

The cases of *Martin Petrie*, *Rajkissore Dutt*, and *Thomas Pottinger*, was ordered to stand over for further hearing.

In the matters of *William Prinsep* and *George Alexander Prinsep*, orders *Nisi* were granted to show cause why the debit of *Mrs. Anne Fergusson* should not be struck out from their respective schedules.

In the matter of W. D. Sinaes—Mr. Higgins having, on a former day, obtained an order for the attendance of the Insolvent, with a view to have some part of his pay and allowance, as an assistant in the Treasury, assigned over to his assignee, for the benefit of his creditors, the Insolvent attended this day, and Mr. Strettell, his attorney, was heard against such appropriation, he contending that the Insolvent was not a covenanted servant, and liable to be turned out at pleasure, by those under whom he was employed.

The Court refused Mr. Higgins' application, holding that the clause in the act directing such appropriation, related only to those who were covenanted servants of the Company or the Crown.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1832.

Sir E. Ryan took his seat as Commissioner, a little after twelve o'clock. The only business that appeared on the board was that of making a dividend in the matter of the petition of *Thomas Pottinger*, an insolvent. The assignee stated that the debts amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,48,608, and the amount recovered was only 658, being less than a pie in the rupee. The Commissioner inquired whether the assignee expected to recover any other money, and was told that there was no probability of it; he then directed that that fact should be stated on the affidavit, and this having been done, the insolvent's application was granted.

The Court was occupied the rest of the afternoon in hearing motions in different cases.—*India Gazette.*

INDIGO MART.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29, 1832.

MARCH 1, 1832.

SEVENTH REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

The transactions of this month have almost entirely cleared the market, the few parcels which remain for Sale are principally from Tyrhoot, Purneah, and the Western Provinces, with several small lots of Native produce, from lower Bengal.—Purchasers to: England and America have been active throughout the month, and about the middle of it some considerable purchases by the Company, to complete their Investment, created an advance in prices of about Ten per Cent., they have since, however, dropped gradually to the current rates of the season, and the market is now almost inactive.

Three Auction Sales, of about 700 chests in all, have been held at our Mart during the month, and one Auction Sale of 230 chests upon the premises of Messrs. Colvin and Co. Good entire parcels of Arrah, sold at 120 to 140—middling, Tyrhoot, Purneah, and Gorukpore, 95 to 115—middling, Furukabad, 65 to 85—inferior, Bogliore, 45 to 90—good, broken, Jessore and Purneah, 95 to 115—Gazepore, Company's rejections, 81 to 107—Tyrhoot ditto. 90 to 120—Dust of known mark, 40 to 68.

Total importation to this date,.....	Fy. Mds.	119000
Expected by various houses,.....	800	
Say by Natives,.....	200	1000

Fy. Mds.	120000
----------	--------

Exportation, per Custom House Report, to Great Britain, by Company,.....	23727
Private Account,...	54565
	76292
To France,.....	15257
To America,	8826
To Guiph, &c.....	6799

Fy. Mds.	109174
----------	--------

Remainder in Calcutta—sold, but not shipped, Fy. Ma. 4700	
For Sale,.....	2800
Allow for internal consumption and loss of weight,.....	3400
	10900

Fy. Mds.	120000
----------	--------

The weather has continued to be, up to the present date, favorable for October plant, and early sowings in lower Bengal.

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

THIRTEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

Very little has been done in silk during the past month; in fact there have been only three small importations from the interior for sale in this market, the rest being for direct exportation to Europe, in first hands. The produce from the November bund has been neither superior nor abundant, and Native merchants have avoided altogether contracts for supplies of this bund. Prices at the aurungs of Cossimbazar and Bauleah have been unusually high, and are likely to remain so while the present very active demand for silk piece goods continues. The season promises a very fine March bund, particularly so in Radnagore.

There was an auction sale on the 22d ultimo, at the Company's Export Warehouse, of their factory surplus weight, inferior and damaged raw silk; in all, about 245 maunds, prices ranging rather higher than those of similar sales in past seasons.

Cossimbazar averaged	
about,	10—14 per Fy. S.
Commetcolly,	9—10 "
Bauleah,	9— "
Surdah,	10—7 "
Jungypore,	9— "
Malda,	9—10 "
Radnagore,	9—8 "

We understand the Company's investment of 1831-32 will not exceed 4,800 bales, in consequence of the failure of several bunds' produce, during the past year.

Particulars of importation and of price to the 29th Feb 1832.

Fy. Mds	Srs.	Chs.	
27	35	4	Cossimbazar of November bund, of good quality—all on hand, and held at 12 per factory seer; an offer of 11 4 for part has been refused
9	0	0	Bauleah, not opened for sale.
44	12	10	Radnagore, September bund, of mixed qualities, being the last of this produce, only about half of this quantity for sale in the market, held at 9 per factory seer.
132	0	0	Waste and inferior.

213	7	14
-----	---	----

EXPORTATION OF FEBRUARY.
To London,—64 bales,—Maunds, 11126
PRESGRAVE AND CO.

NEW ROAD TO BENARES.

Observations on the New Road from Calcutta to Benares, by a person who has lately marched up, with some hints for the convenience of travellers,

I will first give the list of stages, as published by the Post Master General, in Feb. 1826.

Mile stones near which the bund gables are situated.	Stations.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Remarks by the Traveller.
	Sulkea Hoogly R.	4	1	Good level road, here and there rather sandy. Road much the same.
	Chunditollah	9	4	
	Doorhuttyh	15	2	Very bad road; it has been made on a bund across a low, flat country. The bund is washed away in many places, and the ascents and descents to get on and off the bund almost as steep as a wall. Cross the Dumoodah about the middle of the stage: fordable for men and cattle about 3½ feet deep, but carts must be ferried over; the boats are very bad. Road is also very rough, being cut up into deep ruts. Jan. 17th.
	Mayapoor	14	2	
	Kutoolpoor	17	0	Tolerably good road, sandy here and there. About 4 miles from Mayapoor cross the Dulakissor river, knee deep, bed of it sandy.
	Jeypoor	14	6	Pretty good road.
	Ramsagor	12	3	Do. Do. Cross the Bersai about 1 mile from Ramsagor: its banks steep, and bed sandy, but not broad.
102	Bancoorah	17	3	Pretty good road. Cross a rivulet, and the Dulakissor about 2 miles from Bancoorah, about ½ a mile of heavy sand in its bed. Some ascents and descents in this stage.
	Arrara	16	0	Pretty good road. Some slight ascents and descents. Cross three small streams. Road sandy here and there.
135½	Rugnatpoor	17	7	Road much the same, chiefly through jungle; generally on an ascent the first half, on a descent the last half.
145½	Dohrachattee	11	2	Pretty good road over undulations, partly through jungle.
156½	Chundunkaree ..	1	6	Pretty good road over undulations, no jungle. Cross four streams.
171½	Chass	14	2	Road much the same. Cross four streams; one of them the Izaree, 4 miles from Chass.
186½	Angwallee	15	6	Cross a stream close to Chass. Good road for about five miles, next three much cut up, and in that distance three streams; next four miles good, the remainder very broken and in it four streams to cross. The sides of all the streams, except the first, very steep, broken, and stony.
200	Gomeea	13	0	Road one succession of ascents and descents across streams and large ravines; steep, broken, stony, and rocky. Cross the Dumoodah between 8 and 9 miles from Gomeea, water about knee deep; in its bed a third of a mile of very heavy sand; and the Bokaru a little beyond it.
212½	Chittroo	13	7	Road much the same as the last, but not quite so bad. First six miles generally an ascent, then two miles descent.
227½	Deegwar	13	7	Road like the stage between Gomeea and Chittroo, 7 streams to cross. Ascend the Nurkunda Ghat; parts very steep, the top of it above 2000 feet above Calcutta.

Mile stones near which the bungalows are situated	Stations.	Miles	Furlongs	Remarks by the Traveller.
237½	Hazareebagh.....	10	0	Two streams within the first three miles, and road a little broken, the rest good as we got on the repaired part.
250½	Kutkumsandy.....	13	5	Good road all the way. The Hurud pass to descend at about 9 miles from Hazareebagh; not steep, except some small parts of it. About 600 feet perpendicular descent.
259½	Pinarkon.....	9	2	Tolerable road over undulations. Cross six streams, one of them the Bubbu for Mohona, close to which is a hot spring, about 4 miles from Kutkumsandy.
268½	Kanachette	9	2	Good road, level all the way; Cross five streams.
279½	Dungye	11	0	First six miles level, last five generally a descent down the pass, but over ascents and descents, some steep but short. One stream close to Dungye.
295½	Sheergattee	16	3	Good level road all the way. Four streams to cross. The Amanut or Lilajun, about half way, has ¼ mile of sand.
311	Mundunpoor	15	4	Good, smooth, level road. One stream close to Sheergattee, little water, but about 300 yards of sand.
325	Norunga.....	14	6	Tolerably good level road. Cross three streams (two of them have temporary bridges); and 3 or 4 small dry nullas.
338½	Baroon.....	19	4	Tolerable road, but the slight repairs that had been made much cut up into deep ruts, by the late rains.
352½	Sasseram	15	4	First cross the Soane, which is in itself equal to a good march. The bed is three miles broad straight across, but carts are obliged to go 1½ mile down for the ferry, which makes 5½ miles. At the crossing place there is about 2½ miles of very heavy sand, and five branches of the river; one of them about a third of a mile broad, must be crossed in boats, the other four are each from 60 to 100 yards broad, and about knee deep. N. B. Palkees and horses can cross immediately opposite the bungalow. The former are ferried over three different branches in small boats. Horses and men can ford them, unless there has been rain in the Rotas hills, but this part is seldom if ever low enough for carts to cross without wetting the baggage, and the boats are not large enough to carry them. Rest of the road good. Cross two streams by masonry bridges, and two or three dry nullas.
368½	Jehanabad	16	0	Tolerable road; would have been good, but the repairs much cut up by the late rains. Cross two dry nullas by bridges, and one stream, the Oorda, an old bridge close by.
382½	Mohunneah.....	14	4	Road all along lower than the adjoining land, consequently much cut up by the late rains, water here and there, so that we were obliged to leave the road and go by bye tracks, which were very rough. A fine bridge built by Rajah Patna Mull over the Karumnassa.
395	Nobutpoor	15	5	Excellent made road for these two stages, with bridges where required. About a third of a mile of sand in the bed of the Ganges.
410½	Mogul Seraf	16	2	
421½	Benares	12	—	

Total.. 424 2 by the hook, but only 421½ by the mile stones.

I will first notice some mistakes in the distances, and discrepancies contained in the two lists of "Staging Bungalows," and "Dak stages," published by the Post Master General. The distance by the book from Calcutta to Benares is 434 miles, but according to the mile-stones only 421½ miles. Bancorah, in the "Dak Stages," is called 100 miles from Calcutta, but we passed the 101st mile stone before we entered Bancorah, and the first house of the English station is opposite the 102nd. In one list of "Dak stages," Benares is called 432½ miles; in another 436 miles from Calcutta. In the list of "Staging Bungalows," from Arrara to Ragnatpoo is called 17 m. 7 fur. from Chass to Gomea 28 m. 6 fur. and from Dungey to Sheergattee 16 m. 3 fur. whereas in the "Dak Stages," these distances are put down respectively 18 m. 5 fur. 30 m. 5 fur. and 13 m. 2 fur. Others might be mentioned; but they may easily be ascertained, should the different lists alluded to ever be revised. It may also be observed, that in the list of "Staging Bungalows," the Bokaru torrent is said to be crossed between Dobrachattee and Chundunkearee, whereas it is three stages on, between Angwallies and Gomea. I regret that I did not note the position of the whole of the mile stones, but I did not think of doing so at first, until I observed that they differed from the distances in the printed lists of the road generally; all that can be said is, that, with the temporary annual repairs, it is rather better than the common unrepai red roads of India. Before the repairs are made, it is not at all better, and in some parts, perhaps, worse. Indeed between Chass and Dungey (nine stages,) one would suppose it quite impracticable for a wheel carriage of any description to pass along the road; most of the ascents and descents are too steep for carts or carriages to pass with out assistance from men. Between Chass and Dungey, they never could have done so, even when the road was in its best state. Within the flat part of Bengal many drains and bridges of masonry were built. These are now more annoyance than use. For they were not made large enough to allow free passage during the rains to the water, which consequently flowed over and washed away the made road: and the road is now so much lower than the bridges and drains, that to cross them is almost like getting a carriage over a low wall; some of the larger ones are obliged to be avoided altogether, by going over bye tracks. Between Norunga and Nobut-poor, (five stages,) the road is generally lower than the surrounding country, which, in itself, is low and flat; Conse-

quently, if but a small quantity of rain has fallen, this whole distance is one line of mud and water, varying from a few inches to almost three feet in depth: if the weather has been dry for some time, this part will be good enough for horsemen, or palkee travellers, for whom a path is sufficient; and this will account for the different accounts given of this part of the road; some travellers pronouncing it "execrable," and others "very good." For carts it is always bad, being either muddy and wet, or cut up into ruts, and very rough. As to carts coming up this road during the rains, I am told that it has been done; but I can hardly credit it; and it may be observed, that any project for conveying the Dak from Calcutta to Benares by mailcarts, or even horsemen, throughout the year, may as well be laid aside until the road is improved; for during the rainy season, and perhaps as late as till the end of November, the road is in such a state, that a horseman could not travel so fast as a man on foot, who could scramble along ridges dividing fields, and other places, impracticable for a horse. In some particular short parts of the road, for a few miles together, perhaps a horse or even carriage might travel tolerably well at all seasons.

In this year the repairs in the Sheergattee district, were, by some accident, not commenced until about two months later than usual, (I am told that the superintendence of the road was vested in the military board, who forgot the circumstance,) and being begun at the Soane, had only been carried on as far as between Hazareebagh and Deegwar, when we passed, (Feby. 4th.) The Moonshiee in charge of the work, told us it would require two months more to complete the repairs in his division, i. e. to about ½ way between Angwallies and Chass.

The bungalows are all on the same plan, with the exception of the one at Chass. Each contains two rooms, each fourteen feet square, with three doors; and has a verandah all round, in two corners of which are two bathing rooms. In the bungalow at Chass the rooms are smaller, and the verandah wider. Every bungalow has a table, a bedstead, and three or four chairs. Some have two tables, some have two bedsteads. They say "one should not look a gift horse in the mouth." The public are indebted to Government, for building the bungalows: such as they are, they are a convenience to all travellers, especially to those proceeding by dak. They might, however, be made much more comfortable than they are, at very little expense. The verandah on one side should be enclosed, as a lady might then, (there not being any

communication between the two rooms, in order to accommodate two separate parties,) go from one room to the other, and from the bed room to the bathing room, without being exposed. During the cold season, from having only ventilators to the doors, the bungalows are uncomfortably cold. The objection to furnishing them with glass windows would, probably, be the expense, and the difficulty of repairing them in a long line of road out of the way of supplies of English goods: but the inconvenience might, in a great measure, be remedied, by fitting the doors with outside wooden shutters, as usual in Government offices and houses in India; the bolts, hinges, and furniture of the bungalows are considerably out of repair. At Ramsagar the thatch of the bungalow was partly off; and at Kuttoolpoor and Jeypoor, the cook rooms had half tumbled down. The want of trees about the bungalows is also an inconvenience to the servants and camp-followers. At several there are no trees at all, at others one or two, and at not above four or five of the stations, are there trees enough to give shade to the usual attendants and cattle of one English gentleman. Had a score or so of trees been planted about each bungalow, at the time they were built, there would, by this time, have been very tolerable shade. But better late than never, and it might be done without any expense.

The establishment of Government servants at each bungalow consists of a bearer, khidmutgar, and sweeper, besides a chokeedar and sweeper at the serai attached to the bungalow, where it still exists, (for in many places the serais are in ruins.) These men have a great deal of leisure time: they might easily be made to plant trees, and to erect mudwall fences round each tree, and keep the latter in repair for two or three years, until the trees were high enough to be out of the reach of cattle, as has been done along the roads in many districts by the convicts. The only one of the above servants, who might have reason to claim exemption from "coolies' work," is the khidmutgar; but as the khidmutgars make, on an average, from 12 to 30 Rs. a month by their pay, and what they receive from dak travellers, in return for waiting on them, they might be made to pay for substitutes for the few days of labor it would require, and the Post Master could easily learn from travellers whether their orders had been obeyed or not.

The stages are, on the whole, much too long: they average, through the whole distance between Calcutta and Benares, nearly fourteen miles each; but some of

them are from sixteen to even more than nineteen miles long. A person marching down the country with camels for the conveyance of his baggage, and servants in good training, might manage well enough; but hardly any one marches downwards, river travelling in that direction, being more expeditious, as well as cheaper, and less trouble. Those who march up the country, who are obliged to take carts for their baggage, and either Calcutta servants, (who are complete cockneys,) or up countrymen who have lost their stamina from living on rice*, find the marches much too long. Nor do they gain any thing in point of time, for after each of these long stages, travellers are obliged to take a halt to rest their servants and cattle, which will not be wondered at, when I mention that an officer who marched up just after us told me that in one stage, his carts were eighteen hours at the drag. Some of the bungalows might, perhaps, have been better situated, with reference to supplies, but it is, perhaps, hardly worth while altering any now. The addition, however, of seven more would be a great convenience to travellers, and divide the road into tolerably easy stages, as they would then average about eleven miles. The stations should be, one-half way between Doorhutta and Mayapoor, on the banks of the Dumooah, (or Dumoodur, as the natives pronounce it;) one-half way between Mayapoor and Kuttoolpoor: one at Chandurkonah, half way between Ramsagar and Bancorah: one at Charna, half way between Bancorah and Arara: one at Gorander, half way between Arrara and Bugnatpoor: one at Kenaree Adda, half way between Chana and Angwallee; and one at Deree, on the banks of the Soane, just opposite Baroon. The two first and the last are the most required: by having short stages at first setting off, the servants and cattle get into marching trim, and the necessity of the last, is explained, in the observations in the table of stages. At all the places suggested for the erection of bungalows, (I forget the names of the two first,) there are already very tolerable bazars: some of them are mere bazars in the midst of jungle, formed entirely in consequence of the great traffic of the road, which proves the necessity of these long or heavy stages being divided; for bunnies would not have settled in such places, but for the certainty of a good sale for their

* An amusing incident occurred in illustration of Heber's remark, that, "in the upper provinces he found a race of people despising rice and rice-eaters" &c. a Bengalee was bungling about tying a rope on a cart: an upcountry carter came up, exclaiming "stand back, what strength has a rice-eater, let me tie it."

goods, which are confined to eatables. The Quarter Master General's route divides the whole distance from Barrack-poor to Benares into thirty four stages, making it 429 miles.

I will add a few hints for the information of travellers.

When a lady is of the party, they should hire with them a tent. This will not only be convenient, in case of finding a bungalow previously occupied, but will enable them to divide the long stages, as above suggested, which our party did. Indeed during the cold weather tents would be altogether more comfortable than the bungalows; but in the spring, when the sun is hot, and the air still cool, the latter are of course to be preferred. Until the road is in a better state than it now is, travellers should have their breakfast and other things, which they want to send on before, in bangles, as, in many parts, it is quite impossible for carts to proceed at night, even if it should be moon-light. It will render the bungalows more comfortable, to bring four or five purdahs, similar to those of a tent, (with a supply of nails and a hammer,) to hang at the bungalow doors; these differ a little in size, but none are more than eight feet high, by four wide; a couple of sutrinjees should also be brought, as many of the bungalows have not any mats. I would not recommend any one to bring up a four-wheel-carriage. Our party did so, (so did an officer who marched up shortly after us,) and contrived to bring it up without receiving any injury; but it was with great trouble, and some expense. We were obliged, in many stages, to send on before, to hire laborers to repair the roads, and even then, although we had four horses to the carriage, it was with difficulty that we brought it on, with the assistance of coolies; in some parts, it was only prevented from being overturned, by the men holding it up as it went slowly along. Of course, had the repairs been finished, it would have come on tolerably well, but even then not without four horses, for we found it impracticable for one pair to drag it up the steep, or through the sandy parts of the road. Fortunately, we had a spare pair, and by getting a village carpenter to make a leader splinter bar, contrived to put on all four, the syces leading the leaders; and even then, in some of the stages, where we hired doolies to carry the ayahs and children, that the barouche might go empty, it was as much as the horses could do to keep up with the doolies. The steepness of some of the descents may be imagined, when it is stated, that although we had a drag-chain breeching

to the horses, and five or six men holding back the carriage, the foot board of the dickey was scratched against the crupper buckles of the wheelers. Buggies, carts, or any two wheeled carriage can get along tolerably well, by hiring people to help them in the bad parts.

A traveller, however, should not bring a buggy, unless he has two horses for it; which he will find convenient to put in tandem fashion, (the leader being led,) in many places. For a lady, the best conveyance would be a riding horse or palkee, the buggy being used where the road will admit of it. For ayahs and children, a native's two-wheel bullock carriage, (called a bylle,) will be most convenient.

For a camp of not more than a hundred or a hundred and fifty people, with fifteen or twenty horses, and as many bullocks, supplies could be procured at every stage, by merely sending on notice the day before; and at many of the stages this would not be required, there being large bazars; but I would recommend every traveller to bring on the morning feed of gram, from the last stage; as that article has sometimes to be brought, (particularly in the Jungle Mihal district,) from as far as three miles from the bungalow, which occasions a delay of two or three hours in procuring it.

Travellers should hire the up-country carts, which, of late years, have come down to Calcutta. They are infinitely better than the Benares ones, (which are, perhaps, only excelled in inefficiency by those in use about Hazareebagh; the latter are really curiosities; some of them are literally manufactured of two pieces of round wood for wheels, and altogether four pieces of stick, it cannot be called timber: a good up-country bullock would carry the whole concern with its load, on his back,) as there is no fear of the owners or drivers running away on the road; and considering the load they carry, cheaper. They are to be procured at Suker, as they are scarcely ever taken across the river to Calcutta. The reason is, that on this "grand new military road," at the Hooly ferry, under the very eye of Government, there is not a boat fit to carry over a cart, or cattle. The merchants are obliged to unload their goods, take them across the river, and then hire other carts to convey the goods to their shops and ware houses. Mr. Cook the stable-keeper has a very good boat, fitted to carry horses and carriages across the river, which he lets on hire for the purpose.

The best sort of men to hire as bearers by the ukka, for the trip to Benares,

are the Dhangurs from about Hazareebagh. They are willing, hard-working men; work either as bearers or coolies, and are more to be depended on for not running away on the road, than any other class. A fact worth noting, as to the good disposition of these people, occurred with our party. We hired twenty of them in Calcutta for the march to Benares, at 12 Rs per man, paying them the full hire before hand. On our arrival at that place, we found that fourteen of them were inhabitants of Chota Nagpore, where the insurrection has taken place; and although they were, of course, anxious for the fate of their families, they said not a word about the matter, until they had completed their contract, when they asked for a pass to enable them to proceed to their houses without molestation on the road.

A single gentleman wishing to proceed quickly to Benares from Calcutta, and not liking the fatigue or expense of dak-travelling, might manage well enough by taking only two or three bearers to carry his bedding, a couple or three light bangles with clothes and a little tea and sugar, and wine, his horse, and two or three servants. He will find furniture enough for himself in each

bungalo; and the Government servants have plates and cooking pots enough to dress his meals. In this way by making here and there two of the short stages into one, he might reach Benares in seven or eight and twenty days.

In conclusion, it may be observed that any traveller, who is leaving Calcutta for the Upper Provinces, any time between the end of November and beginning of April, will find marching up by the bungalows infinitely preferable to going by water, provided he has ever marched in India, and knows how to arrange his baggage, and make the necessary arrangements. A person who has never marched, leaving Calcutta with the Cockney servants of that City, would not get on very comfortably. The beauty of the scenery, in a great part of the road, is well worth seeing; particularly about Dungee, and the splendid tombs of Sheer Shah and others at Sasaram. The traveller should be provided, if he leaves in the cold season, with warmer clothes than he has been accustomed to wear in Calcutta. Some of the passes are above two thousand feet above Calcutta, and on one or two mornings the ground was covered with hoar frost.—*John Bull.*

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At the Medical and Physical Society's Meeting, held on the 3d March, 1832—the following gentlemen, formerly proposed, were elected Members of the Society;—Messrs. Shirreff and Holmes, Assistant Surgeons, Bengal Service; Mr. Oxley, Assistant Surgeon, Singapore; Mr. Richards, Surgeon, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, and Dr. J. N. Casanova. J. C. Boswell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, at Penang, was proposed as a Member of the Society, by Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Twining.

The following Communications were then laid before the Society.

1.—A letter from Colonel Tod, presenting to the Medical Society, through Dr. Craigie, various objects of Natural History, from Van Diemen's Land. These consisted of some Lignites, two specimens of *Ornithorynchus Paradoxus*, and a variety of birds. The thanks of the Society were voted to Colonel Tod for his valuable present; and a Committee

was requested to examine the several articles carefully, for the purpose of selecting such specimens as cannot be preserved in this country, and having them transmitted to England, while in a good state of preservation.

2.—Additional communications from Dr. Mylne, of Bombay, relative to Dracunculus, in confirmation of the opinions already advanced by him on that subject.

3.—A case of disease of the heart, drawn up by Mr. Spurgeon, and forwarded by Dr. Thomas, through the Medical Board.

4.—An Essay on Hospital Gangrene, by J. L. Geddes, Esq. of the Madras Medical Service.

5.—Two cases, in each of which both the common carotid arteries were tied; by Mr. Preston of Cuddalore.

6.—An account of the Medical Topography of the Nuelgherry Hills, and the influence of that climate on healthy and on

impaired European constitutions, by Dr. Baile.

7.—Remarks on *Dracunculus*, by Dr. Smythen, of Bombay.

8.—A Medical Report relative to the station of Gowhatie, in Assam, and an account of the diseases which have recently prevailed in that district, by G. Lamb, Esq. of Dacca, presented by the Medical Board.

9.—A Report by J. C. Boswell, Esq. on an opiate recently used at Penang. This medicine was made by digesting solution of tartaric acid in water, on the dregs remaining after the tincture of opium has been prepared. Only a small quantity of this Penang opiate was received, and it was tried by Mr. Twining, who reported that it appeared to possess considerable efficacy; its anodyne and soporific properties being estimated at about half the strength of Vinum Opii.

10.—Mr. Royle's paper, in pursuance of his proposal formerly laid before the Society, with a view of promoting the collection of a complete cabinet of specimens of the *Materia Medica* of Hindoostan. The author considers his inquiries merely as preparatory to a complete investigation of the *Materia Medica* of India; which investigation he would wish to comprise not only an inquiry as to the plants which produce each article, but would desire to see the real properties of the medicines ascertained by the most careful experiments, which, of course, can only be accomplished by the united labours of the Members of the Society, at some remote period: for the present, Mr. R. brought for inspection of the Society arranged specimens of nearly a thousand articles of *Materia Medica*, with an herbarium, containing the plants from parts of which many of the articles are produced; and for the purpose of facilitating the labours of others, he stated the mode which he adopted to procure the specimens now laid before the Society. In the first place, he collected the various articles of *Materia Medica* procurable in the bazars, and then employed *Kuharees* to bring in the plants which produced the respective medicines; by this means he was enabled to ascertain the botanical names of many of the plants indigenous at several stations.

In investigating the medicinal properties of the several articles, the author observes, that we may be somewhat guided by the sensible properties of the medicines: and no slight assistance may be

obtained by reference to the natural families to which the plants belong—for instance, the *Convolvulaceæ* afford the Jalao, the Scammony, the Foorbud, (*Convolvulus Turpethum*), and several Indian purgatives. The *Asclepiadææ* afford emetic medicine, as the *Ipecacuanha* of America, and *Asclepias Vomitoria*, and *Asclepias Asthmatica*. The *Conifera* in India, as in Europe, yield Turpentine. The *Euphorbiaceæ* yield Euphorbium, and the *Jatropha Curcas*, (*Barbadoes nut*), and in India, the Castor Oil, and the *Croton Tiglium*; the latter affording an acrid oil of highly active properties. The *Labiata* in both countries possess aromatic and heating properties; while many of the *Solanææ* are poisonous. The *Gentianææ* being all bitter; the *Rubiaceæ*, mostly astringent, and the *Umbelliferaæ* aromatic. In fact, very extended accordance may be observed in the sensible and medicinal properties of a large proportion of each of the natural families into which plants are divided. In preparing his MSS. the author states, that he commenced by adopting the alphabetical arrangement of the Persian authors, inserting first the Asiatic names and synonyms; then the Greek names, followed by the botanical name, the class, and order, according to the Linnæan System, and the natural order of the plant; after which he notices the country whence the article is said to be procured, the part of the plant which is used, and the medical properties ascribed to it by the Hakeems, or stated in their books, with some general remarks tending to identify the article. Separate lists contain the medicines belonging to the mineral and animal kingdoms.

The 100 specimens of *Materia Medica* promised formerly by Mr. Royle, are deposited in the cabinet: and Members of the Society, at the different stations, are invited to collect and contribute such articles as may be peculiar to that part of the country where they are stationed. If each Member of the Society would carefully make a series of experiments, to ascertain the medicinal properties of the drugs which he collected, when used by Natives, as well as by Europeans, and forwarded to the Society a concise account of the same, much useful information would soon be obtained, which might be printed in an arranged series in the Society's Transactions.

Mr. J. C. Boswell's medical report and cases were then read, and discussed by the Meeting.—*Gent. Gaz.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th March, 1832, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon—

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

Adolphus Muller, Esq. proposed by Mr. Kyd, and seconded by Mr. Robison, was elected a Member of the Society.

1. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Cracroft, dated Lower Assam, 26th January last, detailing how he had disposed, on his way to Assam, of the cotton and tobacco seeds left with him by Sir Edward Ryan, and also of the New South Wales' seed sent by the Secretary and by Sir Edward, in a piece of ground, sending a specimen of wheat grown in a farm, established at Nusnye Poonjee, by the late Mr. Scott.

2. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. A. Speirs, of the civil service, dated Allahabad, 17th ultimo, requesting to be supplied with cotton and tobacco seeds.

The Secretary was requested to supply Mr. Speirs.

3. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Hurry, dated 21st ultimo, applying, on behalf of Mr. Haimes, of Kishnagar, for the loan of a saw gin, and stating that Mr. Haimes had noticed defects in it, which he thought he would be able to remedy.

Resolved, that one of the saw gins, be supplied to Mr. Haimes, with an understanding that it is to be returned in good order by 31st December next.

4. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 28th ultimo, intimating, that the Marine Board, (with whom the Society are requested to put themselves in communication,) will forward to each of the commissioners at Cuttack and Chittagong, a cask of the Society's Sea Island cotton seed.

5. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. W. Prinsep, dated 28th ultimo, reporting on Miss Calder's, (of Kamptee, near Nagpore,) specimens of silk, which accompanied her letter to the Secretary, dated 29th June last, and replying to some of Miss C.'s queries respecting the process of rearing the silk worm, also describing the Bengal mode of reeling silk; and offering to furnish Miss Calder with any further information required.

Resolved that a copy of the above report be sent to Miss Calder, as well as of Mr. Colin Shakespear's communication laid before the last Meeting; and also that she be furnished, at the Society's expense, with a copy of the volume of

Larvædner's Cyclopædia, relative to the cultivation and manufacture of silk.

6. Read a letter to the Secretary, from Captain Sage, Secretary to the Branch Society, intimating the election there of six Members, viz. Brigadier General O'Halloran, C. B.; John Trotter, Esq. C. S.; A. Trotter, Esq.; S. Denton, Esq.; D. Pringle, M. D.; Colonel Brooke, 68th Regiment Native Infantry, and specifying the weight of some specimens of cabbage grown in his garden.

Resolved, that these gentlemen be also Members of the Parent Society.

7. Read a letter from Captain Richmond, Secretary to the Garden Committee, sending the specimens of gum copal and caoutchouc presented to the Society by Lieutenant Charlton, at last Meeting, and which had just been forwarded by Dr. J. Tytler. Further stating, that he had prepared about 100 bottles of arrow root at the Society's garden, which he would distribute to Members of the Society, on receiving written applications.

8. Mr. Robison presented some seed wheat, received from Van Diemen's Land.

Resolved that the same be sent to Mr. Cracroft, for experiment, at Chirra Poonjee.

9. Read a letter to the Secretary from Mr. Hurry, dated this day, presenting a specimen of cotton grown in his garden at Cosmabar, from Sea Island seed received last year from the Society.

Resolved that the rest of the Sea Island cotton seed now in store, be distributed gratis, as formerly, giving a preference to the demands of Government.

10. Mr. Piddington presented the seeds which accompanied Monsr. Geneva's letter read at the last Meeting.

Resolved, that Dr. Carey and Mr. Piddington be requested to examine and report upon these seeds, as to their qualities, and proper disposal.

11. With reference to the near approach of the time for distributing the premiums for cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, and other articles of raw produce calculated for the home market, it was

Resolved, that a Committee be now nominated, for the purpose of arranging all preliminaries regarding the premiums to be given by the Society, on the 1st June next, under the sanction of Government, for the best cotton, silk, tobacco, and sugar, and carrying the former resolutions of the Society, on this subject, into effect, in terms of the public advertisements of

the Society ; and that the following gentlemen be requested to form the Committee, viz.

Sir Edward Ryan, President,

Mr. Ballard,	Bahoo Radamadub
Mr. Williams,	Banerjee.
Mr. Hurry,	Bahoo Dwarkanath
Mr. Piddington,	Tagore,
Bahoo Ram Comul	Mr. Robinson, Sec-
son,	retary.

Mr. Prinsep, after some remarks upon the advantages of the Italian system of cross reeling, which was introduced into the Company's silk finures many years ago, states the following particulars respecting the habits and product of the silk worms reared up Bengal :—

We have two descriptions of worms, the annual worm and the monthly one. Of the first, the worms are kept in a close vessel for a twelve month ; at their term of ripeness they eat for forty-three days, they remain dormant one day, then complete their spinning in two days. In fifteen days more they eat their way out, if not killed in the inside of the cocoon by exposure either to the noonday sun or to the heat of an oven—on the same day that they emerge from the cocoon, they will, in twelve hours, lay, in the average, four hundred eggs, and they then die. One maund, of eighty sicca to the seer, of these cocoons, will yield about three seers of good silk in the skein.

The other worms, called generally the small cocoon, which ripen almost every month during the year, in different parts of the country, are of very inferior quality. The egg ripens in eight days ; the worm then eats for twenty four days, remains dormant one day, completes its spinning in one day, and will emerge in eight days, if not destroyed, as above mentioned : in three hours after emerging, it lays three hundred eggs on the average. One maund, of eighty sicca weight to the seer, will yield, on average, about two and a quarter seers of good silk in the skein—there will be produced, at the same time, from this weight of cocoons, twenty-five shattacks of chassum, or waste silk ; the remainder is dirt and dead cocoons.

• The following extract shows the extraordinary success with which cabbages have been raised by Mr. Sage, of Dinapore, under judicious treatment :

The unusual size of some cabbages, cut from a small garden of my own, may be worth noticing. They were sent to Mr. Havell, of Deegah, who weighed them. Savoy 10 lbs. Battersea 8½lbs., a ditto 13 lbs. Sugar loaf 11½lbs. and durm-head 10½lbs. weighed by myself. There was nothing out of the common way practised in the treatment of these cabbages, with the exception of their being grown in boxes in a verandah, in July, and transplanted as often as the stems, from the heat, appeared to be getting too long and weak.—Govt. Gaz.

ALIEN LAW MEETING.

On Saturday, the 24th March, a Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by William Melville, Esq. Sheriff, took place at the Town Hall, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for an enactment, declaring, that no title to real estate shall be impeached in any court of justice, in consequence of its being derived, by descent or otherwise, from an Alien ; and that Aliens may be declared to be entitled to hold real property throughout India, and to dispose thereof, and to transmit it, by descent, to their heirs.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Sheriff read the requisition addressed to him, and his notice convening the Meeting, and requested those present to appoint a chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Longueville Clarke, seconded by Mr. Andrew Wight, Col. Young was unanimously called to the chair.

Col. YOUNG, on taking the chair, observed, that the Sheriff, having read the requisition and notice, had sufficiently explained the objects of the Meeting, so that it only remained for him to preserve proper order, which he thought he should have no difficulty in doing.

Mr. CLARKE, in proposing the first resolution, briefly addressed the Meeting, and in a few words explained the causes which gave rise to the necessity of adopting the present measure, the Supreme Court having, in more than one case, declared, that the Alien Law extended to India, and he, Mr. Clarke, if

he were now to give an opinion, would be inclined to agree in the validity of the decision delivered by the Judges; but at all events, it was of first rate importance to have the matter definitely settled. He stated that the object of the petition to the Legislature was not to alter the law, but have that confirmed which had always been considered as the law in India, and upon which no doubt had before been raised. It was an acknowledged principle, that people should, if possible, have their laws preserved to them as they had been found; such was the law or custom that always prevailed, as it had been found by the English in India, and it had worked well, he maintained, for the benefit of the country; and on this strong ground the petitioners might safely take their stand.

Mr. CLARKE concluded by proposing:

"RESOLVED, 1st.—That no laws ever existed among the Natives of India, by which Aliens were prevented from acquiring landed property, and that foreigners, from time immemorial, have been the holders of large estates throughout the whole of Hindostan.

"2d.—That it appears, by recent decisions of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, that the Alien law of England extends to this country and that the titles to landed property, are, therefore, threatened with the most ruinous consequences.

"3rd.—That the Alien law is inapplicable to the local peculiarities of this country, and that the interests of the state will best be consulted, by a perseverance in that usage, which is the ancient law of the people, and which has so much conduced to the prosperity of the empire, under the British Government."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. W. Bruce.

Mr. TURTON said, that as no person seemed inclined to address the Meeting on the resolutions then read, he might, perhaps, be excused for soliciting its indulgence for a few moments. He did not rise to give his support to any of the resolutions proposed, though he fully admitted the importance of the subject to which they referred; for, he did feel surprised and mortified to find, that a requisition for such a meeting should be the first got up, at a moment when

the appalling news of the defeat of the Reform Bill had just been received—when he found that a question which had convulsed England, decided the fate of the Peerage in France, and had been discussed in the Diet of Bavaria, was received in the capital of British India without creating such an impression as to induce those requisitionists to call any meeting, who immediately came forward to protect their pockets, when the breath of suspicion was cast upon the title to their lands. He should have been happy to have seen such a requisition as he had mentioned, when it was known, that Sir John Malcolm, who, from his long residence in the country, at least, may, by some, be considered an authority, had declared from his place in Parliament, that the people of India were friendly to the Rotten Borough system. But no meeting was called to repel that slander, and even an attempt to convene one was met with coldness and indifference, though the shopkeepers of Bond Street and Saint James's Street, when they were said, by Lord Waulchiff, to be hostile to Reform, or at least indifferent to it, immediately met to deny the accusation. Under these circumstances, Mr. Turton feared, that the road to the enthusiasm and public spirit of those he addressed, was through their pockets, and not through their hearts, and felt himself for once to be of the same opinion with the Duke of Wellington, "that Public Meetings were a farce." For these reasons he would take no part in supporting the resolutions, which, however proper in themselves were, as it seemed to him, contemptible, with reference to the time when they were proposed, nor should he waste his time or energies in meetings, till he found more public spirit alive in Calcutta.

Mr. CLARKE concurred in what had fallen from his friend, Mr. Turton, as to the Reform Bill, and entered fully into his feelings of the importance of the measure; but he considered his reproaches scarcely fair. He was, perhaps, correct in not supporting the resolution proposed, but he was decidedly incorrect in not doing what he might have done—in not exerting the weight which his station in society and his talents gave him, in getting up a meeting—in accomplishing that which he now blamed others for not doing.

Mr. TURTON here stated, that he had signed a requisition to the Sheriff, to call a meeting on the subject of Reform.

Mr. CLARKE observed, that he could only wish, his friend had been more active in his measures and chary in his reproaches.

Mr. TURTON said, that he had signed a requisition, but undoubtedly did not press it, because the question of Reform was one which, he thought, neither required nor ought to be forced, and he found that others were not equally zealous with himself. He was surprised to see the matter met with coldness in point of time; by some it was considered too early, by others thought too late, and it was deferred by him most reluctantly; for he felt satisfied Sir John Malcolm did not speak the sentiments of the people—of India British subjects, and he therefore wished it immediately contradicted. While addressing the Meeting, he would, however, beg leave to suggest, that in reforming any point of law, they should tack a clause to the petition, praying for trial by jury in civil as well as criminal cases, for he would now declare, as he had done before, that from various circumstances, the Judges of the Supreme Court were necessarily incompetent jurymen, and he had no doubt, from the opinion of the Judges themselves, and the feeling at home, that such a request would be complied with. Thank God, he had been interested in but few trials himself, but for those around him he had been interested in many, for which, also he thanked God; but from experience he was satisfied, that nine-tenths of the administration of justice depended upon matters of fact, so that by such an alteration they might have nine-tenths of the law in their own hands, if they would make up their minds to part with a little of their time, which he knew they looked upon as money; but he feared the same feelings which made them indifferent to all which did not immediately and palpably touch their pockets, would make them averse to so great a sacrifice.

The first Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. BRUCE then rose and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. Hare and adopted *nem. con.*

RESOLVED.—“That in consequence of the decisions of the Supreme Court, it

is expedient, that petitions be presented to the Houses of Lords and Commons, praying for a legislative enactment, which may confirm all titles to landed property, which are derived from Aliens, and which may enable them, for the future, to hold and transmit landed estates to their heirs and representatives.”

The next resolution proposed by Mr. A. Wight, and seconded by Mr. A. DeSouza, was carried unanimously.

RESOLVED.—“That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, Colonel Young, Messrs. G. J. Gordon, Alexander Colvin, Longueville Clarke, Theodore Dickens, Lawrence De Souza, and Andrew Wight, be appointed to transmit the petitions to England, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the attainment of their object, and that the Committee be empowered to add to their numbers.”

Mr. Clarke next rose and stated, that having been placed in the situations of guardian and executor to those who were deeply interested in properties of considerable amount, affected by the decision of the Supreme Court, he had felt it to be his duty to endeavour, as far as possible, to protect the interests of those, who being widows or orphans, were unable to protect themselves; for these reasons he had felt an interest in the question, and had accordingly done all he could to get up the present Meeting, and he could only wish his friend Mr. Turton had used the same activity, instead of reproaching others for neglecting what he himself might have effected but had left undone.

Mr. Clarke then read the following petition:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned British, Native, and other inhabitants of Calcutta

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners earnestly solicit the attention of your Honorable House, to the danger with which the titles to vast real estates throughout India are threatened, by an application of law opposed to the unvaried usage of the country.

That from the earliest establishment of the power of the British in India,

their possessions have been increased in population and opulence, by the number of enterprising foreigners, who have resorted to them from neighbourings states, and distant nations.

That by a liberal policy, in making no distinction between the privileges enjoyed by Natives and by Aliens, encouragement has been indirectly held out to the talent and enterprise of other countries, to place themselves under the protection of the Government, and to contribute their aid to the prosperity of the state.

That this system, prevailing for upwards of a century and a half, has been the cause of attracting to British India, persons of every nation, who have accumulated fortunes, purchased estates, and founded families, in the full confidence of having been adopted by the country. That many who settled more recently in India, have, in the same belief, transmitted their property to their children, by whom it is at present enjoyed; while numerous instances exist of the individuals themselves being now in the possession of the estate which they have thus acquired.

That while the sanction of the Government, and the unquestioned usage of the place, has encouraged Aliens to invest their fortunes in land, the titles to their property were never impugned in His Majesty's or any other court of justice in India, from the time of the establishment of these Courts, until in a very recent instance. But your petitioners can affirm, that during this extended period, at least the indirect, if not the direct, sanction of the Court to such titles, has frequently been obtained.

That in the case of Doe on the demise of Ponchelette v. Slausbury in the 4th term of 1826, the plaintiff was nonsuited, because he claimed the property through his father, who was an Alien, the objection which was then, for the first time, raised, being suggested by Sir Charles Edward Grey, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, although it had not been put forward on behalf of the defendant. That in a more recent case of General Martin's will, which occurred in the second term of the present year, the Court, of their own accord, reserved the question as to the real property, which had been disposed of by the will of the Testator, thereby virtually refusing, as your petitioners presume, to sanction the

right of an Alien to devise his real estate.

Under these circumstances, your petitioners most respectfully and earnestly represent to your Honorable House, that without the protecting interference of the Legislature, the most frightful ruin to property must spread itself throughout India. Your petitioners venture not to impugn the law, as propounded by His Majesty's Judges, but they do question the soundness of the policy which would extend to this country a system, the announcement of which they can confidently affirm has spread consternation through the land, and threatens numbers with total ruin. Your petitioners, in conceding that the law may have been correctly laid down, must still appeal against a departure from an usage sanctioned by the encouragement, and regulations of the government, and the decisions of judicial tribunals.

Throughout the city of Calcutta the greater portion of the real property might escheat, through the enforcement of this law, while Zemindaries of immense value all over India, possessed by Armenians—Indigo factories created by foreigners—extensive property on the eastern side of the Bay, possessed by Chinese—and estates which have been acquired by Moguls, Persians, and Agahs—in fine all the landed property which has been amassed by the talent and unwearied assiduity of enterprising Aliens, might, through this law, be wrested from its owners.

The enforcement of law is often incompatible with justice, and your petitioners respectfully submit, that it would be so in this instance, should customs designed for the protection of the British Isles and their people, be enforced throughout a vast empire, whose population differs from yours in every respect, and on whom the Legislature has not yet conferred the privileges of British subjects. Your petitioners firmly believe, that the Crown will never avail itself off even its established prerogatives to deprive the meanest man of the property which his industry had earned—but the possibility of escheat is destruction to title, and property becomes valueless when the law forbears to protect the possessor.

But while your petitioners implore your Honorable House to quiet the doubts which have arisen, and to secure themselves and their fellow subjects in

the possession of that which they now enjoy, they must also entreat of you to let the past usage of the country continue to be its law for the future.

We are surrounded by neighbouring states not subject to British rule—the Armenian, the Jew, the Arab, the Mogul, the Persian, the Chinese, the Natives of Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nepal, and Scind, have been constantly enriching the country by settling among us, and contributing vast accessions of wealth, industry, and talent. The Alien law was unknown to the people of India, and these foreigners were received and enrolled, as if they had been the children of the soil. All persons conversant with Indian history will bear testimony to the vast advantages which have resulted from this liberal policy. It is the ancient law of the land, it was found here by the English, and they have not only permitted it to exist, but the benefits which their newly founded empire has derived from it, are incalculable. It is the continuance of this law we implore, the reversal of it which we deprecate.

It is under these circumstances, and for these reasons, which we most respectfully intreat your Honorable House to take into your serious consideration, that we pray for a legislative enactment which may prevent titles to real estates from being impeached in any court of justice, in consequence of their being derived, by descent, or otherwise, from Aliens, which may also preserve to Aliens the property of which they are now possessed, and which may, for the future, entitle them to hold real estates, and transmit them to their heirs or representatives.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

It was proposed by Mr. Clarke and seconded by Mr. E. Arakel, that the petition now read be adopted.

Mr. D. HARE proposed, that a clause should be added to the petition, praying for the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases, but he withdrew it at the suggestion of several gentlemen.

Mr. DICKENS considered, that the petition did not fully embrace the case of an Asiatic foreigner, upon which the Supreme Court had hitherto given no decision, and moved for the introduction of a clause, praying for a declaration of the law on that point. It was, perhaps, involved generally in the prayer of the petition, but in that generality he con-

sidered there would lurk a doubt, and he, therefore, thought it safer to have a special decision upon the subject.

This resolution was rejected after much desultory conversation, as it was considered that the petition on the point, was sufficiently explicit. The following proposition moved by Mr. Gordon, was also rejected:—

“That the Committee be empowered to make such alterations in the draft of the petition, as they may deem expedient, adhering to the spirit of the resolutions.”

The next resolution was proposed by Mr. John Brightman, and seconded by Mr. D. Hare.

Resolved, that a subscription be opened for defraying the expenses of obtaining an Act of Parliament for the objects of this meeting.

Mr. CLARKE stated, that the only expenses which would be incurred were those unavoidable ones of having the bill passed through the Legislature; in this country there would be none, as Mr. A. Wight had kindly undertaken to have the petition engrossed free of expense.

This motion was carried unanimously. It was next moved by Mr. L. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Gordon.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to our Chairman, Colonel Young, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided.

Col. YOUNG briefly returned thanks, and proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. W. Melville, the Sheriff, for his ready compliance with the requisition.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Dickens and carried unanimously.

Mr. MELVILLE felt fully the honor done him, and only regretted, that in calling such Meetings, it was a part of his duty, first to consult the Government.

Before the Meeting broke up, the following requisition to the Sheriff was numerously signed:—

Sir,—We the undersigned British and other Inhabitants of Calcutta, request that you will convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment, to enable parties in civil actions at law, to have their cases tried by a jury, at the option of either the plaintiffs or defendants.—*Bengal Hurkarr.*

REFORM MEETING.

On Saturday, the 7th April, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by the sheriff, was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to His Majesty, expressive of deep regret at the loss of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, and of confident hope, that a measure of at least equal efficiency may, before this, have passed the legislature.

G. J. GORDON, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. TURTON, in proposing the first resolution, said, that he should have owed it to the present meeting to apologize for having taken so prominent a part in this proceeding, and so much responsibility upon himself in calling it together, were it not, that he found in the very numerous body, by which he was surrounded, a fully sufficient excuse. He had, he said, been found fault with, for the very short notice which had been given of the present meeting, but he would shortly explain why it was that he wished it to take place at so early a period. He was aware that another meeting had been previously fixed for the following Saturday, and there were but few days upon which it was convenient for every one to attend; so that, if the present were to be held at a later period, he knew that the native holidays would commence the next week, when many persons would be out of Calcutta, besides which, the criminal sessions, which would open on Tuesday, would interfere and occupy the time of the gentlemen of both grand and petty juries, and as the present was a question, in its importance, deeply affecting all, he, Mr. Turton, should regret the circumstance that would compel any one to be absent.

If any person was prevented from attending, in consequence of the shortness of the notice, he regretted it; but he did think the question of time was of little consequence, considering the subject had been so long before the public, and they were, no doubt, prepared to decide upon it. Mr. Turton remarked, that the reform question was one which needed no comment of his; he did not intend to dilate upon the many benefits and advantages which would result from it—they

were self-evident, and if they did not come home to the bosoms of those around him, no remarks of his could give them additional weight. It had been asked, what the people of India had to do with reform? They had every thing to do with it. Was it to be said, that they felt no interest in the questions which agitated their native country; was it to be supposed, that in quitting home, they were to cast away every affection and sympathy for those they loved? But he would maintain that every individual in India, be he whom he may, was deeply interested in the fate of that measure. From whence did the laws emanate? Partial ones might be passed in India; but if a wrong were to be redressed, from whence was redress to come? Since 1771, at least, the people of India had always been accustomed to lay their grievances before the British Parliament, and was it nothing to them, that it should be, as now, made up of parties arrayed against each other for political purposes, or a free chosen assembly? If any one of you, said Mr. Turton, had now a petition to present to Parliament, the first question would be—what is your interest? Your answer would be, my Lord so and so; or, the Duke of so and so, and he, you know, possesses great interest. If reform were carried, what would be your reply? My just rights presented to a free Parliament. Then have you no real interest in this question? I say, you all have—nay, you have more than can be felt in England, for there a free press can do much; here it is essential you should have the means of presenting your wrongs to a free Parliament. Mr. Turton having admitted his error in supposing, that in Calcutta there was no public feeling upon the fate of the reform bill, which was fully shown by the numerous assembly present, concluded by moving the following resolution.

I.—That the inhabitants of the British Empire in India are deeply interested in the question of Parliamentary reform.

This resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. FERGUSON, was then put by

the chairman, and carried amidst long and loud cheering.

Mr. WYNCH in moving the next resolution, said that it needed neither words nor commentaries of his to give it effect; yet he should feel himself wanting in the cause if he did not accompany it with a few observations. He confessed himself to have been one of those who came under the lash of his friend at the last meeting. Some had thought the time too early, and others had thought it too late. He confessed himself to have been one of those who thought it too early. He thought they would soon have had to meet to congratulate their Great King on the success of the great measure of Parliamentary Reform, and he little expected that their first meeting on the subject would have been one of condolence rather than congratulation. Mr. Wynch then called the attention of the meeting to several meetings which had at various times taken place in Calcutta, to show that the inhabitants thereof were not backward in public spirit, and among the rest referred to one which had been held as far back as the year 1800, when the British inhabitants met to congratulate his Majesty King George the III. on his escape from the hands of an assassin. It was so analogous to the present occasion, that he trusted the meeting would excuse his reading it.

"We, the inhabitants of Calcutta, humbly offer to your Majesty the unfeigned expression of the unanimous sentiment excited in our hearts, by the atrocious and treasonable attempt made against your Majesty's sacred person, and by the providential preservation of a life so justly dear and valuable to all your subjects.

We assure your Majesty, that the distance of our situation from our native country has in no degree impaired our veneration for its laws and government, nor abated the zeal of our loyal and affectionate attachment to those royal virtues, which have preserved, against every assault, the blessings of our happy constitution, and have diffused its mild and benignant spirit over every region of the globe, which has submitted to the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and to the glorious success of your triumphant arms.

Animated by these sentiments, the desperate act which endangered the public welfare has not raised in our

breasts emotions of abhorrence and detestation more powerful, than the lively sense of joy, admiration, and devout gratitude with which we contemplate, from this distance, the fortitude and magnanimity of your Majesty's princely spirit in the hour of imminent danger and of general consternation; the loyalty of an united people rising with the peril of their beloved Sovereign; and the manifest interposition of Divine Providence, protecting your Majesty's sacred person from injury, and securing to your faithful subjects the continuance of your Majesty's paternal care, and the inestimable benefits of your illustrious example.

That the guardian hand of Almighty God may continually extend, over your Majesty's safety the same meritorious protection and providential defence, is our fervent and unceasing prayer, and must be the unanimous wish of all who tender our laws and liberties, the happiness, prosperity, and glory of the British Empire, or the cause of order, virtue, and religion among mankind."

Such was the language used in the year 1800, and it was so applicable to the object of their meeting, that, with the exception of the words "detestation" and "abhorrence," for which might be substituted "condolence and regret," it might always be adopted to convey their sentiments on the present occasion. With respect to the rejection of the bill by the Lords, they had only exercised a constitutional act of right, though how far the exercise of that right was prudent, how far it might involve the country, was a great and momentous question, yet if they looked at those whose interests were likely to be placed at stake by the bill, they could not wonder at their opposition. It therefore became those who professed admiration of the principles by which His Majesty and his Ministers had been guided to come forward and congratulate them. To congratulate their glorious King, and his Ministers, who had come forward at the head of his people, to rescue them from the tyranny of an oligarchical party. To congratulate their patriot King, who had placed himself at the helm of the vessel of state, and who, though surrounded by difficulties and dangers, would still conduct them safely into harbour. Comparisons were sometimes odious, yet he would venture to compare the present King with his predecessor, for which purpose

he would take the words of Colonel Napier.

"Hereafter when history shall spread her pages for the instruction of posterity, she will point with delight to this period. She will say that the reign of George the III. was marked by unjust wars abroad, and by encroachments on public liberty at home! She will say that the reign of George the IV. with the exception of one brilliant, one beneficent moment, was chiefly remarkable for sullen pride on the part of the monarch, insolent pretension on the part of the aristocracy, for ostentatious journeys, and for vast and useless structures. But of William the IV. she will say, that he was the first monarch of his family that honestly acknowledged the full rights of his people! She will say, that this was the reign of good government—that it was the reign of a patriot King! A glorious title—too glorious to be either lightly given or lightly withheld! But, Sir, I do think that posterity will be ready as we are to bestow it upon William the IV.; for no sooner did he ascend the throne, than, despising the tinsel of state, he cast a penetrating glance upon the political condition of the realm. He saw on the one side an impoverished, oppressed, and insulted people; on the other an insolent oligarchy, proud, menacing, sordid, corrupt, corrupting, fiercely pointing to their penal statutes, while they tore the bread from the hands of the famishing laborers. Seeing this the King came down from his throne, and turning his back upon the oppressors, with genuine majesty stretched forth his right hand to his suffering people. For this he will be justly called the patriot King; for this we owe him our gratitude, and for this we are to show ourselves such men, that history shall not say these people were less sensible to their own wrong, less interested to recover their rights, than the King was. Yes, sir, we must take care the historian shall not be able to put down, that the monarch was high minded, and loved liberty, but the people were slavish and base."

In allusion to the tumultuous scene which had occurred in the House of Lords and which the distinguished Hindoo now in England, if here, could give an account of, he would read another extract from the same speaker.

"When even at the foot of the throne they gave a loose to their factious inso-

lence, and bandied steele looks with a gracious King, because of his love for his people? Tyrants in their souls, and in their conduct, they had so long ruled by fraud and violence, that even to the last hour they thought to put the monarch, and they still think to put the people, from the right path. But the people are too mighty for them. The King is too mighty for them. Undisturbed by their subtlety, and undaunted by their violence, he pursued his own just course, and scourged the money changers and the false ones from the precincts of the temple. It was a great action. He is a great Monarch. And we are a grateful people, and we will support him even as he has supported us."

After this it was the duty of every liberal subject to come forward with an address—it was their duty, because they had been misrepresented—they had been held up as friends of corruption—as praying for the protraction of decay, but not to misrepresent Sir John Malcolm as he had misrepresented them, he had brought the mirror of Parliament with him, and would quote his (Sir John's) own words.

"Having watched the progress of this bill, I have no hesitation in declaring, that the representation hereafter will be so purely departmental, so totally dependant upon local interests, as entirely to shut out the colonies from that species of indirect representation which they have hitherto enjoyed."

It was well that Sir John Malcolm was a soldier and a diplomatist—it was well that he was known as such, or they might otherwise suppose that he belonged to a profession, the members of which were used to deal in subtleties. The representation to which he alluded was indeed so indirect that he believed not a soul there was aware of it—indeed, to use a homely expression, a person might put the quantum of representation in his eye, and not see the worse for it. Mr. Wynch then proceeded to read another paragraph of the same work.

"I am perfectly satisfied, with the honorable member for Taunton, that men might be found in the country, who, from their knowledge of the colonies, from residence, or from mercantile transactions with them, would necessarily have such an interest in their welfare as to become, in every respect, fit and proper representatives of them in this house."

He had no doubt that there were men amply qualified to do justice to, and adorn any legislature, but they were too independent to sit as the mere nominees of any nobleman. It might accord with the views of Sir John Malcolm to sit as the nominee of the Duke of Northumberland, and it might equally well accord with the views of the Duke of Northumberland to have such a representative as Sir John Malcolm, for they were all aware that the noble Duke was "no orator as Brutus is," and it was well for him, since he was not able to speak for himself, that he should have a nominee to speak for him. Mr. Wynch then read another extract.

"It has been objected to this bill, by an honorable and gallant member, that it will prevent gentlemen connected with the East India interest from obtaining seats in this house. It has been said, that by this bill my honorable friend, the member for Old Sarum, and another honorable director who sits for Midhurst, will both be shut out from this house." But in answer to this objection I may be allowed to say, that although two members connected with the East India Company will be shut out, it does not follow that all who are connected with that interest will be excluded. Out of twelve persons connected with the East India Company whom I know to have seats in Parliament, nine, or I may say ten, have sat for places not touched by this bill. "As the honorable and learned member for Kerry thought proper to allude to the representation of this borough, I think it my duty to say, that the present members for Old Sarum are as worthy and independent members as I know in this House. They do not, however, represent the people;—they represent themselves."

Mr. Wynch then proceeded. He should like to know what measure, since the renewal of the charter in 1813, had been brought forward for the advancement of India by any of the opposers of the Bill? He should like to know whether the first great reformer who brought about that object went slinking into Parliament through a rotten borough? If they were not indebted to the opposers of the bill for any measure tending to the advancement of the country, they were pre-eminently indebted to Mr. Hume, who, by his own qualifications, raised himself to the representation of the first county in England, that of Middlesex. He brought forward a proposition which the House

of Commons were pleased to receive with shouts of laughter, though he, (Mr. Wynch,) saw nothing ludicrous about it, but a great deal of sound sense and wisdom.

Mr. Wynch concluded with a long and flattering eulogium on the talents, wisdom, and principles of the principal members of the Ministry, after which he proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. WIGHT, and carried unanimously.

II.—That we feel ourselves called upon to present an humble address to His Majesty, expressive of our regret at the rejection of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, and our hopes that some measure of equal efficiency may pass into law to secure a full, fair, and equal representation of the people in Parliament.

Mr. TURTON next rose and said, that after the able address of his friend Mr. WYNCH, who had just sat down, any remarks of his would be feeble indeed; he had intended to offer some general observations upon the matters embodied in the Address which he would read, but they had been so fully treated upon by the last speaker, that he was now spared the necessity.

Mr. Turton said he came forward to propose an address to the King on the rejection of the Reform Bill, which, however persons might differ upon its details, still, with all its defects, it was a great boon, and he would briefly state why he said so. If it got rid of the system of rotten boroughs only—if it contained nothing more than schedules A. and B. and the disfranchising clauses; still it was the greatest benefit that had been conferred upon the people since the Bill of Rights, and, as Mr. WYNCH had observed, it would do much for India. As to Mr. Hume's scheme for representing the colonies, notwithstanding it had been received with laughter, he, Mr. Turton, did hope the time would come when the people of India would have a direct representation; but could that he expected from any but a reformed Parliament? He should also wish that every man who paid taxes and had a house, should have a right to vote, but was he, on these accounts, to re-use his sanction to the bill? No; on the great theatre of life all men are bound to make concession to each other. Mr. Turton remarked, that he had now lived to see what he never expected to behold.

and what was never dreamt of till Lord Grey and his colleagues came into office—a ministry having for its foundation a system for the improvement of the people, uniting with a patriot King to save the nation from oppression. In the address he was about to read, he had endeavoured plainly to state the grateful feelings of the people of Calcutta, and to let the ministry see, that to the utmost bounds of India, their conduct was watched and admired.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The dutiful and loyal address of the Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, in the East Indies.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of the City of Calcutta, beg leave to offer the homage of our humble, but fervent attachment to your Majesty's royal and sacred person, and of our heartfelt gratitude for the uniform anxiety evinced by your Majesty, since your happy accession to the throne, to study and promote the wishes and the prosperity of your people.

However removed from those discussions, in which we consider the greatest and dearest interests of Great Britain to be involved, we cannot contemplate the defeat of that great measure, upon which our hopes of witnessing the regeneration of the British Constitution were founded, as an event in which we are uninterested, or one upon which it would become us to be silent.

To those amongst us who are looking forward to a return to the land of their birth, any measure which has for its object the amelioration of the laws, the restoration of the rights, or the extension of the political privileges of Englishmen, cannot but be of the highest interest, whilst to the permanent inhabitants of the country it is really of equal importance.

Dependant as we all are, remotely or directly, upon the legislature of Great Britain for those laws upon which our civil and religious liberties, and consequently our personal happiness and enjoyments, as well as the advantageous employment of our capital and industry, depend—and shut out as yet from any direct participation or voice in the great council of the empire, it is to a free and open representation of the Commons of England that we would look, as the readiest and surest channel through which

we may advance our claims, and obtain our rights.

It is, therefore, with feelings of the deepest sorrow and disappointment, we have learned, that a bill for the reform of the representation of the people of England, which, after full discussion, had passed the Commons House of Parliament, by a large majority, has been rejected, before the second reading, by the House of Peers.

Firmly attached to the principles of the British Constitution, we cannot adequately express our regret, that a majority of the peerage and episcopacy, composing some branch of the legislature, should thus have placed themselves in collision with the wishes of an United King and people, a position in which that respect and attachment which the aristocracy and hierarchy have long enjoyed, is likely to be weakened, if not destroyed.

In the energetic firmness of your Majesty's mind, in your parental solicitude for the happiness of your people, and in the counsels of an upright and enlightened ministry, in whom your Majesty has so justly confided, we found our best hopes, that ere this our humble address shall be laid before your Majesty, some measure of at least equal sufficiency, shall have passed into a law, to secure to the people of England their natural rights, and the full benefits of an open, free, and equal representation in Parliament.

[That rights so just must be ultimately conceded, we can entertain no doubt—our earnest desire is, that they may be conceded before delay may deprive concession of its grace.]

[For] In such a measure we feel assured will be found the only adequate security for the maintenance of order, the prosperity of the country, and the preservation of its ancient constitution.

That your Majesty's patriotic reign may long be continued over an affectionate, a confiding, and a grateful people, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's most humble, dutiful, and loyal subjects.

The Address having been read, Mr. Turton proposed.

III.—That the address now read be adopted.

Sir J. P. GRANT said, I rise to second the motion for adopting the Address which has been read; I have so lately become an inhabitant of Calcutta, and am so unimportant a member of its society, that I should not have considered

it becoming to offer myself to your notice upon this occasion, but that the part the circumstances I have been placed in have rendered it my duty to take in public matters during a considerable part of my life, might lead. I think, if I were merely to give my vote in silence upon the resolutions proposed to you, to a supposition, that I either had not made up my mind upon this great question, or that I was indifferent regarding it. Indifferent upon such a question I can not conceive any man, not only who calls himself an Englishman, but who is a native of any country subject to the crown of England; for it is a question of vital importance to every part of the British dominions; nor do I think, considering the time the measure has been before the public, there is any man who can have failed to make up his mind one way or other upon its propriety or its impropriety. For my own part I concur most heartily in the address that has been moved to our patriotic sovereign, and I consider it our especial duty, placed as we are at this great distance from the seat of his government, to present to him this address, expressive, not merely of our attachment to his person and government, but of condolence on the frustration, for a time, of his gracious intentions for the happiness and welfare of his people.

Upon the importance of the question of reform, indeed, all persons seem agreed, whatever side they take upon it. Some say, that it is a re-construction of the constitution; all say, that it is a material alteration in the construction of the House of Commons of England. Some say, that it is to destroy the constitution, to overturn all ancient establishments, all laws, all venerable institutions, all distinction of ranks, all property; to introduce ruin, revolution, anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed; and strange to say, those who hold this language, have not made up their minds upon the question of reform. I see throughout all the debates I have read, an universal admission, that some reform is necessary; yet, when a measure of reform is proposed, which has all the qualities, in their opinion, here ascribed to it, its opponents appear not to have made up their minds upon the measure, which, some measure being necessary, they would substitute for it. Others declare, that this reform in Parliament, will re-produce the gold-

en age; that there will no longer be any bad laws, or dear bread, any dilatory or expensive courts of justice; or any want of employment for labour; any monopolies or restrictions on trade, or any discouragement to learning and the acquisition of knowledge; that it will at once render us all rich, all good, all happy, and, as I suppose, must of course be included, all wise; that in short, it is at once to undo all the mischief and to remedy all the evils which have been heaped upon the country by half a century of misrule. One writer, in a late periodical publication, and a very cleverly written publication too, seriously congratulates himself upon the improvement it is likely to produce in the science of music and in the fine arts. I am also an advocate of the measure; but I am compelled to say, that I must view it more soberly. I sincerely believe that no good can now be done in England without it, but after a reform in Parliament has been carried, much will yet remain to be done; meanwhile I concur in thinking that it is a measure of vast importance. I agree that if the change is for the worse the consequences will be highly calamitous—that there is no calculating to what they may lead; or to what distant times they may extend; that it is no light matter to alter the character of that body in the state, which in truth controls all the rest.

On the other hand, if this measure shall correct abuses, restore the confidence of the people in their representatives, render the House of Commons less a tool in the hands of an unpopular minister, the creature of an interested and illiberal faction, less unmanageable by a popular minister, the advocate of liberal opinions, less opposed to the principles of freedom and to the progress of knowledge, in short, less capable of being the instrument of another half century of misgovernment; no man will deny either its importance or its benefits: but those who profit by the abuse. But if this question be of such importance in itself, it is doubly so when we consider the hold it has taken upon the public feeling of England. Not upon that of the few who reflect much, nor of the many only who reflect little. But when I talk of its hold upon the public feeling of England, I talk of the feeling of nearly the whole population of England; all the yeomanry, all the tradespeople, all that numerous and im-

portant class living on small independent incomes in the country towns and villages of England; the great majority of the country gentlemen of England; the bankers, the merchants, the great manufacturers; a great majority of the ancient aristocracy, and aristocratical wealth of England. When I hear that this measure is opposed by the aristocracy of England I deny it, I have never seen the time, nor do I know of the time in history, when the ancient and true aristocracy of England and the people of England were not as one. Are the Howards, the Cavendishes, the Fitzwilliams, the Russells not part and parcel of the aristocracy of England? Are not many more that I could name, who are zealous supporters of this bill? and when I see the whole of such a nation as England almost to a man united in their advocacy of this measure, these historical names which are most dear to the recollections of its people, joined with those engaged in the industrious occupations of humble life, and with all the different gradations of intelligence and wealth between, all united in one common and ardent desire of such a measure as we are now considering, am I, in the retirement of my closet, to resolve to act upon my own speculations—thinking that I see danger here, and difficulty there, and oppose myself to the deliberate wishes of an united people? I think I were bound, in that case, to forego my own opinion. I think I must conclude my opinion to be wrong, and notwithstanding my opinion, to exert the best of my abilities to forward the cause which so vast a majority of my countrymen had so much at heart.

But I am not in this situation, for I sincerely agree with them in this opinion, that the speedy carrying of this measure is essential to the prosperity and to the tranquillity of England. One noble person is reported to have proposed to put off the question for two years. He may put off the declaration of his opinion for two years, and perhaps without any great loss or detriment to the public—but will he put off the acting of the people of England upon this?

The conduct of those persons to whom I have already alluded is to me yet more incomprehensible—those who admit that some reform is absolutely necessary, and who yet decline to tell us

what that reform in their opinion is. The man who tells me that no reform is necessary—and that he believes every measure of reform to be fraught with mischief, and who confines himself to a simple opposition to this bill, is consistent. I can understand him; I can appreciate his independence, and admire his courage—and what is more, the people of England will respect his independence, and admire his courage also. But when a man says, he admits reform to be necessary, but that this is a bad bill; that a reform of some sort ought to be granted and must be granted, but that he opposes this measure as fraught with all sorts of mischief, while he declines to say what sort of reform he would propose, his conduct appears to me incomprehensible.

But if these gentlemen will not tell us what their plan is, I think they have afforded us the means of telling what it is not. In the first place they will stick to the nomination boroughs. Be it so. This is one part of the reform which their plan will not embrace. But will they give members to the great unrepresented towns? What did these very persons do so long ago as when Gram-pound was disfranchised? What did they do more lately in the case of East Retford? Did they not move heaven and earth to prevent representatives being bestowed upon the large unrepresented towns? Will they disfranchise the rotten and open boroughs, that is the places which are saleable to any man and bribable by all? Then what becomes of all they have been saying about vested rights and the sacredness of franchises? Will they grant a representation to Scotland, which at present has none? What did they say when this question was put to them by a lamented and noble friend of mine, Lord Archibald Hamilton, who brought forward a motion upon this subject? Mr. Canning, who was the organ of that party of anti-reformers, who are now the opponents of this measure, admitted, in answer to the humble person who now addresses you, that if Scotland stood alone, no country could go on with a House of Commons so constituted as it would be by the mode of election in Scotland, but that Scotland was so fortunate and so safe in being united to the absolutely immaculate representation of England, that she needed no reform. What did the same

party do when an honourable and learned friend of mine, Mr. Abercrombie, now the chief baron of Scotland, brought forward a measure for giving a popular representation to the great city of Edinburgh, as an introduction to a gradual reform of the representation of Scotland? I therefore think we may say they would not do any of these things. They would not part with the nomination boroughs, They would not grant representatives to the great unrepresented towns. They would not disfranchise the rotten boroughs. They would not reform the representation of Scotland. Then I am at a loss to see in what their reform would consist, or these things being omitted, what would remain in a measure of reform.

But perhaps they have altered their opinions on some of these matters. I cannot tell, I can only judge, from their former opinions till they lay before me the plan which is to develop their new ones. They say they have a plan ready. I presume some one has it cut and dry in his pocket, or in a pigeon hole of his escrutoire; but when we desire to see it, that it may be laid beside the one that has been offered to us, in order that we may compare them. No.—he refuses to produce it, or to tell us a word of its contents, but keeps it locked up in his escrutoire, of which he has one key, and I suppose the Duke of Wellington the other.

But the most whimsical objection to the reform proposed, is that stated by a gallant general, lately a governor of another presidency. The gallant general is said to have declared, that if the nomination and rotten boroughs were done away, India would not be represented in the House of Commons of England, and the gallant general has discovered, not only that the best way, but that the only possible way by which India can be represented, is by his representing the Duke of Northumberland. Now this reasoning I cannot follow, and I have two reasons against it. First, I doubt whether Sir John Malcolm would be a good representative of India, howsoever he was elected—and secondly, I am quite persuaded that the Duke of Northumberland, whom he does represent, does not care a farthing about India. Whether the East India Company enjoy the monopoly of the trade to China for tea—or the trade is opened,

and the trade of India thus encouraged; or how much cotton, or opium, or whether any at all is sent from India to China; or sugar or cotton from India to Europe, does not concern him in the least. He will not drink one cup of tea the less or the more, and I hope he consumes no opium. But it is said that the nomination boroughs belong to the peerage of England, and that they form the great shield which stretches its protection over the heads of her nobility. Now to this I have to say, that it is a most insecure canopy; and that in fact these boroughs do not belong to the peerage of England generally. Some of them have this species of property, but they have it not as a body, and others have it who form no part of the aristocracy, and have no connection with the peerage of England. They belong some to some of the peers, but others to country gentlemen, and persons of the monied interest. They come into the market, and are to be bought by any one who chuses, and they do not fetch a very enormous price; for though the commodity is scarce the buyers are yet scarcer. There are few people who desire to have seats in the House of Commons in perpetuity. The great nobility do not want them, for they have nothing to ask. It is those who want to get a peerage, or those who being in the House of Peers but of a recent date desire to get a step in the peerage, or persons of the monied interest who want favours from the minister, to whom these boroughs are important. Persons whose interests and objects are not only distinct from, but opposed to those of the aristocracy. There are but few who possess or desire this sort of parliamentary interest for its own sake, to be used independently for other than selfish purposes.

For the rotten or venal boroughs, no one can doubt but they are at the disposal of the monied interest, chiefly if not entirely. Let me not be misunderstood. I consider the monied interest a very respectable interest, and as well entitled to be represented as any other interest, but it is not entitled to be so represented as to render it independent of personal character, and easily capable of forming such combinations in Parliament, by the outlay of money alone, as to control the minister for interested purposes. The history of our government is full of such instances of control. They talk of

the colonies being represented by means of nomination and venal boroughs; how comes it that the sugar refiners of England have prevailed to prohibit the sugar growers of the West Indies from refining their own sugar, and obliging them to send it to England to be refined, and then to carry it back to the West Indies, to preserve their own fruits with. Who has prevented the introduction of East India sugar into England, upon equal terms? How came it, that the timber trade defeated the ministry, in the last House of Commons, on a question of great interest to the commercial, agricultural, and general interests of the country? But to us it must always be, when a small number of persons can procure, for money, so many seats in the House of Commons, as upon questions which excite no very general interest, enable them to hold the balance of the votes.

For India in particular, what she wants is not so much, at least in the first instance, to be represented in Parliament, as to exclude those whose interests are opposed to hers, from the power of so combining, as to control the minister, and by rendering him independent of any, but the voice of the country, leave him at liberty to consult the interests of the colonies, with reference only to the general interests of the empire.

Gentlemen, I have already trespassed too long on your attention, I will only add, that I agree cordially in this ad-

dress; that of His Majesty too much cannot be said, as well for the firmness of his conduct, as for the feelings and opinions which have led him to take part with his people, as he has done upon this important occasion. In the expression of confidence in the Ministry, I entirely concur, and I have, therefore, great pleasure in seconding this address.

At the conclusion of Sir J. P. Grant's speech, the resolution was put and carried, with a slight amendment in the address, suggested by Mr. R. D. MANGLIS — the omission of the words "*which have agitated Europe*," in the second clause, after the word "*discussions*."

DWARKANATH TAGORE fully concurred in what had been said as to the importance and necessity of a reform in Parliament; he felt confident, that if the measure were adopted, it would do much good for his country, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

IV—That Messrs. Wynch, Turton, Dickens and Gordon be appointed a Committee, for the purpose of having the address forwarded to His Majesty.

This resolution was seconded by Captain FORBES, who proposed that Dwarkanath Tagore's name should be added to the list.

The motion was adopted with this suggestion.

Thanks having been voted to the Sheriff and the Chairman, the Meeting broke up.

THE LATE FIRM OF PALMER AND CO.

(MEETING HELD AT THE EXCHANGE, ON THE 22D FEB. 1832.)

This Meeting was convened by Mr. Lycke, who having been called to the chair, stated that he had invited the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. to attend, with the view of obtaining all the information possible, regarding their affairs, and requested those who had a knowledge of any of the transactions, to make them known, before he expressed his own sentiments.

Mr. G. S. DICK rose and addressed the chair, to the following effect:—"Mr. Chairman. At one of two of the last public meetings of the creditors and assignees of Palmer and Co. I solely, and in vain, resisted the carrying on of the in-

solvent estate. On the present occasion there may probably be some few persons present, who will now agree with me in the opinion, that if my humble recommendation had been earlier followed, it would have proved to be the most advantageous course the creditors could have adopted. I still maintain that it will be better for the creditors, and better for the public too, that the concern should be forthwith closed; though, doubtless, much less advantage will now be obtained by the adoption of such a measure, than certainly would have been the result at an earlier period. The creditors, who are now living under the most false expectations, (I allude particularly to those in distressed circumstances,) would bene-

At by knowing at once the worst they have to endure, as it would excite those among them who have still health and ability, to exert themselves for their future maintenance; and would shorten the misery of others, who are pining away under their misfortunes, almost without a single hope. Would to Heaven that something could be done for them! Can no subscription be made for them? There surely could not be a more laudable charity. I said, that the public would also benefit by the closing of Palmer and Co.'s concerns. Have there not been for a long time past, and are there not now, the utmost distress and distrust on every side?

The industrious are deprived of the means of obtaining employment; and the rich and influential are rendered fearful and unwilling to lend. When will these woes end; and when will the misery and general panic cease? Certainly not until the affairs of Palmer and Co. are wound up and closed. Not, I fear, until their names and their deeds, good and bad, are forgotten. Sir, the giant-spirit of reform is stalking abroad, and nowhere is he more needed than in India. Let us hope then, that he will soon be here, to drive away the tyranny, the oppression, the injustice, and the corruption that surround us on all sides.

Now, Sir, I beg to say a few words touching the great creditors, the House of Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, and their stupendous claim of one hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees; a sum I believe, at least equal to one-third of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s estate. That house, every body knows, originated from the house here. All the principal members of it have been in the firm of Palmer and Co. and have gone home, having got, taken away, and continued to amass, all their wealth, (infinitely beyond what they now claim,) from the operations of the house begun and continued in India. And, Sir, these two houses were so closely connected together, and had such close mutual trusts, (these are the words of our Supreme Court very lately, "mutual trusts")—I say they had such close mutual trusts, as seemingly to form, and to cause them to be considered one and the same body. But they were not partners altogether, it will be said. Were they partners at all? Yes, they were; and in transactions upon which the bulk of the claim made by the London house is now founded. [Here Mr. Dick was interrupted by Mr. Cockerell, denying the partnership.] I say they were partners in all their exchange transactions, each participating, (I believe share and share alike,) in the profits of the others' exchange

account. Now, if they were partners at all, partners in those transactions, especially, on which their claim is principally founded, I say that that claim, the claim on the exchange-account, ought to be exchanged and rejected in toto; and that, instead thereof, they are liable for numerous sums which may not yet have been questioned; or their responsibility for them ever dreamt of. These exchange-accounts were built upon consignments from this country, involving a thousand transactions; the negotiation of bills, of letters of credit, &c. &c. in the profits of all which exchange-transactions they were partners: If they divided the profits, they must share the losses too; at least their own losses ought to be borne by themselves.

Again, Sir, much has been said and rumoured to the discredit of the house of Palmer and Co. regarding the doings of some of its quondam partners and members. Several of them drew out, and sent away, before their departure from India, very large shipments of goods and sums of money, no doubt foreseeing the calamity that was coming. Mr. Brownrigg, (who, by the by, I don't recollect to have seen mentioned in any advertisements as having quitted the firm,) is said thus to have drawn and sent away money, (and that without having brought any sum of importance of his own into the concern,) to the amount of nearly eight lakhs of rupees, during the few years that he was in the house; and during which time the house probably, I believe I may say, really was, as now, insolvent. If it can be proved, and I believe it may be proved, that the house was then insolvent, he, and all the partners who have done the like, are responsible and accountable for all they have so unjustly acquired. I have therefore to propose that the following be passed into a resolution.

That a petition be drawn out for the signature of all the creditors who please, praying the Judges of the Insolvent Court, to direct the assignees to close the concerns of Palmer and Co. forthwith, and to order all the accounts of the late partners for the last 10 or 12 years, or from the origin to the close of the firm, as well as the two exchange-accounts of Palmer and Co., and Cockerell Trail and Co. to be laid before them, for the purpose of being thoroughly sifted and examined; and finally, that we pray the said Court to direct that Cockerell, Trail and Co. be paid no more dividends until their claim or responsibility shall have been fully and clearly ascertained and established."

Mr. LYCKE rose a second time and said, "Gentlemen, I have to apologize to

you for having called this meeting of the creditors of Palmer and Co but as my object was for their general good, and to seek redress, you, I am sure, will pardon the trouble I have given you. My object is to lay before you such malpractices as have come to my knowledge, and leave it to you to judge, whether it would not be better to present a petition to the Insolvent Court, and thus procure the justice we all require, and of which we stand so much in need.

There is no one, Gentlemen, who regrets so much as myself the very great, deep, and general distress the failure of the firm of Palmer and Co. has occasioned. Had the event originated from causes unforeseen, then the circumstance would plead its own excuse, but when it has been fully ascertained, that there has been nothing but an unwarrantable abstraction of monies, goods, &c from the concern, and a shameful expenditure of other sums and property, (particularly when the firm was known to be insolvent,) this evinces that nothing but rapacity, extravagance, and dishonesty led to this catastrophe, and that all the partners, at least those who were in it at the time the firm was insolvent, ought to be made answerable.

I beg now to state to you, Gentlemen, that on one occasion, I addressed the Commissioner (Sir Edward Ryan,) then sitting in the Insolvent Court, hoping his Lordship would cause a stop to be put to all further payments to the house of Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, more particularly that part of the dividend which went to the share of Mr. Brownrigg, for, I observed, I thought it a circumstance rather suspicious, that Mr. Brownrigg, should appear, both in the light of debtor and creditor, particularly when it was generally known that Mr. Brownrigg took out of the house eight lacs of rupees more than he brought in with him. I further desired that he should be made to refund this money, for since Mr. Brownrigg was perfectly aware of the insolvent state of the concern, he ought to have been fully aware, that the abstracting any monies from it was wholly unjustifiable. Upon my application the Commissioner observed, that nothing could be received as evidence in Court except on affidavit. It then became my business to ascertain, from the books, in how far what I advanced was correct, for although I could not then make use of the authority on which I asserted this, without a breach of confidence, in my own mind I had not the smallest doubt about it, as it was not only a common report in the bazar of Calcutta, but the same in the streets of London. I did examine the books, and found what was so

generally asserted to be perfectly true. I however have not yet put in my affidavit in Court, but would have done so long since, had not Mr. Brownrigg so speedily left the country — a circumstance I much regret, for every thing I have to advance against a person, I like to do face to face.

I next beg to call your attention to the circumstance of quantities of indigo having been abstracted from the godowns of Palmer and Co just before the firm was declared insolvent. Some of it was so taken away on Sunday, the day preceding the failure, which you will recollect was on a Monday, and from all accounts, the quantity I ascertained to be missing, was about 400 chests of indigo. When such is known to be the fact, surely one may naturally infer that other articles of value, such as silks, saltpetre, monies, &c were also abstracted. Is it to be supposed that when one act of fraudulency, and of such magnitude, has been discovered, that other acts of a similar nature have not been committed? I here needs no question of the fact, for there are sufficient proofs of it. * * *

* * Some of this indigo I had reason to believe, went to pay a considerable debt due to one of the particular friends of one of the partners, and on making inquiry upon the subject, I met with such equivocating answers, that I became confirmed in my opinion that the suspicion was too well founded. [Mr. COCKERELL here observed, that Mr. Lycke was merely dealing in assertion. Mr. Lycke then continued —] If proof be necessary, let the partners of the late firm be put on their oaths, and let such evidence as I shall point out be put under the protection of the Court, I will then show such proof as will put the matter beyond a doubt. Since, as it must appear evident to you, gentlemen, from the little I have already advanced, that malpractices have existed, and to a considerable degree, I think it extremely hard, that when the firm showed such partiality to their own particular friends, they should have shown no consideration for the widow and the orphan. Having gutted the estate of what was good and valuable, they offer the dregs to those who are the least able to bear up with the misfortunes occasioned by the failure.

Gentlemen, I think I may well make to you a communication which was made to me, showing how industriously attentive the partners were to their own immediate interests, and how they traded for their separate benefits; not at all taking into consideration, that the monies, goods, and remittances, abstracted from the concern, ought to have been for the

good of the concern in general, particularly when they must have known it to be insolvent. The individual who gave me the information writes as follows. "In the books of Palmer and Company will be found the annual remittances, made by each individual member, and the total amount of the funds removed can easily be computed from them; but it is possible that a shipment of bandanones, in 1823-24, to a very large extent, to America, (the proceeds of nearly the whole of which went to Messrs. Newton and Hobbhouse, and to Mr. Brownrigg,) may not appear in the regular course through the individual accounts, but Mr. — will be able to show how it was written off in said books. The profits in bills of exchange were very large, and will also be found in said books." So even by this circumstance it appears how very anxious the partners were to secure something for a future day, knowing full well that the concern must, sooner or later, tumble to pieces. So much for the return they made to that unsuspecting, generous public, who so many years supported them.

Gentlemen, I will show to you that the house of Palmer and Co. was in an insolvent state at least as far back as May 1820, the time Mr. Brownrigg joined the house, and certainly one has a right to infer such to have been the case for many years preceding that period. What I have to advance cannot be invalidated, as it shall rest on the authority of Mr. Brownrigg himself. I will quote his own words, and those in a pamphlet which he circulated among his own particular friends, for the purpose of exonerating himself from all transaction respecting the pledging of the Company's paper placed in trust in the hands of Palmer and Co. He says, "that at the date, May, 1820, there was a large amount of Company's paper in pledge, not the property of the house, when he became partner" — at once establishing the insolvent state of the house, at that period; but which circumstance, he says, "he only became acquainted with some months after."

[Here Mr. Cockerell said, "You do not mean to say that Mr. Brownrigg was the person who pledged the trust paper, or that he knew it was pledged, when he entered the firm."]

Mr. Lyke replied, "I said no such thing. I said that I was quoting Mr. Brownrigg's own words, and to others it was left to draw their own inferences as to what extent Mr. Brownrigg was concerned in this transaction. It is not my intention either to inculpate or excul-

pate Mr. Brownrigg, for I am neither his friend nor his enemy; but he shall be made to speak for himself. He says again "he acknowledges he knew that the trust money in Company's Paper was in pledges; and excuses himself from an earlier knowledge of it, by saying, that he, being "a soldier from habit knew very little the intricacies of business; that he did not interfere, particularly "as the whole of that kind of business "was conducted by Mr. F. Hall, one of "the then partners of the house." All I have to say to this is, that it appears very strange that the onus of this deed should be placed on the shoulders of Mr. Hall, who, as every one knew, was generally considered a cypher in the house, and as far as my opinion can have weight, from the knowledge I have of him, I do not think he would, or could have done it without the concurrence of the other partners, at all events it is sufficient to know, let who may have been the guilty parties, that forty lacks of rupees of sacred money have been disposed of, God knows how!

As a further proof, gentlemen, of the insolvent state of the firm of Palmer and Co. sometime previous to their failure, (though certainly of not so long standing a date as the year 1820,) I beg to communicate to you the following circumstance. A poor woman held a promissory note on stamped paper of Palmer and Co. to the amount of 10 000 Rs., in her own name, for which she had been receiving a half yearly interest. It fell due nine months previous to the failure, when she demanded payment. The answer by one of the partners, was, "Mr. — who left this money in our hands, never intended you should have it, and besides, the gentleman is my most particular friend, and you cannot have it." The poor woman went away, and mentioned her grievances to another house of Agency, who, on seeing the hardness of her case, sent a few days after one of the aicars of their house with her, demanding payment of the note. To this the same partner and gentleman of the house replied, "You cannot and shall not have this money to place in other hands. Mr. — is my particular friend." The poor creature finding her endeavours quite unavailing, left the house and ultimately lost her all. Gentlemen, this poor woman, knowing the long, very long, intimacy existing between Mr. — and myself, naturally came to tell her tale of woe to me; and should you have any doubt as to the truth of what I have asserted, I beg you will allow me to call her before you, as she is now sitting in the adjoining room. So much for the friendship of this gentleman of the firm of Palmer and Co.

Gentlemen, it is not my wish to impugn the law, nor do I think that the law has been exercised, beyond the strict sense of its intention, but I am rather inclined to think that, from representations made to the Court, those representations were either false, or based on false grounds. I should like to ask, when all the late members entered the concern of Palmer and Co., whether all, or any of them, took any of their own private property into the house with them, or even had any to take with them—for, from what I am given to understand, they were all as poor as beggars, and the firm insolvent. How then could they, in consequence, claim, and make out a private property, particularly when they drew all their money from the firm? In England, all private estates are made answerable to the creditors in general, why should it not be the case here? And why should a Lady D Oyley's and a Mrs. Mma's claims be admitted on the private estate of the partners, receiving a dividend of 75 per cent, whilst the more urgent claims of many widows with large families are left out, leaving them destitute of the means of supporting life, and in fact perishing of hunger. I can instance a case where a poor woman, who was deprived of her all by this failure did perish of hunger, accompanied with a broken heart. I again ask why all this partiality and favoritism for one individual more than another? This surely is not according to reason, justice, or equity, and as to any humanity evinced by the different partners, look how they themselves are living in clover, eating, drinking, and playing about, as if they were the most immaculate creatures on earth. The partners, I understand, are, and have been, seeking a release from their creditors. This circumstance calls to mind the poor woman above-mentioned, who was fasted out of her 10,000 Rs. nine months previous to the failure. Among her papers I perceive a note from one of the partners, begging and praying of her to sign the release, stating, at the same time, that on being re-established in business that his intention is to labour for the benefit of the creditors. To show how very unlikely such promises are to be fulfilled, I wish you only to turn your eyes on those partners, passing under the fictitious denominations of "J. Progers and Co." and "Crane and Co."

It is now more than two years, Gentlemen, since the failure of Palmer and Co. occurred, and up to this period, the interest of the money due to the different creditors has not been paid; how does this, may I ask, tally with the partners swearing in Court, that they had

assets sufficient, and were ready to pay 50 per cent on the nail? What has come of all this swearing? What has become of the money, the goods &c. of which the creditor was led to believe there were an ample sufficiency? Why, the fact is, they swore to this effect to escape from incarceration. It was upon the strength and faith of their promising to pay eight annas in the rupee, that I sent out my power of attorney to act according to circumstances, but I was wofully deceived on my arrival here.

In England I was informed by one of the commissioners of bankruptcy, after thirty years' practice, that he always found the debtor infinitely in a better situation than the creditor, and certainly the instances are fully verified here, for just report to the situation of all the partners of the late firm. See how easily all their acts sit on their brow, (indeed as if really nothing of any consequence had happened or as if it had merely been the part of *Lalstaf* or something else they had been acting,) little reflecting on the hundreds that have been deprived of the wherewithal to subsist on, and that are now languishing in poverty and hunger. It was strange to witness, as I understand, the different orders that came pouring into the house. For instance, one would appear, "pay to my order 5 000 rupees," perhaps for a buggy and horse; another, "pay to my order Rs. 10,000 for a masked ball and supper," another "pay to my order, Rs. 20 000 for an entertainment," given to my Lord this and my Lord that. Such like expenditures helped much to drain the supplies of money the generous public were pouring into the house, and so long as the fiddle played, so long was the dance kept up. It perhaps may be asserted that it was out of their own money that these expenditures were made. I deny it for the firm was insolvent, and if property is proposed by persons, (having trust of the name,) to be used and enjoyed, or to be abused, by them, they have no right to do so to the injury of others.

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to say any thing more. I could enumerate circumstances still more appalling, but enough, I think, has been said to convince you, that you might have been more fairly dealt with.

Proposed in continuation to the first resolution, by Mr. LYONS that a petition be drawn out for the signature of the creditors to ascertain.

1st. A statement from the books of P. and Co. now in the possession of the as-

signees, of the quantity of indigo received by Palmer and Co. into their godowns from the 1st December, 1829 to 4th January, 1830.

2d. A statement of the debts due by them for which security was given by them between the 1st September, 1829, to the 4th January, 1830, and all debts intermediately incurred, for which securities were given, stating particularly the nature of the several securities.

3d. As it has been ascertained that 450 chests of indigo, or thereabouts, were abstracted from the warehouse of the firm of Palmer and Co. just immediately before the bankruptcy, one has a right to presume that other articles, such as silks, saltpetre, wines, &c. &c. were also abstracted, which circumstance leads one to infer the preference that was given by the late firm to some particular creditors, thereby illegally giving a preference to some more than to others; and that all such goods, indigo factories, bills, &c. made over, the assignees should be made to account for*.

This concluded the business of the Meeting.

In another part of this day's paper will be found a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co., held at the Exchange on the 22d February. Sufficient publicity does not appear to have been given to the previous notice of this meeting; if there was any such notice, and in consequence, our reporter did not attend; but we have been furnished with an account of what passed by the two gentlemen, Messrs. LYCKE and DICK, who took a principal part in the proceedings. Those gentlemen are answerable for the correctness of the report, as far as it extends, but not for its incompleteness, as, at our suggestion, they have sanctioned the omission of one or two passages, which we considered not so much unsafe to ourselves as unjust and injurious to others. With regard to the parties against whom very serious charges are brought, we have long been surprised at the forbearance which their creditors have shown them—a forbearance, we believe, which, under equal or similar provocation, is unexampled in the history of mercantile affairs. Personally we are wholly uninterested

in the consequences of their insolvency, but considering the immense losses and the wide-spread misery of which they have been the authors, we felt, when the report was offered to us, that we have no alternative, as journalists, but to publish it. If we had hesitated for a moment, which we did not, as to the proper course to be pursued, that momentary doubt would have been dissipated by the recollection of the example of a contemporary whose independent and public spirited exposure of Sir EDWARD COLEBROOK'S malversations has recently attracted so much attention. It is a false delicacy to screen public delinquents rather than incur the odium of an accuser. It were an unjust distinction that should protect the great culprit from public opprobrium, while the minor offender is visited with condign punishment. Nor is it enough that men are guiltless themselves: they should consider it a duty to aid in the detection and exposure of vice. Not the least important aspect in which this business should be viewed, is the effect it must have on the estimate formed by the natives of the mercantile character of Europeans. If they perceive that it is our practice to deal courteously with the rich extortioner, to receive him everywhere with outward respect in our societies, to let him carry away the ill-gotten fruits of his enormities, without a hint in the public papers to mark the sense of his conduct,—can it be wondered that little credit should be attached to our virtuous professions, and that we should be regarded as a tribe of unprincipled plunderers? On one point only we have felt sincere regret, lest we should be considered, even by the most distant implication, as adding reproach to misfortune in the case of a distinguished individual, who has remained, as far as we have heard, unimpeached and unimpeachable in character.—*Ind Gas*, 27/12.

The *India Gazette* of yesterday contains a long report of the proceedings at a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. held at the Exchange on the 22nd February. This report was furnished to our contemporary by the two gentlemen who took a principal part in the proceedings. We own we are always inclined to look upon such reports with some degree of distrust,

* Neither this nor the first resolution was seconded, nor was either put to the vote. Several signatures to the first resolution were put at the time, and were intended to show the approval of the writers of the proposition.

and as we are informed that many of the statements published in the *India Gazette* are incorrect, we think it better to defer any further notice of the matter, till we can ascertain how the facts really stand. Indeed we are rather doubtful whether we might not expose ourselves to legal penalties by the republication of the report.—*John Bull*, April 3.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,—Leaving it to the other parties concerned to take any or no notice of the assertions said to have been uttered by Dr. Lycke, at a meeting of the creditors of Palmer and Co. at the Exchange, and which you have published in this day's *Gazette*; we think it our duty to the assignees, to request that you will give publicity to our unqualified contradiction, on their behalf, of the allegation pretended to be referred for their inquiry. Mr Lycke, as he admits, has had the most ample opportunity afforded to him, of substantiating what he has advanced, regarding the abstraction of indigo and other property from the godowns of the late firm. He has even been invited by the assignees to avail himself of that opportunity to investigate the alleged facts—not that they wished to delegate to him duties of inquiry belonging to themselves—but under the charitable persuasion that his assertion was founded in error, which might thus be removed—not in malice which will not be convinced. He has not yet, however, attempted to substantiate his allegations, while he renews his endeavour to impress the creditors of Palmer and Co. with the belief, that the creditors have been wronged, and leaves the inference to be drawn that the assignees have, by their acquiescence, connived at such injury.

Your's obediently,

MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Secretaries and Agents to the Assignees of Palmer and Co.

Calcutta, 2d April, 1832.

We were much surprised, in common with many others, by an extraordinary document which appeared in the *India Gazette* of the 2d April, alleged to be a report, of proceedings at a professed public meeting of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s creditors, on the 22d of last February. The report consisted of speeches

from two individual creditors, Messrs. Dick and Lycke, and of certain abortive resolutions and petitions, which it does not appear, that those who may have been present at this meeting, were minded to sign.

The Report was of course commented on by our contemporary editorially after his manner—and we shall say as little as possible of the good taste or fairness of the rash and reprehensible mode adopted, in taking for gospel the angry extravagances of parties suffering under real losses and imaginary wrongs. There is, Heaven knows, enough of real suffering and wrong bound up in the unfortunate event referred to, without indulging in any extravagance or exaggeration. An *Editor* does well always to bear this in mind, even when a suffering party may not be expected to be on his guard.

We demurred to republish any of those documents for similar reasons to those hinted at on the 3d April, in another contemporary, the *John Bull*. We were assured, on strict enquiry, that many of the allegations were either wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated, even four and five fold! and we feared, therefore, to embroil ourselves with our old friend the libel law. Moreover we doubted if the reported speeches had been really delivered in February, on account of sundry allusions to events of recent date, which looked as if there had been *cooking up* in the matter.

In the *India Gazette* however of the 3d April, a letter appeared from the assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co. denying in toto the main allegation of fraudulent abstraction of indigo, and showing that one of the speakers had been repeatedly challenged to proof and discussion of his complaints, in vain.

We have ourselves received several letters, three of which we publish, on various points of Messrs. Dick's and Lycke's accusations; and as the whole case seems to have already obtained a publicity, which our reprint may now extend beneficially, in as much as we give both bane and antidote, we have, accordingly, republished the whole thing. On the conduct of our brother Editor in this matter we shall make no other remark at present, than expressing our surprise and our sorrow for the "honor of the cloth," that he should not have taken the smallest compunctious no-

tice of the Assignees' official denial of the main charge in his and his friends' case. It was impossible he could doubt the truth of such a denial; what then ought to have been the necessary and natural inference as to the worth of that or any of the other charges?—*Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*, April 4.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR.—If you notice the account of the hole and corner meeting of some of Palmer and Co.'s creditors, which appeared in the *India Gazette* of the 2nd, I wish you would put a few questions to the chairman. Had he not his money remitted by bills on Cockerell, Trail and Co. and did he not re-invest it in return bills on Palmer and Co. for the sake of profiting largely by the exchange.

Did he not after the bill transaction ask Cockerell, Trail and Co. for a guarantee, and did they not offer one, if he paid the usual *del credere* commission? I heard these circumstances from good authority, and I think if they are true, the worthy chairman has less to complain of than most other creditors. As to the statement being an account of a meeting two months ago, perhaps the Editor of the *India Gazette* believes it, but I have no doubt you will discover from certain internal evidence, that it was just ready for the *Gazette* on the day of its publication. Bad as the business is, Fair play's a Jewel.

Your's obediently,

A CREDITOR WHO DID NOT KNOW OF THE MEETING.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR,—On reading in the *India Gazette* of this morning the impartial and expartial speeches of Dr Dick and Mr. Lycks, with the enlightened, and charitable comments of the credulous Editor, I knew not whether to admire most the sagacity of Mr. B. or that of the wise men who believe and repeat the story of his quitting the sinking ship.

It is gravely said, Mr. B. aware of the impending failure of P. and Co. drew out his partnership stake of 8 lacs and more, in good time—and—oh matchless wisdom! immediately placed said stake in another partnership, (C. T. and Co.) linked with P. and Co. by a tremen-

dous debt of a hundred and fifty lacs of rupees!

Considering that Mr. B. was aware of the coming crash, all this was very kind and natural of him to his new friends; and more disinterested still to his own family. Few thus knowingly throw into the sea their property—their all! His motives may be more discoverable to the *Trio junct' in uno*, than they are to,

Sir, your humble servant,

A FRIEND.

P. S. I say nothing of other libellous and luminous legends in the *India Gazette* on the subject of P. and Co. generally, because I am not well enough acquainted with them. But I do know that Mr. B. contributed very largely on entering P. and Co.'s house; and that the sum he drew out on quitting, was, not more than 8, but less than 5! Not exclusive, but, inclusive of his own contribution! not to spend or lay by—but to peril and to lose among the *hundred and fifty lacs* of Dr. Dyke and Mr. Licke, reduced by truth, to 40 or 50!!!

From these specimens I judge of the general credibility and veracity of the mischievous statements in question.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—Being interested for parties at home, who had lost money by the failure of a member of Palmer and Co.'s House, (their trustee,) I consider it no more than justice, to declare, that no partiality was, or could be shown, to Lady D'Oily or Lady any body, as scandalously put forth in the *India Gazette*, with the participation of its conductor.

All parties situated as above, had their option to be included as creditors, either on the estate of the firm collectively, or, in that of the partners connected with their claims. The estates of these gentlemen, as any one may see at Mr. Macnaghten's, consisted of little more than the produce of personals and traps sold; but small as this was, seeing that every claimant almost, (myself among the rest,) made a rush upon the conjoint estate, no doubt the one or two who speculated the other way, and stuck by the *separate* estates, might have had much larger dividends; or if we suppose only one or two such claimants left, they *might* have had their whole debts paid to them.

He, who ascribes this to undue preference given by the Bankrupts, does

that which is not to be denied ; gross ignorance alone can excuse it : but how far that is pleadable in bar of judgment, by an Editor who seats himself so arrogantly and complacently in judgment upon others, is a point I leave those to moot who think the plea worth an argument.

LEX.

We yesterday adverted to a report which appeared in the *India Gazette*, professing to give an account of the proceedings at a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. held at the Exchange on the 22nd. February. As the speeches delivered by Mr. Lycke and Mr. Dick, the report of which was furnished to our contemporary by the speakers themselves, contain most serious charges, not only against the members of the insolvent firm, but also against the assignees, and the members of the London house of Cockerell, Trail, and Co., we did not think it fit to give any additional publicity to these accusations until we had made inquiries into the facts of the case. We have therefore been at some pains to ascertain what foundation there is for the statements put forth in the *India Gazette*, and in now republishing the report of the meeting, and the editorial remarks of our contemporary, we feel it our duty to lay before our readers the result of the inquiries we have made. We would, however, in the first place, refer them to a letter republished from yesterday's *India Gazette*, signed by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. the secretaries to the assignees.

Mr. Dick says truly enough, that he solely, and in vain, resisted the carrying on of the insolvent estate ;—in other words, he alone proposed to throw away the property for which purchasers would not come forward. Mr. Dick having heard that the giant spirit of Reform is stalking abroad, he hopes that he may take Calcutta in his travels, and drive away the tyranny and corruption of those who disapprove the ingenious scheme for comforting the creditors, by giving them nothing to hope for ! But if our information be correct, and we have every reason to place implicit reliance upon its accuracy, Mr. Dick would seem to be rather out of his element when he comes to deal with facts. The house of Cockerell, Trail, and Co. claim, *not a*

hundred and fifty lakhs, but about the *third part* of that sum ; an amount sufficiently large in all conscience, but not exactly a ground for envy, although Sir Charles Cockerell and Mr. Trail did make large fortunes in India, in more prosperous times, than their successors fell upon. Although Mr. Dick seems to have attended occasionally at the Supreme Court, it is not quite clear that he understands English law terms : otherwise he would have known the difference between mutuality and identity, and have understood that when the Court used the words "mutual trusts," they would not more clearly have expressed their conviction that the two establishments of Cockerell, Trail and Co. and Palmer and Co. did *not* form one and the same body. He is wrong again in asserting that they were partners in any account at the date of Palmer and Co.'s insolvency ; and as we understand he had occasion to hear his assertion disproved in the Supreme Court, he ought, in candor, to have rectified his error when he sent his speech to be printed. He is also wrong in his notion, that the balance of the exchange account formed the bulk of the claim of Cockerell, Trail and Co. ; for, in point of fact, when the account came to be adjusted, the balance formed *not the bulk, but the 100th part* of Cockerell, Trail and Co.'s claim. Mr. Brownrigg seems to have satisfied his partners, who had at least good opportunities of disputing the point, that he was entitled to the sum he withdrew, as his share of the divided profits, after leaving a proportion to go against bad debts. But Mr. Brownrigg did not take away eight lakhs ; although entitled by his account to fully more than that sum, he took away but £45,000, surrendering the remainder to the firm, to be added to the general account of profits, in which he was no longer himself to participate. So far from Mr. Brownrigg believing the house to be insolvent, he risked all he did take on quitting the firm, by putting it into Cockerell, Trail and Co.'s house, sharing with them the risk of greatly extending the accommodation that had previously been allowed to Palmer and Co. say from £150,000 to £600,000. If Mr. Brownrigg really believed the house of Palmer and Co. was insolvent, he must have been a greater goose than his friends took him for, to run the risk of losing the golden eggs

already laid, for the chance of hatching more.

We will now notice a few of the facts set forth in Mr. Lycke's oration. He commences by ascribing the failure of Palmer and Co. not to misfortune or unforeseen causes, but to nothing more or less than an unwarrantable abstraction of monies, goods, &c. and a shameful expenditure of *other sums and property*; yet it appears from his next sentence, that the house was insolvent before any shameful abstraction took place; namely, before Mr. Brownrigg left it; a fact which, before examining the books, had been satisfactorily proved to his mind, by its having been "not only a common report in the bazar of Calcutta, but the same in the streets of London." After such satisfactory proof that Mr. Brownrigg knew the house to be insolvent, it is nothing surprising that Mr. Lycke, on examining the books of the firm, found "what was so generally asserted to be perfectly true." In spite, however, of this powerful corroboration, some people, will, perhaps, still doubt not merely the truth of the report, but the capacity of Mr. Lycke to discover, by the books, whether it was true or not; and his prudence and forbearance are alike to be commended for not having made an affidavit of the fact in the Insolvent Court. As to the instance of the "abstraction" of the indigo from the godowns on a Sunday, it is greatly to be feared that there is in it much that the members of the late firm might be called to a severe account for, were the episcopal authority here on the alert; for it is a sad fact, that similar, "abstractions" used to take place every Sunday during the shipping season, whenever any pretext for such Sabbath-breaking was afforded by the urgency of dispatching a ship on a stated day; and although the "abstractions" on the day in question consisted chiefly of indigo, for the *Bedford* and *Nancy* (not to mention a box of millinery delivered to its address) yet the books show that on former Sundays, silks also and various other goods were similarly "abstracted" to a very large amount. It does not appear, however, that any monies or saltpetre were so "abstracted," or that any of the said "abstractions" ever became "missing;" all being found either in the account of consignments for various parties to Europe, or

of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Lycke says, he *will* show proofs. Why does he not then? Who or what hinders him? His chivalrous forbearance indeed saves Mr. Brownrigg from his desperate attack! Mr. Brownrigg has left the country? But have the partners of the late firm left the country? Or has "the particular friend" of one of the partners purchased his indemnity by retiring from the stage? If Mr. Lycke really cares so much for "the widow and the orphan," why does he not ascertain the truth of what he insinuates or asserts, instead of endeavouring to excite unfounded dissatisfaction in the minds of those who require soothing and consolation, not irritation and excite ment, to palliate their misfortunes? The oracular information of the "individual," that the books will show the remittances of each partner, and that "though it is possible that a certain shipment of bandannoes may not appear in regular course, yet that Mr. ——— can show how it was written off," is quite of a piece with the other mares' nests which have been discovered; as is also the announcement, that "the profits in bills of exchange will be found in said books." The "individual" unfortunately forgot to say whether these profits, which "were very large," belonged to the retiring partners alone, or to the remaining firm. If to the latter, as may be presumed till the contrary be proved, it is difficult to see how the fact bears upon the case of grievance. But, Mr. Lycke maintains that this circumstance shows how very anxious the partners were to secure something for a future day. Perhaps Mr. Lycke can explain also how these very cunning and cautious retiring partners, (two of them, at least, Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Hail) came to leave such large sums to their respective credits on the books of the firm, that they now claim to rate as creditors to a very considerable amount, upwards of two lakhs each.

We were told at one time that the house was rendered insolvent not by misfortune but by plunder. Afterwards it was said, or at least insinuated, that the period of insolvency was just anterior to Brownrigg's retiring—but now we come to the discovery that the insolvency dates as far back as the time Mr. Brownrigg joined the house, and Mr. Lycke claims the right "to infer that

such was the case for many years preceding that period." Granted; but what then becomes of the preceding assertion, that the insolvency was the consequence of the abstractions of property committed by Mr. Brownrigg and the other late partners? Leaving Mr. Lycke and his "individual" friend to settle that point between them, and caring as little as Mr. Lycke whether Mr. Brownrigg connived at the deposit on pledge of paper placed by the owners at the discretion of the firm, or only did not take the effectual measure to prevent such malversations, by placing the names of those owners on the paper, it may be as well to notice, that the extent of such malversation has been magnified by the orator, according to a well known figure of rhetoric, in the trifling ratio of five to one; and that this sum has been disposed of, very wrongfully, to the benefit of Mr. Lycke and the other book creditors. It would, therefore, be most just as well as praise-worthy, that Mr. Dick and Mr. Lycke should set the example of subscribing their dividends to the extent of eight lacks, before they touch an ana arising from the estate property. This is calling on them for only one fifth of the pithy the case is supposed by themselves to require, and such "generous souls, alive to others' woes, forgetful of their own" cannot fail to adopt so simple and yet so effectual suggestion.

We have been led to extend our remarks far beyond what we originally intended, but we cannot part with Mr. Lycke without saying a few words upon his notion of the injustice and impropriety of certain claims being admitted upon the private estates of the partners, though our limits oblige us to postpone them till to-morrow.—*John Bull, April 4.*

In our remarks upon the exaggerations and misstatements in Mr. Dick's speech, as reported by himself in the *India Gazette*, we perceive an inaccurate expression which we lose no time in correcting, as otherwise it might, perhaps, be taken advantage of. We said that Mr. Dick was wrong in his notion that the balance of the *Exchange Account* formed the bulk of the claim of Cockerell, Trail, and Co. We ought to have said, the *Joint Exchange Account*; to which alone Mr. Dick's remarks could have applied, as it was the

only account in which any thing like a partnership ever existed.

In resuming our comments upon Mr. Lycke's address to the meeting, we proceed to observe, that he alleges all the late members of the firm of Palmer and Co. were as poor as beggars when they entered the house, and, therefore, could not, in conscience, have acquired any private property while they were members. But even if we should grant that those of recent admission had not either friends or fortune, or probable means of subsistence, till they joined the house—will Mr. Lycke venture to assert that the head of the firm did at no time possess means and property of his own, independently of the profits of the house, to an extent greater than the aggregate amount of fortunes which the late retiring partners are said to have abstracted from it? Had he no claim to call his furniture his own, whose character had not only brought credit and profitable business to the house, but to whom a large amount of property had been bequeathed, as tokens of regard and gratitude, by those who had the best means of knowing his worth, or estimating his generosity? Yet it seems there are feelings which can lead some men to question the right, (not of his enjoying such acquisitions, for if the law permitted him to do so, we may safely say he would only at most have varied the objects to whom the distribution should be made, not have appropriated them to himself,) but of applying them in any way except that which might promote their own immediate advantage. As for the other members of the firm, does Mr. Lycke mean to assert that they had no claim to the use of the means necessary to support their station in society, because the fruits of their toil and anxiety were still inadequate to repair the losses caused by the misfortune or misconduct of others, or their own occasional oversights? Again on what ground can he object to trustees recovering from their co-trustee, who placed the trust money in his firm, all that they can; giving up of course their claim on the firm; which has however received all such trust monies to the advantage of Mr. Lycke and others? Supposing in one of the cases alluded to, the partner in question had applied the trust funds to a private speculation of his own, instead of placing them in the house—would Mr. Lycke

have been the worse, if the money had been returned in full, in consequence of the fortunate result of the adventure? And so long as the co-trustees can get back only 75 per cent. of their money, what right has he to say that they are paid out of money which ought to go to the general creditors? In one of the cases which Mr. Lycke has so delicately brought forward, the trustees can claim on only one of the partners, and they recover 40 per cent; in the other case they recover from two of the partners, and are, consequently, still better off; but had all or even a majority of those in whose option it lay to claim either from the joint estate or the estates of any of the separate parties, chosen to claim on the latter, they would not, in most cases, have had four per cent. to receive instead of 40 or upwards,—and this Mr. Lycke calls “partiality and favoritism!” Whether, indeed, he means the partiality of the law, or of the creditors, or of the partners, does not exactly appear—nor is it, indeed, of the smallest consequence to know. He next, in the overflowing of his charity, gives a gentle hint to the creditors not to allow the late partners to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. He must be aware that one of those partners was scarcely known as a partner, till he found himself involved, at his very entrance into business, in the common calamity of his father and friends. He must be aware also of the situation and conduct of another, of those partners, whose character even our contemporary of the *India Gazette* has allowed to be “unimpeached and unimpeachable,” and yet, lest the animating spirit of “Presgrave and Co.” and “Crane and Co.” should be permitted to exercise their talents and industry openly and avowedly, Mr. Lycke warns off those who would come forward to release the head of the late firm, and his unoffending son! And what does Mr. Lycke hope to gain by all this? What by accusing of deliberate perjury, not merely the partners of the late firm, but the assignees, who gave in an estimate of the value of the assets of the estate far beyond what, from well known circumstances, it is now possible they can produce? We fear this is but another example of that unfortunate propensity of human nature, which makes a man seek relief from his own

pain by inflicting wounds on others; and lamentable it is that, blinded by the intemperance of such a feeling, men should rush so desperately at their object as to care not what weapons they use for the purpose. After the history of the “abstraction” of the 450 chests of “indigo,” no one can be surprised at the assertion that, 5,000 Rupees were abstracted for a buggy and horse, 10,000 for a masked Ball and Supper, and 20,000 for an entertainment given to my Lord this, and my Lady that.

In taking our leave of this subject, the discussion of which is in every respect most painful, we cannot help joining the Editor of the *Hurkaru* in his expressions of regret at the course which has been adopted by the *India Gazette*, in regard to it. We are and ever shall be, most happy to bear testimony to the talent, and uprightness of our contemporary; but surely the spirit of genuine liberality and charity would be better evinced by a disposition to doubt the accuracy of statements which involve most serious charges against the character of individuals, and which are made by persons who can scarcely be supposed to be fair and impartial narrators of the circumstances they relate. We could wish a public journalist to discover an inclination rather to “extenuate” the failings and frailties which his duty obliges him to bring before the public, than “to set down aught in malice.” At all events, a candid and amiable moralist should draw a marked line of distinction between crimes which have avarice and selfishness alone for their motives, and those errors into which men sometimes fall when difficulties and dangers are sought to be escaped which threaten to involve in ruin thousands of others as well as themselves.—*John Bull*, April 5.

To the Editor of the *John Bull*.

SIR,—As the report of the “hole and corner” meeting which Dr. Lycke held at the Exchange has occasioned discussions unfavourable and unpleasant to the members of Palmer and Co. give me leave, as one who had deep interest in the affairs of the late firm, to assure the creditors, that Mr. Lycke’s statement of the delivery of indigo, in its moral meaning, is incorrect; the order for delivery having been given, in point of time, (an important essence in busi-

ness,) before any act of bankruptcy was committed by the house, and was in other respects a *bona fide* transaction.

In respect to this gentleman's position with the house, he is entitled to no commiseration for his loss;—no man knew better than he did, the difference in the rate of interest between assured and non-assured investment of capital; he knew that the former bore interest at 5, the latter at 8 per cent. per Ann. and he made his election; he preferred receiving the enhanced rate of interest as a consideration for risk, to security;—he played for the stake and has lost. Touching his assertion, that the house was in a state of insolvency anterior to Mr. Brownrigg's joining it, I submit that it was entitled to reckon upon all its outstandings as real assets, so long as they or any of them, made any returns or were in any way considered productive; the amount of all such, with other property, if taken, will, in my opinion, show the house to have been, at the period alluded to by Mr. L. fully equal, if not more than sufficient, to the value of its engagements,—extended as its operations were in every division of the globe; it would be difficult, in my opinion, to separate or to say how much of it was to be considered available or not available:—for the fluctuations of the market it cannot be held answerable to the creditors, nor for any casualties by which debts that were due to it have since become irrecoverable.

Mr. Dick's employment in the house of Palmer and Co. afforded him means of information which it is lamentable to see he has misused; his tortured account of the connection which existed between the Calcutta and London house, to say the least of it, is unkind and disingenuous. The whole proceeding of *this party* reminds me of the fable of the Lion, who when prostrate of strength was kicked by the ass.

Your's, &c.

A CREDITOR OF PALMER AND CO.
Calcutta, 4th April, 1832.

We have copied from the other papers whatever has appeared worthy of attention in vindication of the parties whose conduct Messrs. LYCKE and DICK have publicly impugned. We have also published what has been sent to us direct in disproof of their charges, or tending even to excite a presumption in favour

of the accused. It belongs to Messrs. LYCKE and DICK to meet these counter-allegations, if they can; and if they cannot, to retract what they have advanced, and in either case the public will form its own judgment. We have also received several communications in support of Messrs. LYCKE and DICK's views which we do not publish, because they are anonymous, having determined to publish nothing on this subject which does not bear a real signature, or which we do not know to be supported, if necessary, by a responsible name.

With regard to ourselves, we will not take the trouble to offer any defence for having published the report, for if the public do not see that it is for their interest to let in the full light of day upon such transactions, if they have occurred, and upon such accusations, if they are unfounded, nothing we can say will be of any avail. But it is objected that we have given an *opinion* on the subject. We admit the fact. We avow it. We reiterate the opinion, and we ask any man in Calcutta, who values his reputation, to appear before the public in his proper name, and from the unvarnished and undeniable facts of the case, to deduce a different conclusion from that which we have drawn. The acknowledged facts are that trust-property to the extent of eight lakhs of rupees has been violated. Can this be denied? Can it be defended? Can it be palliated? If not, is it to be hushed up, to be suppressed, to be spoken of in whispers, as if the speakers were the guilty things that their words denounce? Is crime to appear in open day and not to be known for what it is? Because the injured parties are lenient to the offenders, is society to be corrupted by a silent acquiescence in such acts? Where is public principle and public morality, if this is to be passed over without public condemnation? The public will have benefitted poorly by the lesson which has lately been read to them from Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE's case, if silence were to be maintained and not a hint given in the public papers of the sense entertained of such conduct; and silence would be the more inexcusable when the aggrieved parties have themselves begun to speak out. We know that there are powerful individuals and parties whom we have offended, and shall still more offend by the course we are pursuing;

but their interests are not those of the public, and when the interests of the public appear to us to require that the truth on such subjects should be spoken, it will be a matter of some difficulty, while we conduct a public journal, to prevent us from speaking it.

But will the public interests be benefited? The conviction of this was necessary to justify us in our own mind: the proof of it is necessary to justify us in the view of the public. In proof of this we ask whether confidence of man in man is or is not essential to the well-being of society? Is it not the link without which all its interests would separate and fall asunder? Destroy it, and you destroy most of the benevolent sympathies of the heart, and all the humanizing influences of civilized life. In proportion to the importance of this confidence of man in man to the well-being of society, should the laws punish the injuries inflicted by its violation; and where the laws cannot or do not reach, public opinion should make itself be felt. This is the general principle, and on this principle public opinion did make itself felt in Calcutta, not very long since, on the occasion of the opening, by unauthorized hands, of letters thrown on shore, we believe, from a wrecked vessel. What was this compared with the case under consideration? Less than dust in the balance. Why is forgery punished? Because, even when it is unsuccessful, it strikes at the very foundations of society, and tends to destroy that confidence of man in man which is the spring and security of all mercantile transactions. And what can be more destructive of this confidence than the present case, where property to a large amount entrusted to the integrity of merchants, and the honour of gentlemen, for specific purposes, was applied to different purposes—to purposes of private gain, and in that application, was wholly and irretrievably sacrificed? We maintain that society in India is bound, for its own safety and protection, to mark such conduct with its most signal reprobation.—*India Gaz.* April 5.

ERROR RECTIFIED—We feel bound to correct a typographical error of the report of the late meeting, which has subjected Mr. Dick to the charge of misrepresentation. He is represented as having stated that the claim of Cockerell,

Trail and Co. on the estate, amounted to a hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees, whereas, on referring to his manuscript, we find that he stated *forty or fifty lakhs*. This is a very serious mistake, for which he is in no respect accountable.—*India Gazette*, April 6.

From the *John Bull* of yesterday, we reprint the remark of the Editor of that paper, on the late reprehensible publication in the *India Gazette*; and we have also extracted the defence of himself, set up by the Editor of the latter paper.

It is not our late often to concur in opinion with the *John Bull*, but we do so with unmixed satisfaction on the present occasion. In matters like this severe love of truth, tempered by honorable feeling alone has to do, and the subject is unconnected with party or politics. The censures of the *Bull* in the analysis we allude to, are or ought to be more galling, because of their mildness and evident freedom from any feeling allied to personality and bitterness.

With regard to the defence of the *India Gazette* Editor, we shall say as little as possible, that we may not prolong needlessly, a discussion which must be fruitless. A disputant so sturdy as our infallible contemporary is beyond our powers. Credulously, and without taking the trouble to make the smallest inquiry into suspicious charges brought by interested parties, he marshals a dozen of the blackest accusations against fallen men; calmly argues on and condemns from them as facts, and when all his facts are proved to be utterly worthless, except one alone—and that malevolently multiplied five times—still our candid contemporary goes on, pretending that he had rested his whole case on that *one-fifth* of a single fact; and takes no notice, nor says a word of all the rest of the array, which had been blown to the winds.

Nothing is easier than for one of our fraternity, self-seated as we are in the chair of judgment, to dissert copiously of impartiality, of principles, of sacrifices, of virtuous and tenacious purpose, and so forth; but such pretensions must be supported by corresponding acts of fairness or they become mere vulgar common place; and tenacity of wrong doing is not a virtue, whatever our contemporary's habits of view.

ing such things may lead him to suppose.

These remarks are drawn from us by the great disappointment we have felt in common with many others, at the signal unfairness of the Editorial paragraphs in the *India Gazette* of the 5th April—one would have thought that their author, even if too proud to admit error, or too cold to atone for injury, would at least have been just enough to take full notice of the Assignees' official denial of the indigo fraud, and other allegations. It might have been supposed too, that the Brownrigg and Lady D'Oyly charges would have been at least alluded to, as things impossible and absurd, and proved to be so, by our correspondents.

But none of all these things are touched on; all are passed over with calm indifference, and the mistaken remark, that the authors of the stories are solely responsible for their truth; not those who have propagated and persevere in propagating them. Our contemporary dwells only on one admitted and lamentable fact; about which there never has been, and never could be, but one opinion; and even in lingering over that, he testifies no compunction for having been accessory to the sin of exaggerating it five fold.—*Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle, April 6.*

We are not anxious to prolong the discussion which has arisen on the affairs of Messrs. Palmer and Co., nor are we anxious to discourage its continuance, if the friends of the late firm think that there is any good likely to arise out of it. We now return to the subject, not from any respect which we owe to those who advocate the opposite view of the question, but from the deference which is due to the public, to whom their remarks are addressed.

The public will perceive and appreciate the character of the policy which has been adopted on this occasion. Every thing has been said and done to divert attention from the leading and most important fact of the case—the illegal and criminal appropriation of the most sacred description of private property, and the toleration with which a series of such acts has been attended in Indian society. To these facts our remarks, on both the occasions on which we have expressed an opinion, have been strictly confined. They are the only points on which we have

formed, or expressed, or hinted an opinion. On these points, therefore, we should have been met, if met at all; but that would not suit the views of our opponents and reprovers. Their object seems to have been, by a brief and hasty admission of what could not be denied, to keep the leading facts as much out of view as possible, and then to occupy the public attention with other details. We have been blamed for publishing the report, and we have been accused of adopting and sanctioning all its statements. We have been censured for speaking out, and we are censured for preserving silence. Reproach and misrepresentation are dealt out with no sparing hand. We expected such a storm of indignation from certain quarters. We were prepared for it, and we are unmoved by it. What we ask of the disinterested and independent portion of the community, is to observe the purpose for which this storm is raised. It is to obscure, to mystify, to conceal the real matter at issue. Let them judge between us and our opponents accordingly.

A few words, we hope, will suffice to repel the allegations and misrepresentations that have been directed against us, and the course we have pursued. Our original sin was the mere publication of the report, even with those curtailments which we made in mercy to those who now assail us. Now, let it be recollected that this report was a report of the proceedings of a meeting, certainly less known and worse attended than it ought to have been, but held at the Exchange, the most public place in Calcutta, and known to, and attended by, a considerable proportion of the resident creditors of the late firm—and that every statement which we have published, with the exception of one, in which a typographical error appears, was made at the meeting, and in much stronger language of condemnation than we have ventured to insert. Let these facts be considered, and then let it be asked with what face any objection can be made to the greater publicity given to these statements by the press,—and that by those who, in former times, poured forth their wit, their scorn, and their wrath in ample libations against the doctrine of "pernicious publicity." Who does not see why publicity is now deprecated and denounced with a soreness of feeling, and a bitterness of malice far greater

than Parsons ever brought to bear against it? Some men seem to act as if all mankind were deaf, and dumb, and blind, except themselves, or to think that by hoodwinking themselves, they hoodwink others. The indisputable benefit proceeding from the publication of the report, was to give a public opportunity to those who felt themselves injured by Messrs. LYCKE and DICK's assertions, to refute such as are without foundation, while what is indefensible is at the same time shown in its true colours.

The next assertion to be noticed is, that we made ourselves responsible for the correctness of Messrs. LYCKE and DICK's statements. 'This is asserted in a paper which has frequently disclaimed responsibility for the statements and sentiments of others to which it gives publicity. We will only remind our readers that we knew nothing of the meeting until after it had taken place; and that Messrs. LYCKE and DICK became expressly answerable for every statement the report contained, of which a distinct intimation was given by the announcement of their names.

We are next told that we have not taken notice of the assignees' official denial of the alleged indigo fraud, i. e. we are first accused of having taken part against them, and then of not having taken part in their favour. To this we have only to say, that we are neither the accusers nor the defenders of the assignees. Their accusers we cannot be, for we have no knowledge of their transactions, beyond what is known to the rest of the world: their defenders, we need not be, for they are quite competent to defend themselves. We quite as readily published Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND Co.'s letter, on the part of the assignees, as we did the report of Messrs. LYCKE and DICK; and we are now prepared to publish any refutation of what are called the BROWNRIGG and Lady D'O'YLY charges, that is communicated to us on proper authority.

Finally, we are told that we malevolently multiplied one single admitted and lamentable fact five times. This is another instance in which we are made answerable for the statements of Messrs. LYCKE and DICK. Not a single syllable of condemnation that we have pronounced derives any part of its force from the amount appropriated, whether eight lakhs or forty, and the only sum we have

actually mentioned is the smaller of the two. Before Messrs. LYCKE and DICK had said or written a word on the subject, every man in Calcutta was acquainted with the single admitted and lamentable fact, and had formed his own estimate of its legal and moral guilt, without being accurately aware of the amount. What is the public to think of the effrontery and moral principle of a writer who is not ashamed to speak of the spoliation of 800,000 rupees, inflicting misery on widows, and orphans, the poor and the needy, as "1/3 of a single fact?" Is such the state of public morality in Calcutta?

In this discussion we have performed a painful public duty, from which we do not perceive that our situation as a public writer would permit us to be excused. We leave it very much in the hands of others, to determine whether it shall be continued or allowed to drop, equally willing to accept either alternative. In the mean time we have the satisfaction of believing, and to some extent of knowing, that we enjoy the approbation of those who, unbiassed by partial interests, regard the rights of property as sacred, cherish that good faith which is essential in dealings between man and man, and practise the duties, as well as profess the principles, of public and private morality.—*India Gazette, April 7.*

We republish, in another column, the elaborate vindication which our contemporary of the *India Gazette* has felt it necessary to put forward in reply to our own and the *Hurkaru's* observations on the culpable credulity with which he received statements subsequently shown to have been utterly unfounded, (with the exception of one single circumstance since notorious to all India,)—and particularly on the uncandid manner in which he has slurred over the ample refutation of the charges to which he had himself given publicity. The greater portion of our contemporary's remarks are, we presume, intended to apply to the observations of the *Hurkaru*, but with consistent unfairness he does not even reprint the article to which he makes answer. We shall ourselves say but very little further upon the subject; but we cannot leave it without directing notice to the assertion of our contemporary that "the only points on which he had formed, or hinted an opinion" were "the illegal and criminal appropriation of the most sacred description of private property—and the toleration with which a series of such acts

has been attended in Indian Society." This assertion may be true in its literal sense, but if the editor of the *India Gazette*, or of any other paper, gives publicity to libellous charges, placing his own reliance on the veracity or accuracy of the authors, before he ventures to do so, it is for him to look to the parties, whose responsibility he has thus rashly conferred in—if the statements imposed on him be, after publication, proved false; but the public look to the Editor and the Editor only. We should have made no complaint of our contemporary for the publication of the Report—had it been furnished him by his own Reporter or any other impartial person. But when it was furnished, out of date, by parties who, on the face of the report itself, were seen to be hostile to those whom they accused—we say, and we believe every unprejudiced person will fully concur with us, that it was the bounden duty of a conscientious and independent Public Journalist, with no private pique to gratify to have at least made some inquiries as to the probability of inaccuracies, where errors might so naturally have been suspected; and as he has not done so, and as his doing so would have satisfied him to the point of the total incorrectness of the statements brought forward—and would have saved himself from the mortifying reflection that he has made his paper the vehicle of injustice and calumny—it is not now competent for him to get rid of responsibilities which are the consequences solely of his own neglect or intemperate "zeal without discretion."

The Editor, however, is forced against his will to betray the party spirit which unfortunately has animated him in this discussion—by alleging that our sole object in answering one by one the continuous charges of Messrs. Lytke and Pick, has been "to obscure, to mystify, and to conceal the real matter at issue." What! "mystify" a fact as simple as it is undeniable; "conceal" what we openly admitted, and what has been the subject of universal conversation in all Indian circles, high and low, ever since the failure of "Obscure" what is more as the sun at noon-day! Does our contemporary really imagine there were two men in India who did not already know the lamentable fact which we now repeat for his satisfaction, that Palmer and Co. had, to a great amount, abused trust properly committed to their care! He may reiterate this announcement every Sunday for the next twelvemonth, if he chooses, but we can assure him it will add nothing to its publicity. It has all become our contemporary then to place unnecessary emphasis on this "leading fact," in order to withdraw attention from the ample refuta-

tion we have given to a whole series of other charges of the gravest nature, which he affects to consider as mere unimportant "details," rather than honourably admit the vindication given by us to have been complete.

One word more and we have done. Our contemporary has, on this occasion, arrogated a particular love of independence, and has nevertheless out of his own mouth, been convicted of all the weakness and infirmities of party-spirit. He now assumes the character of special Guardian "of public and private morality"—was it in this character that a few days ago he published and commented on a certain letter containing passages of such gross and unparalled indecency—that they might be happily unintelligible to female innocence, from their very monstrousness—but could excite no feelings in any well-regulated mind, except those of unutterable disgust and indignation? Let this single instance be a warning to our contemporary, that even the purest intentions, if unguided by discretion, can inflict wounds on the feelings of Society as deep and dangerous as if they had been levelled by the blackest designs.—*John Bull*, April 9.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR,—I pray you to observe the candid, liberal, and charitable manner in which that sheet of "SOUR KNOW," the *India Gazette*, puts a portion of its case, with respect to the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. "speaking in this day's paper of his opponents and reprovers?" the enlightened Brahmin, who, I believe, edits the journal, observes. "Their object seems to have been by 'a brief and hasty admission of what' could not be denied to keep the leading facts as much out of view as possible, and then to occupy the public 'attention with other details.'" Now Sir, would not any human being believe, after perusing the above sentence, that all the FACTS! to which it adverts had been established, instead of breaking down on all sides as fast as impartial people have been able to put them to the test of impartial investigation? Assuredly when Rammohun Roy makes converts he is too liberal and enlightened a man to wish that they should forget the homely English maxim of "FAIR PLAY'S A JEWELL," which I would strongly recommend to the careful considera-

tion of the "TWICE-BORN" *India Gazette*. If that journal delights to lacerate private feelings where no public advantage is to be gained thereby, and where no public principle is compromised by its silence; (I don't allude to the case of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in the least,) if it feels no sympathy with what is kindly and generous in human nature, if all its views are of that sour puritanical cast, which distinguished the opinions of the commonwealth fanatics, without one touch of that high and noble enthusiasm which redeemed them; if it

prefers to insult rather than to pity misfortune; to chide in anger rather than in that sorrow, which all good men feel for the errors of humanity, those amiable tendencies cannot be helped, they are engendered, to use a homely simile, by the "nature of this animal," but for heaven's sake let not the *India Gazette* take credit for the wish to state things fairly in the face of such sentences as that I have quoted.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 7, 1832.

A. B.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

RADAKISSEN BYSACK v. CHRISTIANA, Ex.

In this case, which was tried in November term, the Plaintiff recovered its verdict for Sa. Rs. 1,000, part of a demand against the deceased, as so much assets found to be in the hands of the executrix, and for Sa. Rs. 2,500, the residue of his demand of assets, *quando acciderint*, with liberty to the Plaintiff to move to enter his judgment for the whole amount, if the Court should be of opinion, that an equity of redemption was legal assets in the hands of the executrix; and for the Defendant to move to enter the whole judgment of assets *quando acciderint*, if the Court should be of opinion, that an equitable mortgage, by deposit of title deeds, divested real property of its character of assets. Both the rules were brought on together.

Mr. Prinsep, for the Plaintiff, contended, that an equity of redemption was assets in the hands of an executor, and had always been so treated since the establishment of this Court, though he could not find that the point had been ever expressly decided, and admitted that, of late years, doubts had been thrown upon it both from the Bench and the Bar. Doubts, however, in the face of practice as old as the Court itself, could be no ground of decision: practice undisturbed must be taken to be declaration of the law. For the uniformity of the practice of taking all interests in land on execution, and holding them assets on the lands of the

executor, he cited the express words of Sir F. Macnaghten, on his printed argument of the case of *Joseph v. Rolanston*, p. 51. And this was not practice only, but was consistent with the statutes and charters. With regard to executions, the charter of 1726, whereby the Mayor's Court was established, gave execution against "goods and chattels" only, though it gave process of sequestration against the "estate and effects." To the Charter of 1753, which, in respect of execution and sequestration, was in similar terms, yet lands were always taken and sold. The charter of 1771, whereby this Court was established, gave a more extensive remedy against "houses, lands, debts and other effects real and personal;"—In fact, gave the process of this Court as wide a range as that of extent in England. Nay, the term "extent" was expressly used in the Charter, as applied to the seizure of debt—which clearly pointed out the intention of the charter. Equity of redemption was liable to seizure in extent, (Manning's Exchequer, p. 39 64). Whatever was seizable in execution as *hæres natus* in the hands of the executor, was assets in his hands to be administered. If any doubt existed before on this head, Mr. Fergusson's Act, as it was called, (9 Geo. 4 c. 33) had entirely removed it, (§ 3 and 4). As to administration, the charter had not been very precise; yet on the fair construction, and especially with reference to the statute above mentioned, lands must be taken to have been included. The charter of 1726, had given admi-

nistration of "debts and estate" in one paper, in another, of "debts, effects, and estate;" and so had the Charter of 1753: while the statute 39 4 Geo. 3, used in one passage the term "assets," in the other "effects," and the charter had used no less than three different forms of expression.

The construction put by the Court must therefore determine; and that construction had been uniform as to real estate being assets. Whether Equity of Redemption, though an equitable interest, was legal or only equitable assets, was long a disputed point even in England. (Tollie on executors, p. 415): but the process of this Court reached even debts and *choses in action*, which was more than even a sequestration could do in England. As to the second point, it was wholly inconsistent with the first; for the argument was then—a legal estate, which was clearly assets, was rendered not so by an equitable interest outstanding; while it was contended, that an equitable estate was not assets, because the legal estate was outstanding; thus neither could be got at by the creditor. The sheriff here always sold in execution the "right, title, and interest" of the party—which words had been adopted from the practice of the exchequer in extents; and numberless titles rested on no better foundation: sales by the Sheriff, jointly with the mortgagee, were daily advertised; and had always been held to convey the whole interest. If a contrary doctrine were now to be established, titles which had of late sustained a rude enough shock, would be destroyed altogether.

Mr. Cleland, for the Defendant, urged the hardship on an executor who might be held liable for what he neither had in possession nor could dispose of. An equitable mortgage was held to be a bar to the rights of the Crown in extent (Calbred v. Attorney General, 6 Price); and, by a parity of reason, land subject to it could neither be assets nor liable to execution here. Equity of redemption was in England seizable by no common law process, except in the exchequer; and the creditor must resort to his remedy in equity.

The Chief Justice here interposed with a suggestion, that by consent the parties might have equal benefit, without the expense of equity—if the Plaintiff would

be content to take satisfaction out of the lands in question. Defendant consenting to proceed to sell, subject to the mortgage, or to redeem and sell, or to satisfy the Plaintiff out of the proceeds. If compelled to decide, he was inclined to think the Court must hold the equity of redemption to be assets, but yet not to be liable to execution. Unless proposed for a decision, however, he did not wish to determine the point.

The Court having acquiesced in the proposal, no decision was pronounced. —*Govt. Gaz.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

ISSURCHUNDER DUTT AND ANOTHER v. WOODYCHURN DUTT AND OTHERS.

This suit, which has been pending since the year 1824, and had been twice brought on and ordered to stand over for want of parties, came at length to a final hearing; and appeared to have been commenced by Bill in Equity on the part of two of the sons of Hurloll Dutt, against the only son of their uncle Russickloll Dutt, as principal defendant, and the other members of the family of Hurloll and his brothers, for an account and partition of real and personal estate, which had been originally acquired by the grandfather, and was alleged to have continued joint between Hurloll and Russickloll and their respective defendants; and praying for a partition. The other defendants either disclaimed or admitted the right of the complainants; but Woodychurn, the son of Russickloll, filed a plea and answer, setting up, by way of defence, four several instruments entered into in the year 1798, by Hurloll, in his life time, with his brother Russickloll, by which the family dwelling house and other parcels of real property were allotted between them, and the residue of the real estate was assigned over to Russickloll in consideration of a sum of Rs 7,000 in cash, Russickloll taking upon himself the whole of the debts and liabilities of the grandfather, from whom the whole was derived.

The case occupied several days in the hearing; and Mr Prinsep, who appeared alone for the complainants, contended, that the instruments, even if proved to the satisfaction of the Court, were not a bona fide transaction, but a contrivance between the two brothers

to share the father's estate between them, without discharging the debts, most of which appeared to be still unpaid.—in fact, that it was a mere blind to the creditors;—that as such it was fraudulent, and not binding upon the heirs of Hurloll, upon whose death Russickloll had availed him of the infancy of his heirs, to procure an instrument of confirmation from the widow and one of the infants, which was void, by reason of infancy and incapacity, and, instead of strengthening the case, only rendered it the more suspicious; especially as Russickloll had immediately afterwards withdrawn himself to Benares, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Advocate General, Sir J. Grant, and Messrs. Turton and Dickens, on the other side, were heard at great length; and insisted that the execution of the deeds was fully proved by evidence of the surviving witnesses, and that the arrangement was shown to have been acquiesced in ever since; that the consideration in money had been shown to have been fully received by Hurloll, and was adequate to the value of the lands released to Russickloll, which had since been greatly increased in value by the casual circumstance of the improvements effected by the Lottery Committee; that the plea, having thus been fully supported by the widow, was a complete answer, as to all the lands so released; and that, as to those which remained joint, the only partition to which complainants were entitled, was one in the terms prescribed by the instruments abovementioned, and not the ordinary partition of family property, as asked for by the bill, which, therefore, they insisted ought to be simply dismissed with costs.

APRIL 2.

The Court having taken for deliberation, this day pronounced its decree, with some difference of opinion. The Chief Justice, after recapitulating the pleadings and facts of the case, stated his own impression, that the instruments relied on in the defence had by no means been satisfactorily proved; nevertheless, that the lapse of time, and the long delay of the complainants, led to the fair inference, that some fresh agreement had been entered into between the brothers, which after so many years it might be difficult to prove, and would

be injustice to disturb. He thought, therefore, that, as to all the lands, covered by the plea, and released to Russickloll, the Complainants came too late with their claim: but was of opinion, that they were entitled to a partition and account of the rest, to which indeed the Defendant, Woodychurn, had, by his answer, offered to submit. The other Judges, however, concurred in finding the Instruments to have been fully established; and, inasmuch as the complainants had failed in the principal object of their suit, and had wrongly stated their claims, even to the residue,—though the preferable course to be simply to dismiss the bill with costs, reserving to the complainants the right of preferring a fresh bill for the partition of the lands still remaining joint, if they should be so advised. And such was therefore, the decree of the Court.—*Calcutta Courier*.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

COCKERELL, TRAIL AND CO. v. DICK.

The Advocate General for the Plaintiffs, stated this action to be brought by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant, as the holders of two bills of exchange drawn in the year 1829, by the Defendant, while in England, upon the firm of Dick, Crump and Co. of Calcutta, under the following circumstances. The Defendant in January, 1829, being about to proceed to England, and having occasion for money, then applied to the firm of Palmer and Co. for a letter of introduction and credit, to the Plaintiffs, their correspondents in London, offering, at the same time, to leave available funds in the hands of Palmer and Co. The latter firm having assented to the application, the Defendant placed in their hands a sum of Sa Rs. 30,000, and one of their own interest bills for Sa. Rs. 30,000, shortly about to fall due, and under the strength of that deposit received from Palmer and Co. a letter, addressed to the Plaintiffs' firm, requesting them to give credit to the bills, which should be drawn by the Defendant to a specified amount, advising that they held securities. The two bills in question, amongst others, were accordingly drawn by the Defendant in England, upon his own firm of Dick, Crump and Co. of Calcutta, and discounted by the Plaintiffs, who ordered and transmitted them to Palmer and Co. to be recovered and paid to their

own credit. The bills did not arrive at Calcutta until after the failure of Palmer and Co., and acceptance being refused by Dick, Crump and Co. they were, on the demand of the Plaintiffs' new agents in Calcutta, indorsed and delivered, when over due, by the assignees to the agents of the Plaintiffs, who called upon the Defendant, as drawer, for payment in default of acceptance.

Mr. R. C. Jenkins, late secretary to the assignees, Mr. R. W. Cockerell, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Hamilton, were produced as witnesses on the part of the Plaintiffs, and their examination and cross examination lasted several days—the object of the Defendant's cross examination being to show that the bills were discounted by the Plaintiffs solely on the credit, and as agents of Palmer and Co. payable out of the funds in their hands, and also to establish mutual dealings and transactions between the Plaintiffs and the firm of Palmer and Co. in the nature of partnership in the profits of a joint exchange account, which it appeared was left open between two firms until the month of when the Plaintiffs, in consequence of the great increase in the debit side of the general account, refused any longer to give any participation of the profits on the exchange to the firm of Palmer and Co.

Mr. Turton, for the Defendant, submitted for a nonsuit—that there had been no pretext for payment, or notice of dishonor given in proper time, and cited 4 Barnwell and Creswell's Reports, p. 330; but the Court thought circumstances had been shown sufficient to excuse the notice, and overruled the objection.

Mr. Turton then insisted, by way of defence, that the bills having been discounted by Cockerell, Trail and Co. the agents of Palmer and Co., and upon a new letter of credit, and with notice to Cockerell, Trail and Co., that they were to be payable out of a particular fund—which fund was in the hands of Palmer and Co. at the time of their failure—the Plaintiffs could not resort to the drawer. He also urged that the bills being indorsed to Palmer and Co. and credit taken for them in the exchange account between the firms, and being in the hands of the assignees at the time they fell due—the Defendant had a right to set off his own demand against the firm, and could not be deprived of that set-off by

the indorsement of the assignees after they fell due.

That the assignees had a beneficial interest in the bills—otherwise they could not indorse—and that as the Defendant would have had a set off against any action by Palmer and Co. or their assignees—the Plaintiffs, as their indorsers, stood in the better situation, (Bayley on Bills, p. 140—Deacon, 433)

For the Defendant—Mr. Crump, of the late firm of Dick, Crump and Co. being called, admitted that he had funds of Defendant in hand at the time of presentment, and should have honored the bill, had not the failure of Palmer and Co. occurred, but that he should have looked to the funds in their hands as the fund out of which they were to be paid.

Mr. W. Prinsep, one of the partners of the late firm, proved the purchases of indigo, by Defendant, from the assignees, on the credit of expected dividends; according to the terms of the advertisement others had also purchased on like terms, Cockerell, Trail and Co. amongst the rest. In taking credit for dividends, Defendant had not taken advance on the sum he now claimed to set off, but on the residue.

The witness was then examined and re-examined at great length, as to the operations of the late firm, and their connexion with Plaintiffs—particularly in respect to the joint exchange account between the firms, which he stated to have been closed before these bills were drawn, and that from the way in which the bills were drawn, and their date. Plaintiffs would, he conceived, not have participated in the profits of the exchange. That the letter of credit had been given by Mr. Palmer in this form, at the express desire of the Plaintiff, and that it differed from the form usually adopted.

MARCH 31.

Several documents were put in to support the claim of set off, and the Advocate General was heard in reply.

The Court gave their Judgment at length, and held that the Plaintiffs were entitled to recover.—*Calcutta Courier*.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

JEFTLOLL DAY v. DAWSON.

This action was brought by the Plaintiff, for the recovery of the sum of Sicca Rupees 1,400, alleged to have been unduly extorted from him by the Defendant. The

Advocate General stated the case. The Defendant arrived at Calcutta in the close of 1828, in command of the ship *Lord Eldon*; and, during his stay, employed one **Sibchunder Sain** as his bannian, under whom the Plaintiff served in the capacity of a siccar. In February, 1829, and just before the sailing of the ship on her homeward voyage, the Defendant having missed, from his desk, six bank notes, amounting in all to **Sicca Rupees 1,400**, immediately suspected the Plaintiff, and called upon him to find or to make good the money. The Plaintiff denied all knowledge of the matter; but the Defendant, sailor like, taking the law into his own hands, detained the Plaintiff at the house that evening, and threatened to carry him before the police the next morning, on a criminal charge; whereupon the Plaintiff, by the advice of his friends, and to avoid the disgrace and discredit of such a public accusation, procured the money and paid it to the Defendant, who soon after sailed for London. On his return to Calcutta, last year, this action was brought to recover it back, as paid under duress, and without legal consideration. The theft was afterwards brought home to another person, and **Sicca Rupees 200** of the money was actually recovered and delivered over from the Police, for which the Plaintiff was ready to give credit to the Defendant. It was clear that Plaintiff had been compelled to pay under a false accusation.

Sibchunder Sain proved the employment of the Plaintiff as siccar: witness was bannian to Captain Dawson, in December, 1828; was recommended by **Dr. Campbell**—remembers Defendant missing bank notes off his desk—told Captain Dawson I was responsible to him, but did not say I would make good the loss. Plaintiff was charged by Captain Dawson, but was not sent to the Police; he was kept that evening in the house of Mr. Lee, where Captain Dawson was residing. It was by his own request a paper was drawn up by Mr. Marnell. Plaintiff said, I will remain here willingly, and if I do not make some arrangement by 10 o'clock tomorrow, you may send me to the Police; two peons were placed at the door—not police peons; it was so arranged at Plaintiff's particular desire. The money was paid next morning to Captain Dawson, and Plaintiff was released.

Cross examined by **Mr. Turton**. I went to Plaintiff's mother, who said she would give the money rather than the family should be disgraced. The money was given to **Dr. Campbell** on account of Captain Dawson. It was the mother's money: it was paid in a cheque. **Rajbullub Seal** paid **Sa. Rs. 1,400** to **Dr. Campbell**, in July 1829; it was paid in a cheque.

Rajbullub Seal examined, I went to the mother to inform her of the trouble Plaintiff was in; she said, she would pay the money; she gave me the money in a cheque, and told me to go and give it to Plaintiff. Plaintiff desired me to go and give it to Captain Dawson, who desired me to pay it to **Dr. Campbell**. It was a promissory note. Another note was afterwards substituted. Defendant told me he had paid him.

Mr. Rogers, of the firm of **Hamilton and Co.**, proved the giving of a promissory note and its payment.

Mr. Turton for Defendant, submitted, that, as the money was proved to belong to the mother, she alone could recover it in an action for money had and received. Plaintiff's remedy, if he had any, being by action of trespass and false imprisonment. Besides, this was money paid on an illegal consideration, for compromise of a criminal charge; and both parties being in *pari delicto*, the one could not recover from the other.

The Court over-ruled the latter objections, no criminal charge having been actually preferred, and the duress being done away with by the Plaintiff's own consent; but held, that the objection founded on the money being the money of the mother, was a sufficient answer in this form of action; and, if it were not so, that, without further proof as to the circumstances and the nature of the transaction and charge, the Plaintiff could not be entitled to recover; for, as the case stood, it was impossible for the Court to see how far the Plaintiff might be civilly liable for negligence, and whether he paid in respect to a civil or a criminal liability. In the former case, he would not have paid without consideration. The Plaintiff was accordingly *Non suited*.—*Calcutta Courier*.

SECOND SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Calendar of Prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta, committed for trial at the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for 1832, commencing 12th April.

James Herbert, for conspiracy.
Anthony G mes, for perjury.
Gopeenauth Shaw, for forgery.
Khola Bux, for murder.
Ramkoomar Roy, for robbery.
Khyrao Siccar, for ditto.
Purnvashoolia and Gorye Mooteya, for burglary.
Coolwand Sing, for robbery.

William Hall, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

Damoo Doss and Sehoohurry, for robbery.

Gour Mistree, for burglary.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1832.

The second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol delivery commenced this-day, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:—

T. J. C. FLOWDEN, Esq. *Foreman*.

G. T. Collins,	J. Jackson,
David Hare,	J. A. Dorin,
Robert Stewart,	W. Smithson,
N. Alexander,	G. J. Gordon,
W. P. Palmer,	F. T. Fergusson, t
D. Ainslie,	A. Agabeg,
G. J. Siddons,	Jos. Willis,
F. Mendes,	R. T. Wright,
N. J. Hallid,	H. G. Brightman,
Alex. D. Rice,	A. Wilson, Esq. &
Robert Browne,	The H. C. R. Lindsay

Sir Edward Ryan delivered a charge to the Grand Jury; His Lordship observed, that as far as he was able to form any opinion, from the state of the Calendar, the labour of the Grand Jurors, in the present Sessions would not be long; and as the greater part of the gentlemen now present had served on former occasions, he considered it unnecessary to state the law, as they must be aware of the different bearings on each case. But in the case of murder, the evidence which will be adduced are so circumstantial, that the Jurors cannot come to any conclusion without minute examination of the facts, supported with the evidence of the medical gentleman, who examined the body, from whose testimony it would appear, that death must have ensued from strangulation and not from being hung, as evident marks of violence were visible on the deceased. The other case was of a Larceny against a person by the name of Edward Hall, who had hired a buggy from a livery stable keeper and subsequently sold it; if the intention of the prisoner, when he hired the buggy, if proved was to have it sold, it was clearly a case of Larceny, and therefore the bill ought to be returned as a true bill.

His Lordship further observed, that there were two cases of forgery against Gopeenauth Shaw; the law in such case is that, if a person alters a genuine note, if the alteration be even of a figure, the offence is constituted a forgery; and he

would take the present opportunity of stating, that it is the duty of the prosecutors, the Bank of Bengal, to give every facility in bringing the offenders to justice, and the more so, when they are a corporate body, a duty, his Lordship stated, which they owe not only to themselves, as they are materially interested in it, but a duty which they owe to the public, that by bringing to justice such offenders, they may, in some measure, put an end to the extensive forgeries now practised in Calcutta.

In the course of the day, Edward Hall was tried on the indictment for Larceny, and found guilty of Larceny, sentence of death was recorded against him.

The Grand Jurors after having gone through the whole of the cases brought before them in the course of the day, were discharged.

DE SOUZA, EXECUTOR, v. PALMER AND OTHERS. IN EQUITY.

This case came on upon exceptions taken to the report of the master—made upon taking the account directed by the decree—wherein he had allowed interest on the cash balance of the trust fund in the hands of the late firm of J. Barretto and Sons, the agents of the trust, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, with annual rests, as well up to the date of the failure as subsequent to that date.

Messrs. Turton and Dickens, on behalf of the trustees of the separate estate of J. Barretto the elder, who was one of the trustees—contended, in support of the exception, that although the estate of the deceased trustee had been decreed primarily liable to make good the default of the trust funds, with interest, yet the master was not authorized to allow a higher interest subsequent to the failure of Barretto and Sons, than the Court rate of six per cent. without annual rests. Compound interest was never allowed against a trustee, unless it was shown to have been made by the use of the money. And here, there had been no use made of it in trade since the failure of the firm.

Mr. Prinsep argued in support of the master's report, that whether the rate of eight per cent. with compound interest was correct or not, the master, upon the reference made to him by the Court, could make no distinction, the account having been directed to be taken against the surviving members of the firm and

their trustees, and not against the executors of J Barretto, without any special direction to distinguish the account before the failure from the account subsequent to it. If the executors wished the distinction to be drawn, they should have come to the Court for a special direction to the master in that particular. And in respect to compound interest, the trustees, in this case, were, by the will, expressly required to accumulate the fund, which, if duly invested as fast as received, would have accumulated on half yearly and not yearly rests. The Court of Chancery at home had allowed compound interest upon trusts for accumulation, for which he referred to *Hampson on trustees*, and the cases there cited.

The Court were of opinion, that the decree having charged the deficit upon the estate of the deceased trustee, and not upon the assets of the firm, the master was wrong in allowing agency interest subsequent to the failure; but that, as compound interest would have been made, had the funds been invested, the trustee was liable to that charge. The exceptions, therefore, must be allowed with costs in the usual course, and report sent back to the master, with direction to calculate what would be the amount of accumulation, had the accumulated balance, in the hands of the firm at the date of its failure, been then invested in Company's paper, and the growing interest invested in like manner.—*Calcutta Courier*.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Khodabux was arraigned this day for the murder of his wife *Ameerun*, who was found hanging in an apartment adjoining to that where they slept, the only evidence of consequence adduced at the trial was that of Dr. Voss, who examined the body, and gave his opinion, that death must have ensued from strangulation, as there were visible marks of it, and impression on the neck by the rope with which she was hanging, was not such as to enable him to come to any other conclusion, but that she must have been strangled first, and afterwards hung up, there was also proved some expressions used by the prisoner, but taking the whole of the evidence together no presumption could arise that the prisoner was the person who caused her death, consequently he was acquitted.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1832.

REX versus GOVERNMENT SHAW.

Mr. Turton, on an affidavit of the prisoner, applied for leave to put off the trial of this prosecution for 10 days; stating, that a material witness against whom they had issued a subpoena was absent.

Sir Edward Ryan intimated, that he would allow the case to stand the last, in the Sessions Board; till which time, if the attendance of the witness was not procurable, a fresh application ought to be made.

Coolwunt Sing, was tried this-day, for stealing from the H. C.'s Mint, nine half Rupees; the evidence adduced for the prosecution, which was conducted by the Advocate General, was conclusive, and the prisoner was found Guilty.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1832.

REX ON THE PROSECUTION OF WALKER, versus HERBERT AND GOMES.

This was an indictment for conspiracy and perjury, to cause the prosecutor to be arrested under a writ of *Capias* issuing out of the Supreme Court. It appeared, that the defendant *Gomes*, claiming to be entitled to receive from the prosecutor a certain sum for provision and goods sold, made the usual affidavit of debt, and obtained a writ of *Capias*; to avoid its execution the defendant secreted himself, and applied to be admitted in the pauper establishment, and thereafter, through the usual course of practice of that Court, entered a *non pros.* to the action, and for the costs of which, the prosecutor being the defendant in that action, obtained a writ and confined the defendant *Gomes*, who was the plaintiff in that case; subsequently to these proceedings the prosecutor alleging himself not to be in *Gomes's* debt, prays the present indictment, which was found during the last Sessions. The prosecutor and several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and their evidence went to substantiate the charge of conspiracy as well as that of perjury, in as much as no debt whatever, at the time when *Gomes* swore to the debt, ever existed, and the jury found both the prisoners guilty but recommended *Gomes* to mercy.

INSOLVENT COURT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1832.

Before the Honorable Sir John Franks.

Meer Ulliwollah, Brijomohun Rickelt, and Gourhurry Doss, were respectively brought up this day, but owing to some inaccuracy in their schedules, they were remanded till the next court day.

Brijomohun Paul, was discharged on taking the usual oath.

In the matter of John Cullen.—a dividend was declared of 1 Anna and 6 Pie in the Rupee.

In the matter of Etienne Gervain and Josephine Martin.—a dividend of 6 Pie in the Rupee was also declared in this matter.

In the matter of Raujkisson Dutt.—The order Nisi obtained for striking out the claim of Raja Buddenaut Roy, was this day made absolute.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

In the matter of Jummun Mullick.—On looking over this Insolvent's Schedule, the Commissioner found a sum entered as a debt, due by the Insolvent, which on further inquiry proved to be no debt at all. The Insolvent, on being questioned, said that he had stood security for another person for the amount entered, which if not paid he would have to make good. He considered himself responsible for the sum, and had consequently entered it as a debt due by him.

A person named Shaik Azeem Ooddeen appeared to oppose the discharge of the Insolvent; but Mr. Duff, the Insolvent's attorney, suggested that he had no right to do so, his opposition not having been entered in compliance with the rules of the Court. Sir John Franks perfectly coincided with Mr. Duff, that his opposition could not be noticed, but the Commissioner further said, that he had a right to examine the man; if there was a probability of getting any information from him respecting the affairs of the Insolvent.

Shaik Azeem Ooddeen was then examined, when it appeared by his statement, that the Insolvent was possessed of lauded property to a considerable extent at Colingah and several other places,

which had not been inserted in the schedule.

The Insolvent was then questioned as to the truth of the above statement, which he denied. He however admitted that the property at Colingah belonged to his wife, who had purchased it herself, with money of her own, which she had inherited from her former husband. He received the rents of the property himself, but on account of his wife; and he could not tell in whose name the receipts were granted, as he was not able to write.

Sir John Franks. You will not get your discharge. Your schedule must be amended. You must put that property, and any other which you may have, in your schedule, and if any part of it is suppressed, the Court will take notice of it. You have been suppressing your property, and returning a large sum as a debt, which has never been paid. When I say your schedule must be amended, I mean, you must file an additional schedule.

The Insolvent was remanded to the 7th of April, and Shaik Azeem Ooddeen was directed to enter his opposition in the regular manner.

In the matter of Bhoobun Mohun Dutt.—The debts of this Insolvent amounted to no less than Rs. 16,159, to cover which he had no effects whatever. Though no opposition was made, the Commissioner was by no means satisfied that all was right. The Insolvent had been a hawker, joined in partnership with two others; though in the notices he was only mentioned by his individual name, which led the Commissioner to suspect that his creditors were not aware of his identity, as there might be fifty more individuals of the same name in Calcutta.

He was remanded till the 28th of April next, and directed to describe himself by the name and description of the firm under which the debts had been contracted.

In the matter of Radakissen Day.—This Insolvent was a partner of the last. His statement was very unsatisfactory, and some parts quite at variance with that of Bhoobun Mohun Dutt, in

consequence of which he was also remanded.

In the matter of Hakeemully Ullah—No opposition appearing against this Insolvent, he was discharged.

In the matters of Gour hurry Doss, and Bhujju mohun Buckett.—Both these Insolvents were remanded for further hearings. The former had returned a sum of money on his schedule, as a debt, which he had borrowed on a bond, after filing his petition of insolvency, for the purpose of paying his attorney for costs in the case.—*John Bull.*

MARCH 31.

In the matter of Harold Alphonso Smith,—no opposition being made, the Insolvent received his discharge.

In the matter of John Palmer,—the executor of the late General Thomas, having signified his election, under the order and advertisement of the 5th of March last, to prove against the separate estate, it was so ordered accordingly; and the claim on behalf of the estate of the Hon'ble John Adam was struck out of the schedule, no election having been made pursuant to the above order.

In the matter of the joint estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Mr. Dickens, on behalf of W. H. Hobhouse, late a partner in the firm, applied, on petition, for an order to have the amount appearing to his credit in the books of the firm, admitted and inserted in the schedule, as a debt proveable against the estate.

The Commissioner, (Sir E. Ryan,) on looking into the petition and grounds, suggested to counsel, that, in a matter so peculiar, it would be necessary to have much fuller grounds—especially an affidavit of application made to the assignees, and of their refusal. Counsel assenting to the suggestion, the motion was withdrawn for the present, to be renewed on fuller grounds.

Some other cases of no public interest were disposed of.—*Calcutta Courier.*

Before the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan.

Mr. H. A. Smith and Panchanun Bose were respectively discharged this day.

Bissonauth Ghose was remanded to the 7th April.

There was other business of importance fixed for this day, but owing to the Hon'ble Commissioner having sat rather late in this Court, they were postponed to the next court day.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1832.

Before the Honourable Sir John Franks.

Jummun Mullick who was remanded on the 17th ultimo, for not having inserted certain property belonging to him, in his schedule, was remanded again this day, for not having complied with the order of Court, by amending his schedule.

Bejjomohun Buckett was opposed by Mr. Tutton, and several inaccuracies appearing in his schedule, he was remanded, in order that he may rectify his schedule.

Gourhuny Doss.—Mr. Jackson, his attorney, applied this day for leave to discontinue his acting further, for the Insolvent.

Bissonauth Ghose was discharged, on taking the usual oath.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1832.

In the matter of Beerchund Addy, an Insolvent.—Mr. Smith, the Assignee, having filed his certificate, that the Insolvent had not placed in his hands, assets half the amount of his debts: the Insolvent's petition, for adjudication, was dismissed.

In the matter of Ramohun Nundy, an Insolvent—Mr. Duff applied this day, that the chief clerk of the Court, do deliver over to the Insolvent, certain books of account belonging to the Insolvent, and brought in under an order of Court; in order to enable the Insolvent to prepare his schedule, which was ordered, subject to any objection which the assignee may have.

SUDDER DEEWANNEE ADALUT.

MARCH 14, 1832.

BEFORE MR. RATTRAY.

Kadir Bukhsh and other Ryots, Appellants, v. Harris Chunder Roy, Zamindar of Nulwa in the 24 Pargunnas, Respondents

An old dispute exists between the litigants, as to the amount of rent leviable on the lands held by appellants, who have instituted proceedings in the Zillah Court to set aside engagements alleged to have been extorted from them by respondent, and to contest his right to levy the increased rent claimed. Pending the same they deposit in the Court their admitted rents. By Regulation 3 of 1831 the original cognizance of sum may sue for rent is transferred to the collector exclusively. Under this regulation the respondent commenced proceedings before the collector for the recovery of the current rents claimed by him by process of distraint and sale and the collector submitted to the Judge his resolution to instruct the munsif to proceed accordingly. The Judge with reference to the proceedings pending before him did not sanction this measure. In consequence, the collector deemed himself restrained. The respondent now preferred an appeal to the Provincial Court. A Judge of this Court Mr John Middleton, decided that the collector was authorized to instruct the munsif, as proposed and directed by the Judge of the Zillah, to order him to proceed. In the further appeal preferred to the Sudder by the ryots Mr Rattray held that this interference of Mr Middleton was improper and illegal—and that the respondent should have appealed to the commissioner of revenue. The cause remains for an opinion of another judge.

MARCH 15

Kashi Nath Gier Mahant, Appellant, versus Bal Nath Gier Mahant, Respondent

In this case was litigated the right of patronage to the charge of an endowed monastery of Sanyasis, in the Patna division. The Appellant preferred his ori-

ginal suit and appeal *in forma pauperis*. He alleged that the late chief of the monastic establishment had constituted him his principal disciple, and that such disciple, being a Brahmin, was entitled to succeed that the late principal, Bhola Geer, had allowed him to go to Tirhut, where he sojourned some time and on his return, found that Bhola Geer had died, and that the respondent had usurped the office which belonged to him, the Appellant. The Provincial Court dismissed the claim, because it deemed it proved, that appellant had broken his monastic vow, and taken himself to secular pursuits, and that respondent had been selected by Bhola Geer as his successor. On inspection of the decree of the Provincial Court, Mr Rattray being satisfied of the separation of appellant from the monastery and the appointment of respondent, confirmed the decision of the lower court.

BEFORE MR. WALPOLF, OFFICIATING JUDGE.

Mussamat Ghunshan, Appellant versus Jyga Sing and others, Respondents

This case has been fully heard and remains over for judgment. The appellant is widow of Hurpersaud, the great grandson of Rugbeer Singh, brother of Chukan Singh, from whom are descended, in the male line, the respondents, in the third and fourth degrees of descent. On the death of her husband, appellant succeeded him in the possession of Pargunna Palch and other estates in Behar which had belonged to Beerbul, the grand father of the two brothers named. After several years from the death of Hurpersaud, respondents sued her for the estates. They alleged that Dher Singh, the elder of Beerbul's four sons, had subsequent to division, bought his brothers' shares in the name of Rugbeer Singh, and that from the death of Dher Singh his two sons and their descendants had continued to enjoy the estate in family coparcenary,—some one of them, according to qualification, standing forth as manager,—as did the husband of appellant, she therefore, was only entitled to maintenance.

The appellant contended, that Rugbier Singh was the purchaser of his uncle's shares, and that he had separated from his brother, Chukan Singh, making at the time an adjustment with him: that no continuity had continued between the descendants of the brothers; and that, therefore, appellant was the heir of her husband, who had also left a daughter. The appellant further alleged that a suit, brought by her husband's mother for the succession in the Zillah Court, had been dismissed. The Provincial Court before whom this case was brought, on an opinion of the Pundits, decided in favor of the respondent's claim. It is from this judgment that this is an appeal.

Bidya Nund Sing, Appellant, v. Roodra Nund Sing, Respondent.

The parties in this case are the sons of Doolar Singh, a titular raja and wealthy zemindar of Parnea, who died about 13 years ago, during the infancy of the respondent, his younger son. The elder son, on that occasion, stood forth as his sole heir, taking possession of all the estates real and personal, and procuring the record of his name as heir.

He subsequently pleaded a will by his father in his favor. The younger brother, when of age, sued for a half of the paternal estates in the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad, which treated the alleged will as a forgery, and overruled some other minor pleas alleged by appellant.

This case and the preceding are said to be important, from the magnitude of the property litigated, and the points of law involved. We are not as yet sufficiently informed of all the particulars of either. Subsequent however to judgment passed, we hope to be able to submit a full report of both to our readers.

We have long desired to have it in our power to publish reports of the proceedings of the Sudder Dewanee Adalat and other local tribunals, but have been deterred by the difficulties experienced. These we have lately made another attempt to overcome and present our readers with our last essays. We cannot promise that we shall succeed in procuring interesting reports; but, should we find it, our progress that facilities increase, we shall continue to present them to our readers. In this case, it is the intention of the proprietors of this paper,

to establish a periodical paper, expressly for the reception of reports of interesting cases decided by, and proceedings held before, any of the local Courts of Justice and Revenue authorities. For furthering so important an object, we solicit the favor of authenticated communications from the interior. The imperfect reports, this day published, are compiled from rough notes and information collected at the Sudder Dewanee, by a native employed by us for the purpose. These have afterwards undergone the process of translation. Regarding this Court, so open to all, and knowing the just and liberal views of its members, we have deemed it unnecessary, to ask permission to do a legal act. Our contributor has met with no obstruction, nor do we anticipate that persons deputed by us will experience any, even now that our purpose is thus publicly announced. — *Bengal Hurkaru, March 23.*

MARCH 24.

BEFORE MR. ROSS.

Gopimohun Surkar Mog, son of Ram Tunoo Mog, Appellant, versus Mosamaut Gour Muni Thakoorain, Respondent.

This is a Special Appeal, preferred from a decision of the Calcutta Court of Appeal. Appellant brought his action in the District Court of the suburbs, to render absolute the sale which he alleged Respondent had made him of a six-anna share of village Bari Purgana Burro, for the consideration of 9,000 Rupees. He averred, that he had paid this, by cash 4,000, and his father's obligation for 5,000;—which his father had satisfied,—having paid into the Provincial Court, that sum, by order of Respondent, on account of some cause,—and received back his obligation.

Appellant, after causing Respondent to be served with the notice prescribed by Regulation XVII. of 1806, brought his action of fore-closure.

Respondent alleged, that at the time of the bill of sale, in Appellant's name, (which was apparently absolute,) a lease for five years of the estate, was taken

from her, by Ram Tunoo, in the name of a relative, whose *Kubooliyud*, (filed on her part,) she received. By these papers, it was stipulated, that out of the gross produce, the Government Revenue, 1,885 Rupees, should be yearly paid her, and the surplus, 995 Rupees, should be a set off towards repayment of the consideration, or advance, and that this having been liquidated, she was entitled to possession.

The Appellant denied the genuineness of the *Kubooliyud*, and produced the *Amalnamah*, or order of possession, in which there was no mention of the appropriation of any profits, but merely specification of the amount of public revenue, to be paid to Respondent.

The Judge of the suburbs of Calcutta considered the conflict between the alleged *Kubooliyud* and the *Amalnamah* as presumptive of the fabrication of the former, and that Appellant, (the original plaintiff,) was entitled to a decree of foreclosure,—which he passed, committing the witnesses, examined in support of the *Kubooliyud*, for perjury.

The Respondent appealed to the Calcutta Provincial Court, and the case was first heard by Mr. Walpole. He was satisfied of the genuineness of the *Kubooliyud* produced by Respondent, and treated, as unimportant, the omission of the *Amalnamah* to which the district Judge attached so much importance. He recorded his opinion, that the decision of the district Judge should be reversed, and that possession of the disputed property should be given to Respondent. Mr. Turnbull, another Judge, concurred in the reversal of the decision of the lower Court, but not in the proposed order for the possession of Respondent. He was of opinion that her re-possession should be postponed till the sum of 5,000 Rupees, the part paid through Ram Tunoo, was replaced by the profits.

The case was ultimately decided, on the opinion of Mr. Walpole, in which two other Judges of the Court agreed, and the present case is an appeal from the same. Mr. Ross postponed judgment, that the original obligation of Respondent's father, for a portion of the advance, might be filed.

MARCH 25.

BEFORE MR. H. SHAKESPEARE.

Mitr Jeet Singh. Byje Nath Sahoo, and Meer Abdullah. VERSUS the Heirs of the Widow of Raja Juswant Sing.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Patna Provincial Court. On the death of the Raja, his widow succeeded to his Estate, including the two *talukahs*, Balgarha and Akhburpoor, in Behar, assessed, at the decennial settlement, at a specific *jemah*, as a single estate. The acting collector of Patna, after advertisement, caused the former to be sold at auction, subject to a portion of the public revenue, (fixed by himself,) to recover arrears of revenue 12,742 Rs. due on the whole estate. The Appellants were the purchasers. A remonstrance against this sale was preferred to the revenue authorities, and the matter was brought to notice of the Governor General in Council. As no accommodation of the matter could be effected, the heirs of the Ranee, (who died,) brought their action in the Provincial Court to set aside the sale. The complainants alleged, that the rule was illegal, inasmuch as the acting collector had sold one *talookah* for arrears due on both, making for the purpose an arbitrary distribution of the *jemah*. The purchasers contended that this was no concern of theirs; and that they had bought on the faith of the advertisement. The Provincial Court set aside the sale as illegal, on the ground stated, and it is from this decision that this case is an appeal.—Judgment is postponed.

BEFORE MR. RATTRAY.

Jagnath Sukdar Appellant, versus Jagbudah Roy, Respondent.

This was a special appeal from a decree of the Dacca Appeal Court, affirming a decision of the District Court. The case is important, in as much as it involves the question of hereditary slavery. The Grandfather of Respondent bought the Appellant's father, when a child, as a slave. He united him in marriage with a slave wife, and afforded them support. Both, as well as Appellant, their son, continued to serve the family of Respondent; but on death of Respondent's father, the Appellant, (then

17), became recalcant, and Respondent sued him to establish his right to his services,—obtaining a favorable Judgment in both Courts, Mr. Rattray was of opinion that, man, or at least his future progeny, could not be the subject of a legal sale, and that the Appellant was entitled to his liberty. The case remains over for the opinion of another Judge.

APRIL 2.

BEFORE MR. SHAKESPEARE.

Doorga Dutt Sing, Appellant, versus Boonyald Sing, Respondent

This was an appeal from a decision of the Provincial Court of Patna. The Respondent was eldest son of Bholee Singh, a wealthy Zemindar. The Appellant and two other deceased brothers, were his younger sons. Before his death, the father divided his estates in four shares, causing, to the name of one of his sons, to be recorded, as owner of each respectively. Two of his sons died, leaving widows, but no issue. The widows, after much trouble and application to the judicial and revenue authorities, obtained an order for the record of the names, as to their husbands' shares.

Subsequent to this, Respondent produced a paper, purporting to be a deed of amicable adjustment between himself and Appellant, and their sisters-in-law,—whereby he was constituted owner of nine annas and Appellant owner of seven annas, of all the paternal estates, and the right of the sisters-in-law to alimony, only, declared. He succeeded in getting the record in the Collector's books to be made in conformity—Appellant and his sisters-in-law now brought their action to restore the division of four shares made by Bholee Sing—Respondent pleaded,—1st, the deed of adjustment,—2d, that by law he, as eldest, was entitled to 9-16ths of the family estates—Appellant to 7-16ths, and their childless sisters-in-law to alimony only.

The Provincial Court deeming the pleaded deed authentic, on an opinion of their Pundit, that the sisters in law were not excluded by being childless, dismissed their claims, and awarded a distribution, according to the deed. Appellant only preferred an appeal to the Sudder Deewanee; the real object of which is, to contest the pretensions of

Respondent, founded on his primogeniture,—and the efficacy of the pretended deed, to make a distribution of the shares of the deceased brothers, other than what the law would make on the death of the widows.

The case was first heard before Mr. Ross, who did not regard the pretended deed as authentic.

He was of opinion, that the decision of the Provincial Court, which awarded 7-16th of property to appellant, who only, *in presenti*, claimed 4-16ths, should be reversed. Mr. Rattray was of opinion, that the decision of the lower Court should be entirely reversed; and that the division of Bholee Sing should be upheld, and the widows of his deceased sons regain possession of their husbands' shares.

After hearing the case Mr. Shakespeare postponed his judgment.

We present our readers with a few more brief notices of cases heard in the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. One of them involves the interesting question of hereditary slavery. In the domestic servitude, which obtains in this country, there is nothing very revolting to human sympathies. But on general principles, and for the dignity of the human species, we shall be glad to find, that at least, the progeny of the purchased slave, does not inherit the servile state of the parent. We observe with pleasure, that the Supreme Government has lately indicated its anxiety to suppress the traffic of slaves within its own territories. By a regulation of 1811, the importation for traffic of slaves from a foreign country was prohibited. Now by the 3rd Regulation of 1832, the removal from one province to another for such purpose is also prohibited, and the slave declared free. We presume the word *Province* has some legal definition; if it has not, this regulation is a proof how much a good intent may be marred by an inexperienced workman. It also shows the difficulty of patch-work legislation,—the tinkering system,—of which the code of English statute law is so happy an example. We should have been better pleased, if the government had at once declared illegal, any sale of the human species. This would be in unison with the spirit of Reform, which we trust, is spreading everywhere.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April 13.*

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR.—As your leading Editorial of to-day refers to a case reported in a preceding column of the paper, involving 'the interesting question of hereditary slavery'; and as the report is so far erroneous as to attribute to the judge an opinion entirely different from that upon which the judgment was founded; perhaps you may be pleased to have the error corrected. The question at issue, was not whether 'Man, or at least his future progeny, could or could not be the subject of a legal sale;' but whether a certain deed, declared to have been executed by the appellant's ancestors, under which they became the slaves of the respondents, and their progeny in like manner, was, or was not a valid document? The judge deeming it invalid, for reasons detailed at length on the trial, but which I need not now trouble you with, reversed the decision of the District Court and this it is which remains over for the consideration and opinion of another Judge.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,

A MOOTUSUDDEE.

We publish a letter from "A MOOTUSUDDEE," which imputes an error to our notice in last Sunday's paper, of the slave case before the Sudder Dewanee Adalat. It would seem the question before the Court is this, whether a deed by which "ancestors sell the services of slaves and their progeny," binds the latter to the servile state. We do not find that our Native informant, whose report we adopted, has put the question in a form essentially varying from this; though he has not mentioned the deed. In this country, we believe, the acquisition of all domestic slaves, is derived from a sale by parents, though in many cases it may be impossible to trace back to the original sale. It is our wish to be as accurate as possible, and if our correspondent will send us, or we can obtain a copy of the learned Judge's argument, we will have a translation made for condensation and publication. When our information was collected, the Judge's decision had not been formally drawn up.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April 14.*

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

In continuing our account of the Ramghur insurrection, it affords us considerable pleasure at once to observe, that during the past month, the Military operations, undertaken against the Coles, have neither been as numerous, or as destructive to life and property, as those which marked the earlier stages of this unfortunate rebellion; so that at present we shall not be obliged to enter into those particulars hitherto absolutely requisite to a due understanding of the state of affairs, in the disturbed districts, nor is it necessary to follow the troops, in all their excursions, undertaken for the purpose of destroying the food and habitations of the unhappy people. The Coles have experienced a heavy chastisement, the melancholy consequences of which are not likely soon to pass away from amongst them; the measure of retribution, which has been inflicted upon them, is deep indeed,—and if the circumstances which demanded so heavy a punishment, as the indiscriminate destruction of property and almost of life, were brought about, by no causes of just

complaint, which a proper regard to timely remonstrances might have remedied, then less regret will be felt for what has passed, inasmuch as it has taught a warlike and predatory people, to submit themselves to the subordination of the laws under which they live, and from which they should seek and receive protection. But the conduct of the Coles cannot be viewed precisely in this light, for they did not rebel, without having apparently strong complaints to urge, which, whether just or unjust, have never, that we can learn, been even yet fully investigated. In this state matters now stand; a spirit of subjection has manifested itself amongst the insurgents, and the greater portion of the troops, engaged in this disagreeable service, may return at once to their original stations, as a comparatively trifling force will be sufficient to aid the civil power, in maintaining order in those quarters. But from what we can learn this is a peace not to be depended upon—it is questionable, how long it may last, if certain reforms are neglected.

ed, which there can be now no doubt, circumstances imperiously demand.

Notwithstanding all that has been said pro and con as to the origin of this insurrection, it appears from what has been published in the different public prints at the Presidency, that it sprang from a system of oppressive conduct observed towards the poorer classes by subordinates in power, who took effectual measures to prevent all remonstrances against themselves from ever reaching their superiors in office—by a set of men who could, we fear, render the Courts of Justice, as well as the orders and regulations of those whose servants they were, subservient to the purposes of their rapacity and gain. Here is the alleged wrong which the Coles considered nothing but force could oppose and relieve, as every channel of redress was tried and found to be effectually closed. But in addition we hear of a forced opium cultivation; unpopular taxes; forced labour upon the roads unremunerated, and other grievances of this nature, which have become a thousand times worse in consequence of the fruitful field for extortion which they opened to underlings in authority. Upon this subject the following from an intelligent correspondent at the scene of action must go further than any remarks of ours:—

“ Unless I am mistaken the insurrection was concocted as follows:—An assembly of the several leaders took place, (agreeably to a previous arrangement,) at Sonogore, a district situate between the districts of Fumar and Singhbhum, over which our jurisdiction has not for some time back ven uered to exert any authority, six weeks previous to the breaking out of the insurrection, when a jadoo kurring business took place, after each chief had stated the grievances of his followers.

“ In this jadoo-kurring ‘or oracular consultation,’ it was ascertained, that, if an insurrection broke out, at that time the English forces would prevail, or in other words, they did not muster strong enough to embolden them to commence operations. It was consequently arranged that a second assembly should take place in six weeks, and a day was fixed upon, when a second jadoo-kurring was more favorable; or in other words, they assembled in sufficient numbers to make them feel confident of success.

“ It was arranged to advance upon the leaders that had not attended the meeting,

and to give them the choice of peace if they joined them, or war if they refused.

“ This was acted upon, and as a matter of course, they took the same opportunity of settling their accounts with the shroffs, not by murdering them, as has been stated, but by plundering them and crying quits, nor because they were foreigners, as has also been advanced, but for a much better reason, because they were rich. The latter arrangement was not, in as far as I can ascertain, previously agreed upon, but was the natural consequence of any insurrection. The houses of cow herds or other poor people were generally left unmolested, but their cattle were of course taken when required for the public service a custom not confined to the Coles alone.

“ Their grievances, in addition to what I have before stated, were, the being forced to work upon the roads, without being paid for the same; having to pay as Abkharee, as much as could be scriewed out of them, by every species of extortion, such as paying 12 annas instead of 4 annas, one rupee additional as salamee; having to purchase *pucka pice* of the collectors of the tax, to pay the same, having no method of obtaining a redress of their grievances, owing to the distance of the Udalut, and its being surrounded by the vagabonds that were concerned in the impositions, &c. &c., a precious long string of them. Singhbhum is said to have been very instrumental in abetting this insurrection, but I do not believe it; perhaps a couple of hundred borderers might have been concerned, but I suspect no more, if even that. In Singhbhum there are seven independent chiefs, one of whom, (Koondoo Pater,) is the Robin Hood of the Coles; each of these chiefs overawes the other, and would, I imagine, be afraid of quitting Singhbhum, for any length of time, least the others should feel inclined to ease him of his property, during his absence; besides, they having no such grievances to complain of, and have no common cause with the insurgents. There is a nominal Rajah of Singhbhum, but his Raj does not appear to extend beyond his own chieftainship. I imagine, they would all unite in resisting an attack made upon either of them. They are said to have no villages, but to live in detached huts, three or four together. No European has entered Singhbhum for the last three years.”

SILK AND INDIGO MART.—APRIL 1, 1832A

FOURTEENTH REPORT—BENGAL RAW SILK.

The market has been quite inactive during the past month; we have only heard of three very small transactions. The shipments which have taken place for Europe, were principally of the purchases made in the former month at the Company's sale. The March bund has suffered a little from violent storms of rain and hail, but will still be abundant.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTATION AND OF PRICE TO THE 31st MARCH, 1832.

F.Md. Sr. ch.

11 22 2 Cossimbazar November bund remaining unsold: one parcel of former month's importation has been sold at 11-4 per fac to ry seer: remaining in the market about 30 maunds, held at 11-8.

49 16 4 Bauleah, of November bund, inferior quality, imported expressly for the Bombay market, and not exposed for sale.

46 18 10 Radnagore, of September bund, one-half of which is for direct exportation; two small sales have occurred at 10 4 to 10 8 per bazar seer.

139 6 0 Waste and inferior.

246 23 0

EXPORTATION OF MARCH.

To London,..... 108 bales—

Maunds, 167 1 0

Liverpool, 22 Ditto, 40 20 0

Total 130 bls. Mds. 227 21 0

EIGHTH REPORT—INDIGO MARKET.

A very few small sales have occurred during the past month, principally for the French and American markets, besides what has been required to complete some small remittances to Liverpool and London: the remaining indigo is almost entirely of Native produce, not in good condition, selling at from 80 to 115 per maund; it is almost without demand, and prices are very dull.

Total Importation to this date.

From Western Pro- Prices
vinces,..... Mds. of sale.
..... 2730— 80 to 125

Allahabad, Mirza-
pore, Benares

& Jaunpore, .. 5959—110 to 135

Ghazepore,..... 3533—100 to 120

Gorakhpore and

Azingur, 266—110 to 125

Chupra and Tyr-
hoor,..... 27389—105 to 135

Patna, Buxar,

and Arrah,.... 2154— 90 to 140

Monghyr and Bo-

glepore, 4794— 80 to 130

Purneah, 5631— 90 to 125

Malda, 2960—125 to 150

Natore, Rajes-
hwe, and Di-

nagepore, 4104—115 to 135

Rungpore, 2597—100 to 130

Mymensing 852— 90 to 120

Dacca and Jellal-
pore, 4549— 90 to 125

Jessore and Fur-
reedpore, 18974—185 to 160

Moorsheadabad, . 8192—125 to 145

Nuddeah, 21923—115 to 140

Burdwan, Banco-
rah, and Burd-
war,..... 2673— 90 to 125

Hooghly, 24 Pur-
gunnahs, and

Minapore, .. 1745— 90 to 150

Total Mds.... 1,20,356

of which only about 10,500 maunds are of Native manufacture.

Exportation per Custom House Reports.

To Great Britain—Comp- Chests. Mds.

ny's,..... 585— 21600

Private, 1514— 56166

France,..... 444— 15218

America, 2902— 9132

Gulphs,..... 1537— 7110

Bombay, 122— 460

Sundries, 2— 4

Total, 31813 109990

It will not be too much to allow for loss of wt. Mds. 3,500

But there will then appear to remain in Calcutta for Sale, Mds. 6866 • 10366

Mds. 1,20,356

Whereas it has been ascertained, that the stock in Calcutta is not above 3,500 maunds, in every quarter, sold and unsold.

It is supposed, therefore, that the quantity exported to the Gulphs, exceeds what is set forth, and the supposition is partly borne out by a glance at the comparative weight per chest of these shipments, and of those to other parts of the world.

There has been a good fall of rain in almost every part of Bengal, and the sowings have been very extensive and successful. At Dacca, as usual, they complain of rather too much rain and some heavy hail storms, and two sowings have failed in Tirhoot. We have positive information that almost every factory in the Western Provinces has been shut up this year, and that 500 mds cannot come to market from thence in the approaching season. Large reductions of cultivation have also been made in the Benares, Ghazepore, and Dacca provinces, and a few in Jessore, Nuddeah, and Buxar.

Calcutta Courier.] PRESGRAVE & CO.

TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

TOWN HALL,—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1832.

A Meeting, convened by the Sheriff, was held this day, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment, to enable parties in civil actions at law, to have their causes tried by a jury, at the option of either plaintiff or defendant.

Upon the motion of Mr G. J. GORDON, MR. DAVID HARE, the principal agitator of this question, was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman having explained the purpose for which the Meeting had been called, Mr LONGU VILLE CLARKE, in proposing the first resolution, rose and said,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I can safely affirm, that at no period of my life have I ever addressed a public meeting, with more sincere gratification than I now feel, in calling your attention to the objects which have this day brought us together. To me it is gratifying as a citizen, as an advocate, and as an individual. As a citizen, because I believe it will administer to the welfare of that body to whom it is my pride to belong; as an advocate, because I believe it will increase the utility and honor of that Court to which I am attached, and as an individual, because I once more find myself offering my mite in the service of my fellow townsmen; and pardon me for saying, that it brings those times to my recollection, when I fought their battles, and was honored with their confidence. Gentlemen, it is for these reasons that I experience such peculiar satisfaction in proposing that we should petition our King and the Parliament, that trial by jury in civil actions should be extended to India. It was in 1726 that British law was first introduced into this country, by the appointment of a corporation consisting of a mayor and nine aldermen, who were also formed into a court of justice with a power to try civil actions. Two reasons may be assigned why juries were not, at that time, introduced; the one is, that the English

residents in Calcutta were at that time far too few to supply the number of juries which might have been required, while the natives and the foreigners were too ignorant of our language to be entrusted with the duties of jurymen. Another reason may have been, that with a court consisting of ten judges, it was less necessary to have juries, than if the administration of the law had been entrusted to a smaller number. Things remained in this state until 1774, when the Supreme Court was established, but even then juries were not introduced for the trial of civil actions, but their decision was left to the four judges of whom the court was composed. In 1826 an act of Parliament was passed, in accordance with which the present jury rules were drawn up, and published in December of that year. The grand jury was then thrown open to all professing Christianity, and who had the rank of an Esquire, or a fortune of two lacks of rupees, while the petit jury was extended to all who were sufficiently conversant with the English language to discharge the duty. Gentlemen, the result of this has been, that it has removed the impediment which existed to the introduction of juries generally. Your grand and special jury list contains 128 names, exclusive of the Civil Service, and the petit jury list 556. I am assured by my friend Mr. Hare, and on such a subject there cannot be a better authority, that upwards of two hundred names of qualified natives might now be added to the list. But I will not calculate on what might be done, I take things as they are, and I confine myself to the now existing number of common jurymen, which at 556 gives you 46 complete Juries. Gentlemen, I have examined, for the purposes of this meeting, and according to the nearest calculation which I have been able to make, (there may be some slight error,) taking the whole number of cases which have been actually tried during the last three years in the Supreme Court, the average for each year will be 135, or three cases to each jurymen. This includes every description of common law trial, *ex parte* as well as defended; many of them occupy but a few mi-

nutes, and if tried before a jury, all of them would be dispatched with far greater expedition than is now exhibited; I believe, that allowing two hours to each case would be giving more time than would be found necessary. Gentlemen, the result of this calculation is, that each jurymen would be occupied for only six hours in the course of a year, but double it, and let it be for twelve, and where is the man, I am certain that he is not in this assembly, who would begrudge so small a personal sacrifice, for so great a public benefit. Such, gentlemen, is a slight and rapid sketch of the history of juries in Bengal, and I trust that I have convinced you that the objections which might have been urged to their institution, when British law was first introduced into India, no longer exist, and that no just fears ought to be entertained of their entailing on individuals much personal inconvenience. Gentlemen, I shall now briefly point out to you the expediency of introducing the jury system into Calcutta—partly as founded on the local peculiarities of the place, partly as depending on the merits of the institution itself, and first. I shall proceed to call your attention to the local peculiarities of this country; to point out how they operate on the King's Courts of Justice, and to show you, that of all parts of the British empire, there is no place in which trial by jury is so much required. In the remarks which I am now about to make, it may be supposed, by some, that I intend to attack the Judges of the Supreme Court, I must therefore preface what I have to say, by a positive denial of any such design. Neither directly nor indirectly do I intend to cast the slightest censure upon them; the opinions which I entertain are, I believe, entertained by themselves, and have been openly expressed by one of them from the judgment seat. In April, 1829, Mr. Justice Ryan concluded his charge to the grand jury in these words, "Of the benefit that would arise from the introduction of juries in civil cases, I have before expressed my opinion from this place; I can only say, that every day's experience has strengthened the view which I formerly took of this question, and I can only express a hope, that it may not be long before parties are allowed the option at least of having their causes decided by a jury, which I can never

cease to think is more competent to decide on matters of fact, than the Judges of this Court." Such was the frank and candid language of Mr. Justice Ryan, and, in his words, I contend that juries are more competent than judges to decide on matters of fact. A judge before he attains the bench must go through a long course of legal education, and be habituated to the practice of the courts. While an advocate he learns to search for objections, to detect flaws, to hunt out and expose the weak points of a case; his whole study tends to the exposition of error, and he loses sight of the plain and obvious matter of inquiry, by catching at every opportunity to involve in difficulties the case to which he is opposed. Such, gentlemen, is the daily practice of an advocate at the bar, and to say the least of it, one-half of his duties are comprised in this system; far more depends on weakening his adversary's, than in supporting his own case. Now is it possible when a man leaves the bar, and ascends the bench, that he can, at once, divest himself of habits which he has been acquiring for years? The moment he begins to take an active part in a trial, he will, unavoidably, recur to his former practices; and if he has to discharge the duties of a jurymen, he will not form his opinion on the matter of fact, until he has resorted to all his old arts as a counsel, in order, first to satisfy his mind of what the fact really is. A jurymen, accustomed to the ordinary affairs of life, takes a plain, straight forward view of the case; he seeks not for that which is hidden, in order that he may prevent himself from being imposed upon, but he contents himself with fixing on that which is obvious; hence, gentlemen, it is, that on matters of fact the worst of all judges is your lawyer. But there is another objection to a judge assuming the duties of a jurymen. From the effects of his legal education, he will take more time to be satisfied of the truth of a question than an ordinary man, for he will examine the subject in more points of view, and more objections will occur to his mind. This slowness to decide, and uncertainty of mind, will make it necessary for him to examine into and sift the matter himself. Conscientiously he cannot do otherwise, for how can he determine, while doubts prevail?

This induces him to examine the witness himself; question follows question; a witness is obstinate, stupid, or knavish; the judge will not be thwarted. he resorts to his forensic ingenuity, he becomes anxious to establish a point, and in so doing loses sight of the real object of the investigation; an interest is excited in his mind, his feelings receive a bias, and when the time arrives for his giving an impartial decision, unknowingly and, unconsciously, he has ceased to be a judge and become a partizan. Gentlemen, these objections to judges determining matters of fact, apply to every country and to every court, but in Calcutta they are particularly strong, owing to circumstances which exist here that do not prevail in England. In the first place, the general disregard of truth among a large class of the Native witness, naturally throws an enormous responsibility on a judge, who has to determine on their evidence; it increases the necessity for those sifting inquiries, and with it increases the probability of the judge adopting the tone and feelings of an advocate. But there remains a still stronger reason for the introduction of juries into India, and that arises from the unavoidable incapacity of a judge for discharging the functions of a jurymen. No two things can be more opposed to each other than the habits, manners, customs, and opinions of the natives of England and India, and hence it is that the more intimate a man may be with English habits and manners, the more erroneous will be his estimate of them in this country. But a judge who arrives in this country is not only utterly ignorant of the habits of the people, but I contend that he ought to remain in that ignorance. Such a knowledge can only be attained by mixing with the people, and were he to do that, the mischiefs he might introduce would be frightful. Most properly do the judges of the Supreme Court keep aloof from all intimacy with the Natives, for were it otherwise, the favored individual would be endowed with the means of unlimited extortion among his credulous countrymen. A judge of the Supreme Court, therefore, arrives, remains, and departs, without possessing the first and most necessary qualification of a jurymen, that of knowing the people of whose actions and of whose evidence he is to sit in

judgment; and these difficulties are still further increased, by his being unacquainted with the language. Gentlemen, these are some of my reasons, few in number, and hastily expressed, for affirming that there is no part of the world into which English courts of justice have been introduced which so much demands the intervention of a jury in determining matters of fact. Gentlemen, I shall now, very briefly, urge upon you the necessity of introducing juries into this country, on account of the intrinsic excellencies of the institution; but do not expect from me any studied panegyric on trial by jury. In an assembly of Englishmen, and of those who can appreciate the free spirit of our constitution, it were insulting to dilate on such a subject. Argument would be idle, praise misplaced. Who is there can be ignorant that juries are the bulwark of our liberty; that they stand between power and the people, and with their independence, that the freedom of the nation has increased. Need I remind you of the expression of the second James, when encamped with his army at Hounslow, on asking what the shouts among his soldiery meant, he was told that it was nothing but their rejoicing at the verdict of acquittal which a jury had pronounced—"Call you that nothing?" cried the tyrant. And rightly did he weigh the importance of that event, for those shouts struck on his prophetic ear, like a voice which warned him to leave his empire. Need I remind you of what has happened within the recollection of us all, when three successive London juries pronounced, that there should be no patent for parody, and that the impunity which the Government had shown to the wealthy and the powerful, would be extended by a British jury to the humble and the poor. Such, gentlemen, are the acknowledged excellencies of trial by jury, and such are the peculiar circumstances of this country, which make its introduction here, so essentially necessary. I have now, for many years, been practising in the Supreme Court, and every day's experience has confirmed me in the expediency of the measure. The best interests of us all are involved in its success, and it is therefore with unfeigned pleasure I call upon my fellow citizens to resolve, "That trial by jury in civil actions, in His Majesty's Supreme

Courts of Judicature. would be an essential improvement upon the administration of Justice in India."

Mr. P. M. WYNCH rose to second the resolution, and said that no apology was necessary from one not a lawyer, but a layman, for taking a share in the proceedings thus early. Doubtless, the learned gentlemen around, said Mr. Wynch, are the best judges of what reforms are particularly necessary for the better administration of justice in a court where they are in the habits of practising, but other classes of the community are also interested in obtaining the introduction of the right of trial by jury in civil cases. Before advertng to the particular object for which we are met, I trust that I may be allowed to congratulate the meeting on the glowing public spirit which has of late evinced itself, despite of antiliberals at home and here, and that we can meet for other purposes than those of adulation to a rising or setting sun, in the shape of arriving and departing Governors General and Commanders-in-Chief; that when questions connected with the extending of the benefits of our constitution, and of our noble institutions, and what one more so than the trial by jury, are agitated, we are assured of numerous and respectable meetings. I am aware, that some worthy octogenarians, in notions if not in years, consider that a civil servant has no business at meetings of this sort, *ne sutar ultra crepidam*, that the very designation of servant is a sort of collar or gorget such, as we find described in the delightful Romance of Ivanhoe, worn by Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood, so loose as to form no impediment to breathing, but so tight as to be incapable of being removed without the use of the file. I, for one, dissent from this doctrine, not the doctrine of the Court of Directors, or they would not have founded the College of Hartford with a law professorship, not that of the Governor General, or he would not have invited communications from all classes, including civil servants; to amend defects in existing institutions; not that of the Vice President, or he would not have given his assent so readily to public meetings on late occasions. I consider that what leisure a man may have, after his official avocations, cannot be better spent than in

cherishing the remembrance of the free institutions of his country; institutions analogous to the present brought into this country by the establishment of the Supreme Court, and not the least of its advantages, has been the introduction amongst us of a body of independent men of mature years and finished education, independent in principle, independent in fortune, by the force of their own talents and exertions; who have done much to liberalize the tone of feeling in this settlement, and 'to qualify that exclusive or corporate spirit which must necessarily prevail to an injurious extent in a society of which the elements are so curiously compounded.' Men, many of whom I have been proud of, I am happy to number ever since my residence in this country as my personal friends, and with whom I am happy to find myself associated on an occasion like the present. It would be trite and superfluous to expatiate on the advantages of a trial by jury; it we met last week to address one patriot King we cannot but remember that history attributes its origin to another—Abred—an institution, as observed by Blackstone, of which no gentleman should be ignorant, since he may be called upon to have to decide upon the life and property of his neighbours—an institution says the same elegant and enlightened author, admirably adapted and framed for the investigation of truth, beyond any other method of trial in the world; an institution introduced into the French code, by that great man, whose merits, as a legislator, will survive the memory of his triumphs as a conqueror—and to make most particular inquiries into the nature and practice of which, was the object of a special visit made, a few years ago, by an eminent French jurist to England, I mean Monsieur Coltu. If the right of trial by jury is invaluable at home, there are many reasons which make it inestimable here. Have we not seen men of the first ranks in society arraigned at the bar on the gravest charges, some for acts done in their official capacity, and fortunate in being able to rely on a jury of their countrymen for a fair and impartial trial. If trial by jury is desirable in criminal cases; doubtless it is in civil; and it is rather a matter of surprise, that warmly as the point was discussed between the public and the

Supreme Court of 1779, and I do not know whether the public of that day were not fully as energetic and alive to their rights as the public of 1832, the question should have been allowed to slumber so long. I am indebted to the kindness of a learned friend for the loan of a most interesting work, being a collection of papers containing the petitions of the inhabitants of Calcutta, in 1799, to the Court, comments thereon, and correspondence connected therewith.

Mr. WYNCH here quoted the following.—

7th April 1779.

Remarks on the petition of the British inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, to parliament, by the gentlemen of the committee at Calcutta, appointed to transmit the petition to England, and transact the business appertaining thereto.

And then read the following extract from the petition of the British inhabitants, to Parliament:—

“That your petitioners humbly conceive that the trial by jury, in all cases where it can be granted, is one of these inherent, unalienable, and indefensible rights of which neither time nor circumstance can deprive a British subject, living under British laws. Judges, by actual or assumed powers of a charter, granted under Act of Parliament, refused the benefit of this sacred bulwark of their freedom, except in criminal cases.”

He next quoted the petition of the British inhabitants, to Sir E. Impey:

“That your petitioners have heard, with astonishment and concern, a declaration from the bench, that British subjects residing in Bengal and its dependencies, are not entitled to a trial by jury except in criminal cases.

“Your petitioners humbly apprehend that a trial by jury in all cases where it is admitted by law in England, is the unalienable right of every British subject, whilst residing in a country where the laws of Great Britain are in force, however far removed he may be from his native land—and that they were and are intitled to the benefit of this sacred palladium of their liberties, whenever they should chuse to demand it.

“Your petitioners do not admit that the charter of justice can oppose or destroy the intention of the Act of Parliament. If by its silence on the mode of trial to be adopted in civil cases, it

should have left the Judges of the Supreme Court without the power of *compelling* the attendance of jurors except in criminal cases, your petitioners humbly conceive that they are authorized to offer, and your Lordships to accept, a voluntary tender of their services as jurors, upon all occasions, where the rights of British subjects are concerned.

“And your petitioners pray that this offer may be accepted, and they do now pledge themselves to perform such services, when summoned, in an equal and impartial manner, according to the practised usage in England, being persuaded, that every Englishman sets too high a value on this bullying privilege to decline the performance of a duty, on which the safety of the community so essentially depends.”

Mr. WYNCH observed, that at that period a sufficient number of qualified jurors could not be procured, and an observation will not escape those who peruse the petition to the judges, and to the Parliament, that the military, who are by practice and usage in England, excused serving as jurors, have *offered their services* in the former, and *demand this right*, in common with their fellow subjects in the latter.

Mr. WYNCH observed, that this was the petition of the British inhabitants, to the judges of that day, with which it did please them to comply.

Judge's answer did not sympathize in expression of astonishment and concern—to try civil actions by a jury was not a matter of election—there was no authority so to do—no power to vary the mode of proceeding, and, therefore, the Court cannot accept the tender of their services as jurors, except at the criminal sessions.

Mr. WYNCH having next read extracts from letters signed *Philopatri*, published in *Calcutta Journal*, on this particular subject, which had obtained for the writer the esteem of the Venerable Bentham, and noticed, that by the measure it was intended to introduce, a solemn declaration would be exacted from jurors instead of an oath, for oaths he considered needless, inefficacious, repugnant to Scripture; he stated that he considered the advantages of trial by jury to be general and particular.

General—in as much as it is a check upon those invested with high judicial

functions, and upon this he cited the following from the Petition of 1779 :—

“ Your petitioners entertain all becoming respect for the authority of the charter of justice, and the utmost reverence for their Sovereign, whose sanction it has received ; yet they cannot but observe, that by the powers delegated in this charter, men are constituted the judges of their own actions, which appears to your petitioners, highly improper and inconsistent. There is a principle in human nature which inevitably impresses a bias on the mind in favor of its own decisions and explanations has decided that reason and philosophy are too weak to restrain it. But in all well regulated communities where the consequences of any principle are foreseen, or found to be fatal, the wisdom of the legislature interposes to check its operation.

Particular—in as much as it gives the judges the benefit of the local experience of long residents in the country, conversant with the usage of the place, the manners and customs of the country. Mr. Wynch remarked, that in the case of the Natives who may sit under this Act, when passed, they will feel a pride in taking a share in the administration of justice, when they have a direct interest in the system, that they are better appreciators of the degree of credit due to Native testimony ; better judges of fact, and that thereby the duration of trials will be shortened, and he concluded, by adverting to one material amelioration about to take place, in regard to the simplification of pleadings, and by expressing a hope, that when this additional one is introduced, that it would go far to improve the administration of justice in the Supreme Court, an useful and noble institution of which, in his opinion, every Englishman in India ought to be proud.

Upon this motion being put, Mr. COCHRANE rose and said—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—To oppose a motion, where an assembly is agreed—to adduce arguments where men's minds are made up, would be a task which I am not qualified to undertake ; yet differing as I do, entirely from the resolution proposed, I intend boldly and freely to declare my sentiments on the subject before us.

Believing Sir, as I sincerely do, the sentiments I am about to utter to be

just, (and you shall hear bold ones,) I claim to be heard with candour, if not with attention ; I have listened, Sir, with the utmost attention, as well to the mover as the seconder of the resolution, and the only point which I think necessary to allude to in the observations of the first, founds itself on an assumed superiority of jurors over the judges, in deciding civil questions ; this I shall have occasion to notice in my subsequent observations. I now pass over to the seconder of this resolution, and first, I beg leave to congratulate that gentleman on the shortness of this speech in comparison with his former one on the question of Reform. I heard that oration, and certainly a more extraordinary speech never was delivered ; so far as variety was concerned ; all specimens of eloquence in ancient or in modern times sink before it together to the dust. Masks, Iron Crowns, Shakespeare, Byron, Statues, Doctor Johnson, Nibbs and old Holt Mackenzie, were dancing through it in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. These, as Junius, Sir, observes, (for this gentleman loves quotations, and I will give him one,) are the gloomy attendants of a radically disturbed imagination—the melancholy madness of poetry without its inspiration. But I pass on to the subject before us. In ascertaining how far juries are fitted in civil cases, let us only turn our attention to their conduct in criminal. I told you that, at all hazards, I would speak boldly. I will not now allude to the Dum-Dum robberies—I will not now allude to one miserable and brutally treated female at that place. I will pass over the public prosecutions for forgeries ; I will even let pass that fearfully astonishing verdict in the case of an English female which lately pressed upon our attention ; but there is one thing I will allude to, I will show you the awful difference in the judgments of the tribunals of this country, and leave you to draw your own inference. A man was seized in his own dwelling house, taken away and barbarously murdered by an Englishman. The Englishman was seized, sent to Calcutta, tried by a Calcutta jury, and acquitted. The instruments of brutality and crime—the assistants of this man, were tried before a mutassil tribunal, convicted, and justly so, on the same evidence, sentenced for ten years in irons, on the roads ; and while the

wretched object of cruelty and of crime, lies silent in his unknown grave, the English homicide walks abroad, acquitted, but not absolved—unpunished and abhorred.

Sir J. P. GRANT here rose, and submitted to his learned friend the propriety of avoiding such allusions, to cases, where the parties had been tried and acquitted, and must, therefore, be considered innocent.

Mr. COCHRANE. Gentlemen, I have always considered public decisions as public property, but on this I have done. The mistaken error which our countrymen have ever fallen into, and one which has paralyzed the benevolent intentions of the legislature of our country, has arisen from considering, that some favoured institutions of their own, are applicable to every country, and every crime. No matter, Sir, what the nature, the habits, or the institutions of the people may be, they have some panacea for every evil, and in this case, it is a reform in juries. It is not because you create institutions, Sir, that you can gain the objects you seek. Look at Greece, in ancient times; they renewed, as they may do in modern, the institutions of that country, but the soul and character of the people, like the breathing sculpture of other days, and the monuments of that once mighty land, no mortal hand can create or renew. Long will it be, Sir, before the gradual diffusion of education and civilization spread themselves around, to humanize mankind, by the reciprocity of mutual blessings. What is it, that makes the great difference between man and man, but erudition? It is erudition, Sir, that teaches us the broad distinctions, between good and evil. In what respect, Sir, are the judges of this Court less fit to decide on civil rights, than the men who are chosen for jurymen? The first are highly educated, and accustomed to difficult and intricate examinations, which the others are not—the judges are removed from local prejudice which the others are not. Do you think, gentlemen, that the able and distinguished man who is now appointed to fill the situation of the present talented Chief Justice, would be less capable of determining here a question of private property between man and man, than the generality of jurymen you could chuse? I apprehend not. Has the proposer or the seconder

of this resolution even told you of what number the juries are to consist? Are they to consist of twelve or of what number? Are they to be unanimous or not? on these points we are left in darkness.

Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, I implore you to pause on a measure which may be detrimental to the interests of your children, your families, and yourselves. Can you be so blind as to be ignorant, that there is not an important case where perjury on both sides is not apparent? Do you think in our present condition that if juries are generally introduced, there will not be bribery—uniformly and broadly practised? Are you so little acquainted with the details of Prawnkissen Hoidar's case, where large sums were ready and undertaken to be tendered to pollute the very fountain of justice? Will you shut your eyes to these facts which are notorious, as the sun at noon day?

Gentlemen, who are the persons who appear prominent in these assemblies but lawyers—when they tell you of the benefits which this measure will introduce, pay no attention to such interested men. I ask you what benefits the introduction of British law has produced? What has the cumbrous system of English equity done, with all its pleas, demurrers, secret examinations, and that noble specimen of wickedness, a *criss* bill, produced? Has it not at Madras as well as here, ruined and beggared the best and most respectable Hindoo families, with years of barren and fruitless litigation. Do I complain of the judges of this land? far from it—it is the system—that I complain of. Look at the chowdry causes; look at the long list of partition suits which have induced the evils I speak of and then draw your own conclusions. I tell you that the introduction of this measure will create more business in the Supreme Court, but it will create it in a manner detrimental to your interests, by causing more issues out of the Equity jurisdiction.

Hindoo Inhabitants, I entreat you to pause and consider before you adopt this resolution. It may be too late hereafter, and though the days of prophecy are gone, I will take upon myself to affirm, that you will find it injurious to your property and yourselves. And now, gentlemen, I have spoken out boldly and openly; these are the open and undis-

guised sentiments of an honest mind, I leave them for your consideration. I see those men who are arrayed before me; I heed not their puny sarcasms, their virulence or their interested abuse; and I now, with the perfect certainty that no one is to second me, move, that this measure be unequivocally rejected.

Mr. TURTON said, it was not his intention at first to have presented himself so soon to the notice of the meeting, but having been alluded to amongst others of the band of conspirators, wickedly designing to introduce the jury system in civil actions into India, he would now beg to offer some few remarks. He was glad the meeting had listened with attention and patience to the observations of his learned friend, Mr. Cochrane, who, no doubt, deserved full credit for the honesty and sincerity of his declarations; but still his remarks very strongly reminded him of the anecdote of Mr. Fox and the Butcher, whose suffrage he solicited, when he was met with this reply, "I hope you will forgive my candour, I admire your head but damn your heart." So when his learned friend had spoken of the low moral condition of the people of India, he could not but admire the candour with which he abused the meeting, and he might have answered, though not in the words of the Butcher, Sir, I admire your head but damn your manners. He, Mr. Turton, did admire his candour, but still he thought that a little more manners would have added materially to the force of his observations. The first object of attack was the gentleman who sat next to him, Mr. Wynch. It was true, his friend felt warmly and spoke eloquently, but why should these be objects of animadversion? for that Mr. Cochrane did so likewise, no person who had witnessed the vehemence of his manner and the ardour of his declamation, this day, could possibly deny. The next object of Mr. Cochrane's attack was the band of conspirators, of which Mr. Turton confessed himself to be one; for he would admit, that he had conspired to introduce the jury system into India, to afford to its people the blessings it had bestowed upon England. For the judges of the land he did, as he was bound, entertained all proper respect, but this was not sufficient for his eloquent friend, for he entertained equal respect for the judges upon the water, and he would venture to say, that the warmest bursts

of his friend Mr. Wynch's most impassioned eloquence, never surpassed those which had just been devoted to the worship of the rising sun. But to a certain extent Mr. Turton did impugn the capacities of the judges of the land; he denied their capabilities to discharge, effectually and justly, the duties of jurymen, for their exclusion from the society which surround them, renders it impossible they can so properly decide, as those who are less ignorant of the habits and manners of the people amongst which they live; they might be extremely good judges of the law, but they were bad ones of the fact. It had been asked was the meeting satisfied with the decisions by juries in criminal cases? but did the gentleman who put that question mean to say, that he himself was satisfied with all the decisions which the judges had given in civil ones, in the Supreme Court? He, Mr. Turton, would poll India, man for man, without the least doubt, that four-fifths would be in favour of the former.

Mr. TURTON remarked, that it was frequently said by Judge Jeffries, that he had given the jury a lick with the rough side of his tongue, and his friend, who had last addressed the meeting, might have made the same observation, with reference to many present, for he had designated those who were in favour of trial by jury, a band of conspirators! He had asked, whether they had duly considered the state of that society into which they were desirous of introducing it? and to this Mr. Turton would reply, that both he and his brother conspirators had duly considered it, and were satisfied that the causes which operated against it in 1774 were not in existence. There were, at that time no colleges for Musselmans and Hindoos; society was now in a far different state. But the reason which had been adduced in 1774, in opposition to the introduction of the measure, was worthy of remark. It was not, that the native population, as they had been politely told this day, were so steeped in infamy, that they could not be entrusted to discharge the duties of jurymen, but simply, that a sufficient number could not be found acquainted with the English language to undertake the labour. This was not so now, and even if it were a burthen, it was one the people were willing to take upon themselves.

Mr. TURTON having dilated, at some length, upon the advantages of trial by jury, concluded by observing, that if there were any justice in the observations of Mr. Cochrane, it would be much better for that gentleman at once to move for the entire abolition of the Supreme Court, than content himself with merely opposing the present resolution.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Turton's remarks, the Resolution was put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

DWARKENAUTH TAGORE, in proposing the next resolution, addressed the meeting in so low a tone, that we were unable to collect the purport of his speech. We believe, however, his remarks were in part directed to showing the similarity between the ancient Panchaut and the system of trial by jury. Having remarked, that a very considerable portion of the native community were fully competent to sit as jurors, he concluded by moving, "That a petition be presented to his Majesty and both houses of Parliament, praying that civil actions in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, may be tried by juries, at the option of the Plaintiffs or Defendants."

Seconded by Mr. W. BRUCE and carried unanimously.

Mr. CHARLES PRINSEP said, that after the eloquent manner in which the question had been discussed, and the unanimity which prevailed upon it, it only remained to place the plans which had been approved of, in such a train, as to ensure their arriving at maturity. He was not to be disheartened, because similar attempts made in 1799 were unsuccessful, for since then, circumstances were greatly changed; in those days there were scarcely enough qualified persons to form a jury, now there were abundance. But there was another circumstance infinitely more important; the institution of trial by jury was then considered peculiarly English, and the Natives of India took no interest in its introduction, but now they were found coming forward to demand it; they had discovered it was an improvement on the ancient system of Panchaut. Mr. Prinsep considered the numerous attendance of Natives as the best pledge of success; for when they were to be found in such numbers asking for trial by jury, there could be no doubt they would be equally ready, when it was

granted, by a punctual attendance, to give it full effect.

Mr. PRINSEP concluded by moving, That it be referred to a committee, consisting of Sir J. P. Grant, Colonel Young, G. J. Gordon, Esq., Baboo Dwarkeenauth Tagore, T. E. M. Turton, Esq., Baboo Prusunocomar Tagore, David Hare, and Longueville Clarke, Esqrs., with power to add to their numbers, to prepare petitions for signature, and transmit them to England, accompanied by such suggestions and remarks as they may deem expedient; and generally to carry into effect the objects of this meeting.

The resolution was seconded by Baboo RUSSEMOY DUTT in a few words, the purport of which we were unfortunately not able to collect. In conclusion, we understood him to say, that every Native would hail with delight the introduction of the jury system in civil cases into India.

This resolution was carried unanimously, after the following persons had been added to the Committee, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Vint, Mr. Kyd, Russomoy Dutt and Radakaunth Debh.

Sir JOHN GRANT, in proposing the next resolution, congratulated the meeting on the numerous attendance, on a subject of so great importance, as that which they had been called upon to discuss. In presenting himself to their notice, he felt the less hesitation, as he might be said to appear, in some degree, in the character of a witness. If there were any doubts, whether the Natives of this country were capable of filling yet more important public stations than that of jurymen, the speeches they had heard to-day, from Native gentlemen, addressed to the meeting, would be sufficient to remove it; it must be remembered, in a language to which they were not Native. It had happened to him, in the early part of his life, to witness the administration of justice, in civil cases, in Scotland, without the aid of jurors, and he must be allowed to say, that if a court of that kind were to be established, no better court could be framed for the purpose, than the Court of Session in Scotland. But it worked ill, though if it had been to act as a jury only, it would have been an admirable jury. The judges were fifteen in number, amongst them were some of the ablest men, and as learned

lawyers as any country has ever produced; but being judges as well as jurymen, it was impossible they should confine themselves to the question of fact; it was mixed up with questions of law, and the result was that, it was in such cases an unsatisfactory judicature, tedious, expensive, and uncertain.

It was his fortune to witness the working of trial by jury, in civil causes, afterwards, in its utmost perfection, in England, at Westminster, in London, and on the Northern circuit, the greatest circuit in England, for several years, and he there saw it work well, and give universal satisfaction, and inspire general confidence. He saw its introduction afterwards into Scotland, proposed by some of the ablest men who ever existed,—when it was much discussed by some of the greatest lawyers, not Scots, but English lawyers, also, and by the greatest statesmen. It was not at first carried into effect, but it was soon after introduced as a temporary measure. He had the authority of the Legislature, for saying it had worked well in Scotland, for by the unanimous consent of Parliament, of the whole country, of the Court of Session itself, and of those who had been the most opposed to it, it was rendered a permanent part of the administration of justice in Scotland, and is now fixed, and perpetual in its judicial institutions. Besides which, from having been optional to the court, it is now imperative, in all cases which are properly jury causes, that they shall be sent to be tried by jury. Sir John Grant had himself witnessed its operation, in Scotland, and could bear testimony to its having proved, what he knew it must prove, the greatest improvement in the administration of justice there, and to its having given universal satisfaction. It had further been his fortune to bear a part, since he came to India, in the administration of justice, in civil causes, without the aid of a jury. He had felt all that had been said, as to the situation of judges, called upon to exercise the duties of juries. He had felt the difficulty, uneasiness, and distress, resulting from not having the assistance of Native jurymen, to investigate facts; and to discriminate truth from falsehood, in Native testimony. To a great extent, had he been sensible of this, that he had felt less anxiety, where a culprit was placed at the bar,

upon a charge effecting his life; because he knew he had the assistance of a jury, to sift the evidence, and decide upon the fact, than in cases, where a large amount of property was involved, and where the decision upon the fact rested with himself, without such assistance. He would say, that he had never had reason to be dissatisfied with any verdict of a jury, at Bombay, during the time he was there, and he would say further, from his own observation, and upon the testimony of the Europeans who had sat on juries with them, that there were no better jurymen than the Native jurymen of Bombay—and why should he form a different opinion of the Natives here? Upon what ground should he arrive at the conclusion, that the Natives of this side of India, are incapable of the duties performed, and well performed, by those of the other side?

The main direct benefit of the jury system, in civil cases, is that it completely separates the question of fact from the law. The next is, that it refers the question of fact to those, who are the most competent to decide upon it. Those who, from education and acquirement, are best calculated to decide upon questions of law, are by no means the best calculated to decide upon matters of fact, and where both are referred to their decision at once, they become incapable of deciding well upon either. One can easily suppose a case when a party may have judgment against him, though he has a majority of the judges in his favour, both on the law and the fact. Suppose one judge considers that the plaintiff has the law on his side, but that he has not made out his case in point of fact, he disbelieves a witness. The second judge agrees with the first on the law, but differs as to the fact; he believes the witness. The third judge agrees with the second upon the fact, he thinks the plaintiff has proved his case, but this is immaterial, for he thinks the law is against him. Thus two judges out of three think he has proved his case, and two judges out of three think him right in point of law, yet the verdict is against him. No proceeding can be more unsatisfactory. He had himself seen cases in the Court of Session in Scotland, under its ancient constitution, when there were several points of law, and several points of fact, where an

man living could say what had been decided, when he would have undertaken, with a little pains, to show that the party who lost the cause had a majority of the judges in his favour on every one separate point in it. Now this could not happen when there was a jury, for the court will confine them to the fact; and when they have found this the court has only to pronounce upon the law, which is seldom a matter of any great dubiety. This was the benefit of separating the law from the fact. It might appear a technical view of it, but there were most important consequences attending upon this technicality. But as to the tribunal for trying the fact; no man who wished to have the truth of a transaction discovered, would select, for that purpose, men wholly unacquainted with the society, and the character and habits of the people among whom it took place, and from among whom the witnesses were to be brought. Neither would he fix upon a man who lived secluded from the world, and knew little of the common intercourse and common affairs of life. It had been said, the fittest men for this purpose were men of great information and erudition; that was to say, men very learned and very ignorant; well acquainted with books, and knowing nothing of men; but he denied that they were good investigators of evidence, or of the meaning and intention of the ordinary contracts and dealings of mankind. The astuteness and subtlety produced by a lawyer's education and habits were not favourable to the investigation of common facts. He sees difficulties and doubts, and concealed intentions, where no body else sees any thing but a plain and ordinary transaction, and thinks that he creates to himself a sort of reputation, when he approaches a plain case with all sorts of doubts, and surmises, and discovers hidden meanings and reservations where all the rest of mankind, acquainted with the business of life, know there is nothing but the plainest and most common dealing. The more ingenious such a man was the more apt he was to fall into this mistake. He did not say that a great man would be led into it by any course of education or professional habits; the natural power of his mind overcame them. The subtlest of the subtle where subtilty was required, he would be the simplest of the simple,

where the matter concerned the actual affairs of mankind. But this was not the turn of a lawyer's mind. It was not the business of a lawyer to discover the truth; this was no affair of his. There were others whose duty it was to do this. Great part of his occupation was to hunt after difficulties, and excite doubts. This fits him for judging on points of law, where nice distinctions, and minute investigation, and balancing of conflicting propositions are necessary to uniformity and the avoiding confusion in the law—but it does not naturally fit a man for the part of a juror. But in all political institutions the indirect effects were usually more important than the direct—the indirect effects of trying civil causes by jury were highly important. It had the effect of making all the members of the community participate in the administration of justice. It made them acquainted with the laws. It raised them in their own opinion, and taught them the value of justice and truth. It was said this country was not sufficiently advanced for the introduction of juries in civil causes. It was true it was far behind the countries of Europe; but was this a reason for refusing to it those institutions which would lead to its advancement? Because it was now in its infancy should it be refused the nourishment that might rear it into manhood? Was England always as far advanced in civilization, in knowledge, and in virtue, as she is now? But was there ever a time when she had not trial by jury in civil causes? Was she not once rude and barbarous? and was it found that the trial by jury in civil causes was disadvantageous to her while still in that condition? or has it been one of the means which has contributed to her escape from it. Trial by jury may have disadvantages in particular circumstances, but they are so much more than counterbalanced by its vast benefits, that they may be laid on one side. They had been told that this was the most ancient system of trial in this country—so it had been in every country; and the country which had arrived at the highest pitch of civilization, liberty, and of glory, was that which had the longest adhered to it.

Sir JOHN GRANT here read the following resolution, commenting upon it as he proceeded:—

"That, this meeting do recommend to the committee to consider how far the provisions of the Special Jury Acts, and of the Scots Jury Acts may be adopted with advantage, and also how far it may be desirable to keep the following objects in view, viz.

1. That in all actions, on the plea side, the plaintiff or defendant shall have the right of demanding a jury—and that in cases on the equity, ecclesiastical and admiralty sides, the Court shall have the power of directing issues, to try matters of fact, which issues shall be tried by a jury.

2. That a solemn declaration, on the part of the jurors, be substituted for the oath now required by law.

3. That the jury be unanimous in their verdict, provided, that in case they shall not have agreed upon their verdict at the expiration of eight hours after they shall have retired, a majority of two-thirds shall carry the verdict, and a mere majority may then apply to the Court to discharge the jury, and the judge shall, in such case, have the discretion of refusing or complying with such request.

He explained that it had been thought advisable to recommend, that the measure might be temporary, ~~as~~ as to ensure the re-consideration of it by the legislature, in order to the rendering it more perfect than it could be at first, and particularly, with regard to the experiment of dispensing with unanimity in the verdict, in certain cases. He said it was proposed to render it optional to either party to demand a jury. He thought it of great importance to the law, that there should be a jury in all cases of facts proper for the cognizance of a jury, but at first it was thought better to leave it optional, and neither party could complain, as he might have a jury if he liked it. The Court had now the power to direct issues on the equity side, but they were issues directed to themselves. It was proposed, that issues on the equity side should be tried by jury. On the admiralty and ecclesiastical sides, no issues could now be directed; this was an admitted defect in the law of England, and it had been remedied in Scotland. It was proposed to remedy it here, by giving power to the Court to direct such issues to be tried by a jury. He stated, that the number of persons capable of serving on juries, common and

special, supposing the number of Natives to be only 200, and they were estimated considerably higher, was calculated at 924, but throwing off for casualties 124, there would remain 800. If the plan of the Scot's act were adopted, by which not fewer than 36, nor more than 50 were to be returned to serve at one sittings, say that 50 were returned, this would be a 16th part of the whole number each sittings, or a fourth part each year, bringing round each man's turn once in four years only. It was proposed that the jurors should have a reasonable compensation for their attendance; and that such precautions should be adopted in the returning and striking the jurors try each cause as should prevent the possibility of tampering with a juror. It was thought that the provisions relative to the Special Juries in England, and the Scots' Jury acts afforded a sufficient guide. It had not failed to be taken into consideration, by those who brought this proposition forward, that objections—perhaps not strictly of a religious nature, but founded in manners and usages which influenced public estimation, and entitled to every respect, were felt by some of the most respectable, indeed by almost all the respectable Native inhabitants of Calcutta, to the taking an oath in a court of justice. It was proposed to suggest to the Legislature, the substitution for an oath of a solemn declaration and promise. No man could doubt, that he must equally forfeit the favour of the Almighty, by acting in violation of a solemn undertaking, in the presence of Heaven and of his country, honestly to administer justice, and finding a false verdict against his neighbour, as if he had added to the obligation imposed upon his conscience, the pronouncing of an oath. Such oath would not bind the false man, and the true man did not require it. In regard to unanimity in the verdict, he was clearly of opinion, and was so upon long and careful consideration, that it was of great importance, that the jury should be unanimous. He and some others of those who had been concerned in framing these resolutions, had, however, so far yielded to the opinions of others, as to agree to the drawing of the resolution, as he had read it; but all these were suggestions for further consideration. The resolution suggested, that the verdict must be unanimous,

except in one case, viz. that if the jury should remain inclosed for 8 hours, without agreeing, then the verdict might be returned by a majority of two-thirds, and if two-thirds could not agree, then the Court might discharge them. In Scotland they must be unanimous, and if they cannot agree within 12 hours, the Court is required to discharge them. It was thought that 8 hours was a sufficient time in this climate.

Mr. G. J. GORDON observed, that there was a portion of the resolution to which he thought Sir J. Grant had not sufficiently alluded, and, it might, therefore, require some additional explanation. It had not appeared desirable to the committee of gentlemen who had framed the resolutions, that juries should be required to arrive at a unanimous decision, because, as they conceived, that no twelve men could be found to agree precisely on the same point, so to determine that they must decide in the same way, was to legalize perjury. It was very true that in fact juries were in the habit of coming to a unanimous verdict, but how was it done? It was not that all were agreed, but that the unchanged opinion of the minority was conceded to the majority.

The next question which Mr. Gordon said engaged the attention of the committee was, what should be considered a proper majority, and upon this they decided, that eight should be sufficient, but contemplating the possibility of no such majority appearing, or of the parties being equally divided, it was agreed that, after a certain period, the Court should be at liberty to order their release. It then became necessary to fix that time, and with a view of ensuring sufficient deliberation, it was considered that eight hours should elapse before the Court could receive any but a unanimous verdict, after which the judges might take that of two-thirds of the jury discharged.

Mr. L. CLARKE next rose and said, in order to guard against a charge of inconsistency, permit me to explain, that there are two points in the resolutions moved by my friend Sir John Grant, in which I do not altogether concur. The first is, where it is left to the option of the parties to have their cases decided by a jury. I would have no such option; if the system of judges deciding on matters of fact be bad, it should

not be left to any person's option to continue it for a single hour; and if trial by jury be advantageous, then do not limit its advantages by a partial introduction of the institution. These are my opinions, but I concede them to the majority of those with whom I am united in forwarding these measures, and I do so the more readily, because those who will suffer most by not resorting to juries, will have only themselves to blame in not exercising the option which is afforded them. The next point in which I differ from my friends is, in not leaving the determination of a question to a mere majority of the jury. Nothing can appear more absurd to me than that species of parliamentary unanimity, which is supposed to prevail in a jury-box. No matter how strong a man's opinion may be,—no matter how solemnly he swears to give a conscientious verdict, he gives a verdict in opposition to his opinion, and we are assured, that there is no difficulty in the case, he may put his own opinion aside and substitute an opposite one for it, and this, by act of parliament, is quite conscientious. Most fully do I agree with Mr. Bentham, that unanimity in juries is legalized perjury. But gentlemen, I withdraw my opposition to this, because it is evident, that where it is only necessary for eight of the Jury to concede, and that in case of eight of them not conceding, they may be discharged in a given time, that some inconvenience, but no injustice, no legalizing of perjury, can attend such a system.

Gentlemen, now that I am addressing you, I must make a few observations on some extraordinary statements which have been hazarded. You have been told that trial by jury will increase the expenses of law suits to a ruinous extent, and that the bar had this in view, when they advocated the measure. I shall not, gentlemen, make any professions of candor, I feel that within me, which tells me it is unnecessary, and were it otherwise it would be unavailing. Without making any such professions, I will simply state, that had my friends or I contemplated any such result, this measure would never have been proposed; and I will boldly state, that there is not a man among you who does not credit the truth of my assertion. But gentlemen, I will show you, in one moment, in what manner the expenses

must be most materially diminished. A statement has been just brought to my notice which is published in the *Hurkaru* newspaper of this-day. I believe it to be correct, and from this it appears, that upwards of 17 common law causes remain undisposed of, and that a very large expense will consequently be incurred. Now I tell you, gentlemen, and I state it as the result of no short experience, that if there had been juries to try the civil actions, there would not have been one remenant for the next term. When judges have to decide questions of fact, they go into the whole of that system of investigation and cross examination which I have already described to you, and by which an immensity of time is consumed. In addition to this, should they take different views of any point of law, or of fact, they proceed to discuss it among themselves, during which discussion the cause of course stops—and I state to you as a fact, which many of my legal friends are aware of, that in one cause I timed the proceedings by my watch, and the Chief Justice occupied four hours, while the witnesses and the counsel took but three. Had there been a jury, I am firmly convinced that such is the difference of the systems, that the case would have been disposed of in two hours. One of the results then that I contemplate, is a rapid dispatch of business and the total abolition of all those costs, which I admit to be enormous, which are occasioned by delays. Another advantage which will also be gained is, that there can be no appeals to England on mere questions of fact, and that the taking down of evidence may be entirely dispensed with. Gentlemen, I cannot conclude without taking some little notice of the unexampled assertions which have been made to day, in regard to the verdicts of our Calcutta juries, in the forgery cases, the

Dum-Dum case, and the alleged murder at an indigo factory. It were unbecoming in any one, but it would be most especially so in me, who was counsel for the prisoners in every one of these cases, to detain you by any comment on their merits, or to presume that this meeting was a fit tribunal to review the verdicts of juries in capital cases. But I must affirm, and in doing so, I know that I am but echoing your sentiments, that it would have displayed better feeling if such assertions had never been hazarded, and much better taste if they had not been hazarded by the counsel for the prosecution. On the correctness of the verdicts, or the innocence of the acquitted, I will not waste a single word, nor presume that the slanders of a defeated advocate can have more weight with you than the verdicts of unbiassed juries.

Some discussion here followed upon the propriety of receiving in any case the verdict of a jury unless it were a unanimous one, from which we collected that Colonel Young, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Clarke, were in favour of the measure, whilst Sir J. Grant, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Turton conceived that the jury should be unanimous.

Sir J. GRANT'S motion was seconded by Mr. A. Wight, and adopted.

Mr TURTON next proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Radanauth Debh, and carried unanimously:—

That with a view to ulterior improvement in the act, and especially with reference to the experiment of a majority of the jury deciding in some cases, it be recommended that the act be passed in the first instance, for a limited period.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and sheriff, the meeting dispersed.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 9th April, 1832, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Present.—Sir Edward Ryan, President in the Chair.

Lieut. Jas. Malthe B. Esq. civil assistant to agent for the Gov. General N. B. Frontier, and magistrate and collector

at Gowahattie. Proposed by Capt. Jenkins and seconded by Mr. Robison, was admitted a member of the Society.

The following letters, to the address of the secretary, were read:—

From the Secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, dated 20th August.

last, returning thanks for the 1st volume of this Society's transactions.

From Capt. T. J. Grant, dated Munneepore, 1st ultimo, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letters of 18th and 24th January last, and of the seeds alluded to in the latter; offering to give information as to the climate, productions, &c. of Munneepore, and making a few observations on the vegetables and fruits of the country.

From Messrs. T. Harris, and D. Andrew Junior, dated 16th ultimo, requesting the loan of a saw gin.

From Mr. Harris, dated 16th ultimo, sending specimen, of Maryland and Virginia tobacco grown at Khaul Boleah, from seed produced from what was furnished by the Society, in 1830.

The quality and flavour of the samples was much approved of by the meeting; and it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Andrew.

From Mr. D. Andrew Junior, dated 17th ultimo, sending some cotton, grown at Mulnauth, from American seed.

From M. T. R. Spencer, Civil Surgeon, dated Burrissal 17th ultimo, presenting, as reared at that place by him, specimens of oats, of strawberries, and of what he believes to be the Virginia raspberry.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Spencer.

From Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 27th ultimo, annexing a copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, relative to the result of an experiment made by the late Mr. Scott to introduce Upland, Georgia and New Orleans cottons into Assam; and forwarding the specimen of cotton which accompanied it.

From Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. dated 31st ultimo, presenting some Sando-way indigo plants received from Captain M. G. White, of that place.

From Mr. Thomason, Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 3d instant, requesting, on the part of the Bombay Government, information respecting the manufacture of all kinds of paper used for native writing in the public offices under this Presidency.

Resolved that the letter be referred to Dr. Carey and Baboo Ram Comul Sen, who, it was trusted, might be able to furnish the information required.

From Mr. G. F. Hodgkinson, dated 4th instant, presenting a box of soil and a phial of tobacco seed from Sandoway.

A portion of the soil was handed to Mr. Piddington, with a request that he would have the goodness to analyse and report upon it, and it was resolved to send the seed to the farm for experiment.

From the same, dated 5th instant, requesting that the exhibition of specimens of tobacco be postponed till the 1st of June next, on the ground of its being impossible to reap and cure the tobacco crop before that time, owing to the season being so very unfavorable to its cultivation.

The Secretary submitted the proceedings of the Agricultural Committee at a meeting on the 5th instant, before which the foregoing letter had been laid; containing a recommendation that Mr. Hodgkinson's suggestion be complied with; and that a notice to this effect be published in the newspapers.

Resolved, that the recommendation be approved of, and that the advertisement agreed upon by the Committee be forthwith published for general information.

From Captain Jenkins, dated this day, presenting a Sylhet wild rose plant: and from the Naga country, some apple pips, seeds of the wild orange, of the fir, and of the grass from which the Nagas make their beer.

That the thanks of the Society were offered to Captain Jenkins, and that the plants and seeds be handed over to the Garden Committee.

The President laid before the meeting a report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of New South Wales, for 1830, which had been forwarded to him by Sir John Jamieson, the President.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Sir John Jamieson.

Resolved that 500 Copies of each of the forthcoming numbers of the Society's transactions be printed.

Captain Grant's letter, as detailing the successful results of his valuable co-operation with the Society in so remote a quarter of our possessions, was considered of much interest. He states that he has introduced most kitchen garden vegetables, such as cauliflowers, red cabbage, also another species, (he believes the savoy,) Buotan, and other turnips, carrots, beet, &c. &c., which all thrive and grow to a large size. He had also cabbages of various other descriptions produced from Europe seed, sent by the Society some four or five years ago to Lieut. Pemberton, apple.

of a good size, quinces, apricots, nectarines, and a variety of plums, strawberries, raspberries, of three different species, a variety of figs, and many other fruits grow wild in Manneepore; none, however, produce *very good* fruit, which may, perhaps, be accounted for from the circumstance of the natives not paying any attention to their improvement or cultivation. He has introduced nearly the whole into his garden, and means to benefit from some hints received from Captain Jenkins on his late visit there. Wheat, Captain G. has not as yet been successful in, but hopes to be so when, by experiment, he has found out the proper period for planting it. Lieut Gordon (Capt G. says), has paid much attention to the cultivation of potatoes both from seed and root, and his endeavours have, in a great measure, been attended with success: the potatoes are large, but what in Ireland are called *wet*.

The specimen of cotton and tobacco sent by Mr. Andrew were considered as of very good quality, as were also Mr. Spencer's samples of oats, though they would probably be somewhat light, the strawberries and raspberries, as to size, were fine—the first very much so, but, being in spirits, were not tasted.

The sample of cotton received from Assam, through the Sudder Board of Revenue, was not considered good and appeared to be from Tennessee seed, not Georgia, or New Orleans, as supposed by the Board.

Captain Jenkins, in forwarding the wild rose, says "it has a large, white, single flower; I do not recollect having seen it in Calcutta, and an additional variety may not be unacceptable. I send likewise some pipe of the Naga apple tree, a few seeds of a wild orange tree in the Naga country, the seeds of the fir of the same, and the seeds of the large grass from which the Nagas make their beer.

Sir John Jamieson's Report, (after some preliminary observations on the crop and weather of the current year,) introduces a letter from Dr. Jamieson of this Establishment, proposing the use of cattle in threshing corn; and the introduction of slips (or excavations for preserving corn). In continuing his observations he states a curious fact—Mr. Atkinson proposes hereafter to obtain information on a method practised by the farmer in Germany, of making starch by boiling

"potatoes in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which is universally used in coffee as a substitute for sugar;" and recommends further a manure which may merit attention here. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Sinclair, in his valuable treatise in 1823, on the cultivation and use of potatoes, recommends some recently discovered manures, consisting of twenty bushels of salt, and three bushels of gypsum, being added to two thirds of the usual quantity of manure an acre, as calculated to increase the produce one third. He adds, "That the advantage of using salt with dung is strongly confirmed by the fact that sea weed, (which is full of saline matter) when mixed with dung produces great crops of potatoes." He also states, "That if sets were cut and placed in powdered gypsum, a small quantity sprinkled upon each set, when planted, and a trifle more spread along the drills, after being covered with earth, that they will produce one third more, and of larger size than others planted on the same ground without gypsum. I understand that gypsum is to be found in abundance at Hunter's river, where the cultivation of potatoes, through the use of it, might be made profitable. They yield best on light, friable, or sandy earth, which allows the roots free expansion, and new ground also, turned over with well decayed winter grasses, yields productive crops"—Peas at Sidney are stated to yield at the rate of 33 bushels to an acre and the vegetable marrow to attain the weight of twenty pounds, and to be obtainable for six months in the year. The small white millet is cited as being used for hay, and the cultivation of the olive and the vine earnestly recommended—Some facts are stated with respect to horses, as an export from the colony, which are worth attention. "It has been long known, that Calcutta and Madras open an encouraging market for all the horses of suitable character which we can breed for half a century to come. Several of our horses were exported to Calcutta and Madras, thirteen or fourteen years ago, Captain Hayes, of the ship *Reliance*, purchased nine of our colonial horses, about twelve months ago, and carried them to those Presidencies; and though not equal in description to many such as we can now export, still it

"is ascertained that he sold them there at the average price of 120£ each, and it is understood to be a well established fact, after the experience of several years, that the Australian horse stands the tropical heat, and preserves a much sounder state of health, than the European. Hence the spirit, speed, and quality of our blood horses promise to lead the course in the east; whilst the bulk, bone, strength, gentleness of temper, and tractability of our draft or saddle horses, must increase the value at Calcutta and Madras, as their good qualities become better known."

The Report continues with some remarks on salting meat for exportation in consequence of the low price of cattle. Mutton is stated to have fallen as low as a shilling per quarter and fat wethers to be worth only 5 or 6 shillings a head. Messrs. Cox are stated to have pursued an improved method of washing their wool for exportation, which is as follows: "An iron boiler is fixed

"bank of a running stream, with a large soaking tub placed along side it, containing about 40 pounds of wool in its dirty state; about two ounces of soap is dissolved in the first bucket of warm water, and poured over the wool in the tub, a necessary quantity of properly heated water is then added, until the wool is covered, and after soaking about five minutes, it is taken out, and placed on a frame prepared for the purpose, with a flood gate at one end, and an iron grate at the other, which allows the water to pass freely. It is then placed in a running stream, when one or two men keep moving the wool with a fork, until the water runs off perfectly clean, when it is taken out, and placed on a bundle along side to drain, particular care being taken that the wool, when wet, is neither to be squeezed nor twisted, and lastly it is to be dried with the heat of the sun. This method is after the Spanish fashion, and is denominated as such in the London market. When the wool so washed becomes dry, it looked beautiful, and felt so delicately soft, that it did not appear to have lost any of its natural elasticity. However, many doubts were entertained that the effects of the warm water with soap would cause the wool so cleaned to become, in the course of the voyage, harsh, and in consequence less valuable. But the

"test of the British market proved the contrary, for Messrs. Cox's wool, so prepared, was exposed for sale, and brought more than double the price for which wool of the same quality sold for, which had been washed on the sheep before shearing, in the usual way."

"The German method of washing and preparing the wool is by soaking the sheep in warm water before shearing, this is performed by having boilers on the bank of a running stream, and a tub sufficiently large placed near it, to cover a sheep when turned on its back; the water should be as hot as the men can bear their hands in (keeping the head of the sheep out of it.) Two pounds of soap is sufficient to wash a flock of four hundred sheep; though soap is dissolved previously, as in the case of the Spanish method. It is also necessary here to observe, that the tubs should be replenished with soap when water is put in, which will be wanting to every fourth or fifth sheep; and from every fifty to a hundred sheep the tub is to be cleaned from its dirt. If two or three men stand round the tub squeezing the fleece, one minute is sufficient for each sheep to be in the hot water; when taken out they are thrown into a pen in a running stream one at a time; they then pass through three or four hauls, until the wool on the sheep is perfectly clean. The German method appears to be the most approved of in London, and is also more quickly and cheaply done in this colony than the Spanish method. Where expedition is required an increased number of tubs may be used. After washing in the German way, the greatest pains ought to be taken to herd the sheep carefully, to avoid the fleece being fouled before shearing, which should not commence in less than four or five days, in order to allow the wool perfectly to recover its natural state."

A letter on the manufacture of soap is also interesting; it is addressed to Sir J. Jamieson by Mr. John Mackie, who says "I take the liberty to inform you, that about seven years ago I discovered an excellent subcarbonate of soda in the ashes of the mangrove tree, which grows wild on most parts of our coast. The trees have only to be cut down, piled in large heaps, and burned, and the lixivium of the ashes answers the

"same purpose in the manufacture of hard soap here, that the lixivium of Spanish barrilla does with the London soap manufacturers. From the immense quantity of mangrove in this colony, we are for ever provided with the best barilla, not only to make soap for our own consumption, but also for exportation, equal to whatever our quantities of tallow may be. The price of the best soap never can nor ought to exceed one farthing per pound weight above the price of tallow. I am ready to supply any quantity of soap at the above rate, and have done so for seven years past, soap equal to that used in London and its vicinity. As I can vouch for the truth of these few remarks, they are humbly submitted for your information."

The brewing of beer from malt instead of sugar is strongly recommended, and a scale of rewards in grants of land, had been proposed; which however had not been adopted by the Colonial Council, and seems to be objected to by the Governor: but this interesting pamphlet requires to be read to appreciate its value.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Town Hall, this 3d day of May, 1832.

Sir Edward Ryan, in the Chair:

Mr. John Wallis Alexander was admitted a Member of the Society.

The following letters and papers were read:—

From Mr. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding another and larger sample of the foreign, or ship-borne cotton, found by Major Burney at Yandaboo, in Ava.

From Mr. Willis reporting on this sample.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Swinton, and the Secretary was requested to forward to him a copy of Mr. Willis's report.

The Secretary was also requested to have the cotton carefully separated from the seed, and retained as a specimen, while the seed itself should be forwarded to Mr. De Verge to be sown at Akra.

From Mr. Truscott, Officiating Commercial Resident Culpes, requesting to be supplied with foreign cotton seed, for the purpose of introducing its cultivation largely into Bundeena.

The Meeting directed that Mr. Truscott be supplied with as large a portion

as the present stock of the Society permitted.

From Dr. Carey on the native method of manufacturing paper in India, as requested by the last meeting of the Society.

Resolved that so soon as Baboo Ram Camal Sen furnishes his paper on the same subject, both essays be sent to Government, for the purpose of being transmitted to Bombay.

From Captain Richmond, Secretary to the Garden Committee, on the cultivation of the Asparagus Officialis, at Allipore.

The thanks of the Meeting were offered to Capt. Richmond.

From Mr. Calder presenting to the Society an extensive collection of samples of Mauritius sugar, collected by him while lately at that place, with accurate notes of the estates where the sugar was produced, degree of refining, mode of effecting it, and the market prices of each—extending to 35 samples, in glass and tin.

The thanks of the Meeting were offered to Mr. Calder for his valuable donation.

From Mr. Henley, presenting four samples of sugar manufactured by him at Barripore.

The thanks of the Meeting were offered to Mr. Henley.

The President presented, in the name of Colonel Hazetta, a packet of fresh Manila tobacco seed, the first which had been received by the Society.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to Colonel Hazetta, for this valuable present, and the packet was directed to be forwarded to Akra Farm, for the purpose of immediate experiment, and also of retaining a portion in well secured bottles, till a more favorable season for sowing it.

Mr. Ballard submitted, on the part of Mr. D. W. H. Speed, a paper by that gentleman, on the culture of silk worms, manufacture of silk, and expense incurred therein, with the view of pointing out the inferiority and dearness of the article at present, arising from the grower of the mulberry, rearer of the cocoons, and reeling of the silk, being wholly distinct, and independant individuals. And presenting to the Society, 4 skeins or banks of silk, produced in his experimental factory, where the whole process, from the growing of the mulberry, to the reeling of the silk, was performed by himself.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Speed.

Messrs. Willis and Earle presented selected samples of all cottons, in the Liverpool market, in December, 1831, with the prices of each correctly labelled thereon, for reference by the Society.

The thanks of the Meeting were offered to Messrs. Willis and Earle, for this very valuable present.

Mr. De Verine, Superintendent of the Society's experimental farm, at Akra, submitted various papers relative thereto; including a tabular statement of the cotton cultivation there, from its commencement to the present period, on which to ground an assurance of the best season for sowing, of the most suitable seed, soil, and mode of cultivation; an account of the expense of raising three biggahs of Maranta Arundinacea, (or West India Arrow Root), and manufacturing the same into farina; and also some observations on the storms of 31st October, and 26th March last.

Mr. De Verine also submitted several specimens of tobacco, cotton, and arrow root, all reared at the farm.

Mr. Piddington submitted the form of a circular, which he thought, if translated into the native languages, would remove prejudices, and encourage the ryots to undertake the cultivation of seeds distributed by the Society.

Resolved, that Mr. Piddington be authorized to get his circular translated, and printed on common paper, for distribution.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that he had received only four parcels of silk, with corresponding sealed letters, as competing for the prizes of the Society; and that he had received no samples of sugar and cotton, nor any letters announcing their being on the way.

Resolved, that as the reception of samples of silk, cotton and sugar was limited to 1st May last, no more samples of silk be now received, and that the competition for the cotton and sugar prizes be postponed to the season of 1833, it being understood that the prizes for silk and tobacco will be adjudged on 1st June next, as originally intended.

On the Burmese cotton, received by Mr. Swinton, from Major Burney, Mr. Willis reports, that he considers it of the same description as that received under Major Burney's previous dispatch, and considered by the Burmese, as of foreign

origin, with this difference, that one-half of the seed, when divested of the cotton, is quite bald, having a smooth, black, or rather brownish coloured skin, while the other half is furred all over with a green fur, very tenaciously adhering. This diversity and peculiarity in the seed, Mr. Willis considers worthy of remark, as it is not to be found in any of the North American kinds, nor in those of Pernambuco, Bourbon, the Seychelles, Tenasserim, or Lower Bengal. The Cotton is however separated from the seed, both from the bald, and furred parts of it, with great, and almost equal facility. The fibre is long, fine, and good in strength, and exceedingly suitable for the machine spinner.

Founding his estimate of its English value, by the current prices of such sort of cotton in Liverpool, in the month of December, 1831, Mr. Willis states this cotton would be worth, in England, from 7 to 8d. per lb. at which rate a wide field would appear open to remunerate the cultivator, the merchant, and the ship owner, if this description of cotton be found capable of having a successful cultivation in this country.

Mr. Speed is of opinion, that the *Culture and Expense* incurred in the production of silk, being, according to the present system of India, conducted and divided between three distinct parties, unconnected with each other viz. the cultivator of the mulberry plant, the farmer of cocoons or rearer of worms, and the reeler of silk, must obviously check improvement; for though the reeler may, for superior cocoons give encouraging prices, yet having no controul over the selections set a part for laying eggs, or in the management of the worm (which are entirely in the hands of the farmer, who again, is rarely the cultivator of the mulberry,) it is impossible to surmount the various absurd and superstitious practices, and other causes now existing among the natives, which tend so materially to check improvement. Whereas, by condensing the whole into one establishment, every difficulty is at once overcome; and it is scarcely necessary to say that as the cultivators of the mulberry as well as the farmer of cocoons, must necessarily derive their respective profits, the reeler, who combines both, with his own occupation, cannot but be proportionally benefited; that is, will not only send into the market a more perfect article, but he will

obtain that article at a far cheaper rate than it is now produced.

Impressed with this idea Mr. Speed formed a *small* experimental establishment; first drawing up for his guidance, a sketch estimate made from memoranda, during many years enquiry, the same as was produced by Mr. Joshua Saunders, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on East India Affairs, and the results of this experiment it is the object of his paper to make known, dividing, for greater perspicuity, the information into separate heads.

1st. Mulberry Cultivation.

2d. Houses for Rearing Cocoons.

3d. Houses or sheds for the Reelers.

Upon each of these heads Mr. Speed's paper is very full, and contains most interesting details, but these are quite beyond the limits of a Newspaper. It may be satisfactory however to know that Mr. Speed states the capital required for embarking in an undertaking of this nature to be very trifling; suppose, for instance, an establishment of 10 Reels, and keeping them in work for about 263 days in the year; viz.

Buildings.....	1,135
Manual labour in* Cultivation of the Mulberry,.....	520
Ditto—— in Rearing of the Cocoons,	740
Ditto—— in Reeling,.....	740

Amounting altogether to..	3,135
Per Contra:	
Value of Houses,	1,135
Value of Mulberry Plantation,	520
Expectancy of Silk,	2,970

making in all 4,625

Were Indigo Planters, therefore, throughout Bengal, (having the means,) to set up such an Establishment, (which would in no manner interfere with their immediate labours,) they might at least lessen their general outlay, by the amount of their own personal expenses; besides the good they would thereby be the means of disseminating through the country.

Mr. Speed's paper was accompanied by 4 skeins of silk, the produce of his experimental farm, not selected for any particular purpose, but bona fide samples.

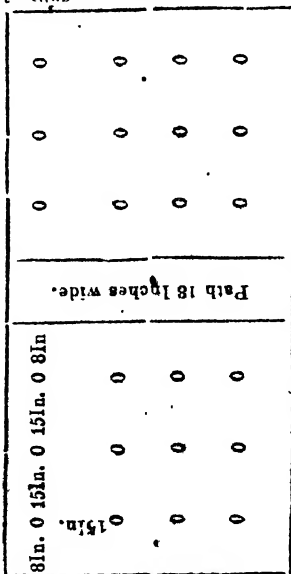
These samples were considered very superior by the meeting.

The following is Captain Richmond's method of cultivating the *Asparagus Officinalis*:—

SITUATION AND FORMATION OF THE BEDS.—Select an open dry spot of ground, where water is not liable to collect in the rains, and mark out the beds 3 feet 10 inches in width, with a path of 18 inches between them. The earth to be dug out of the beds at least two feet deep, so that when they are filled with the new soil, the surface of them may remain at least a foot above the level of the soil in the garden. The beds are then to be filled up 18 inches with good *old* manure, either horse or bullock, but well rotted. Over that, put 18 inches more of the same kind of manure, mixed with an equal share of good, rich, free earth, previously well rubbed with the hand, to mix them properly; all stones, and even hard clods of earth must be carefully removed.

The beds should be thus prepared during the hot weather, to admit of the earth settling during the rains, and the manure to rot and cool, which last is essential to the success of the plan, in case the manure employed is not sufficiently old. When the rains have fairly ceased, the soil should be turned over, by digging about a foot deep, and whatever the beds may have sunk by the earth settling during the rains, should now be filled up with soil well rubbed and mixed, as before explained, composed of equal parts of earth and old rotten manure.

PLANTING.—This may be commenced about the 20th of October, or when the rains have ceased, in the following manner. Dig three rows of circular holes in each bed, 9 inches deep, and 15 inches apart—thus



Select strong seedling plants, and plant in each hole, being careful to spread out the roots, that they may lie flat and equally on the ground, then cover them with 2 or 3 inches of the soil taken from the holes. After this the beds to be kept clean and the plants watered, (from water pots,) once or twice a week, according to the weather. In four months, (say the end of February,) the plants will appear strong; some will flower and throw out seed, allow the latter to remain until it becomes hard, and inclined to ripen, keeping the plants rather dry for a fortnight, when the stalks are to be thinned by cutting them down even with the earth, leaving merely one or two young stems to each, according to the strength and appearance of the plants. The circular holes are at the same time to be filled up with rich soil, mixed with an equal share of good rotten manure, as before directed, afterwards irrigating the plants with water, three times a week. In the course of a few days, new shoots will make their appearance, of moderate thickness, when the soil may be heaped over them, 2 or 3 inches high. In two days more, these will be ready for cutting, which must be effected, by removing carefully with the hand, (on the side next the shoots to be cut,) the soil which was filled into the hole, until the root of the plant appears, when the shoots are to be cut off with a sharp knife, about an inch above the root, the earth is then to be immediately filled in again, removing all stones and hard clods of earth. In the course of another fortnight, the whole will be in full bearing, each plant producing from 2 to 4 shoots,—and, if the plan has succeeded, these will be of considerable thickness, very tender if dressed carefully, and of a delicious flavor.

As fast as the shoots appear above ground, they may be cut, and the plants treated as above, (irrigating them every second day,) until the stems left at the thinning, throw out seed, when these plants must be allowed to rest, keeping them rather dry, by watering them only every fourth day or so. When the seed appears hard, and beginning to ripen, the old stalks must be cut down, or thinn'd as before—the soil in the holes renewed, and the plants watered every second day, when fresh shoots will be forced up.

The same process to be followed, with the other plants in succession, and continued throughout the dry season, until the rains commence, when forcing is no longer necessary, and the young shoots may be cut indiscriminately.

The above plan was adopted in Captain Richmond's private garden last year, as an experiment, and its success surpassed his expectations, having cut the first dish

of Asparagus, from plants raised last rains, from Cape seed, on the 28th of March last, about six months from the time of planting them out in the beds. He continued to get a regular supply of shoots; some of which, since the second cutting, have averaged from 1 to 1½ inches, in circumference,—very tender, and of superior flavor.

By making the beds with only three rows, they can be more easily cleaned, watered, and the shoots cut when ready, without stepping on them, which should be avoided, as it makes the ground hard, and injures the plants. The length of the beds can be regulated according to circumstances. *

Mr. DeVerine's tabular statement of the cotton cultivation at Akra is a valuable document; it shows the extent and quality of soil of each particular field on the farm, under cotton, the time when it was first sown, the description of the seed, from whom received, from whence brought, mode of cultivation, when vegetation first showed itself, when the plants flowered, when the pods ripened, the quality of the cotton gathered, and lastly, the quantity of the return produce; no such statement previously existed in this country, as is believed, and it will furnish grounds to the Society for drawing up an improved mode of cultivation, suited in all respects, to Bengal.

Mr. DeVerine also submitted a statement of the result of an experiment to grow the *Maranta Arundinacea* at the Farm, and manufacture it into Arrow Root. For this purpose three biggahs of ground, near the house and a tank, were selected, which were planted with bulbs in the beginning of 1831. The bulbs were found to be ripe in December last, and were then taken up. The apparatus used in the manufacture of the farina was the same as was published in the Society's proceedings six months ago, and consisted of 4 large wooden mortars and pestles, made of mango tree, a dozen large gumlahs and jars; some straining cloths, and a quantity of clean water.

The expense of cultivation,			
exclusive of the seed bulbs			
was	Rs.	43	10 6
Manufacturing charges,...		131	2 3
Rent of Land,		10	8 0
Jars, Pestle and Mortars,			
Straining Cloth, Gumlahs,			
Mats, Bamboos, &c. &c..		66	0 6
		<hr/>	
		251	5 3

Deduct value of articles in store for next season,...	49	8	6
	201	12	9

Or per Biggah, 67 4 3

These three biggahs produced 230 maunds of bulbs, of which 189 maunds were manufactured into Arrow Root, and gave 32 maunds of farina, being a fraction more than one-sixth of their gross weight; which is an extraordinary and most encouraging return, seeing that wheat, as is believed, yields only one-sixth of farina or starch; cassada one-tenth, and Potatos only one-twelfth.

Mr. DeVerine concludes with some account of the great storm on 31st October last, and of the hail storms on 25th and 26th March, as they were felt at Akra, and affected the cotton and tobacco crops.

The gale of 31st October was preceded by a gloomy appearance for three days; on the morning of the 31st, the Barometer was at 29.928; and it fell to

29.628; the Thermometer was at 75—2.60 inches of water fell during the night. The whole plantation suffered most severely; a great many cotton plants were levelled with the ground, and not a flower or pod was left on the plants; to such a degree did this take place, that a large proportion of the plantation was broken up and resown.

The hail storms of 25th and 26th March last came on suddenly, without considerable indication by either the Barometer or Thermometer; on the 25th it blew from the S. W. and on the 26th from the N. W. commencing each day between 6 and 7 p. m. 2.85 inches of rain fell. The damage done to the young cotton and tobacco plants was great in the extreme; they were cut up in a manner scarcely to be believed by any one who did not witness it.

Mr. DeVerine's papers were accompanied by 4 specimens of cotton; and by specimens of Persian, Mary Land, Virginia, and Pear Tree tobacco, each cured after 4 different processes.

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL CLASS.

At the meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 4th March—the Honourable Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair—

1. Mr. Kyd presented some specimens of barnacles of an unusual size, taken from a piece of timber found floating in the Bay of Bengal.

2. Mr. Calder presented, on the part of the *Société d'Histoire naturelle de l'île Maurice*, copies of the proceedings of that Society, and of the annual reports delivered at the anniversary meetings of the 29th August, 1830-1831.

2. Read a letter from the Rev. J. R. Everest, addressed to the President, on the subject of the Indian sandstone, and describing the extraction of carbonate of soda and common salt from the soil in the neighbourhood of Ghazipur.

3. Read a note on the geology of Elephant Hill on the Quedah coast, by Dr. Ward, Madras medical establishment, accompanied with specimens of the rock, communicated by Sir Charles Grey.

4. A letter from Captain Grant, of Manipur, communicated by G. Swinton, Esq. describing the process of extracting

gold from the sand of the *Ningthee*; specimens of the gold-dust and sand accompanied, and some crystallized pyrites.

5. Communicated by G. Swinton, Esq. on the part of Major H. Burney, Resident at Ava, some account of the lacquered or japanned ware of Ava, illustrated by a complete series of specimens of the ware, as well as of the materials with which it is manufactured; also of the varnish, and of the various metallic dyes used to colour it.

6. Description of a new species of buceros of Nipal, the *Buceros Homræi*, by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., with remarks on its anatomical structure, by Dr. J. Bramley, and with an accurate drawing of the animal.

7. Account of the salt mines of the Punjab, by Lieut. S. Burnes, Bombay Army, enclosed in a letter from that Officer, dated *Rawil Pindie*, 10th March, 1832, with specimens of the Native ore of lead, sulphur, alum and red clay, from the range in which the salt is found.

The thanks of the Society were voted for the contributions of the evening.—*Calcutta Courier*.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting held on the 7th April, 1832, J. C. Boswell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, at Penang, was elected a member of the Society, and the following communications were presented.

1. An essay on *Lepra Tuberculata*, as it appears in Bengal, by Dr. T. A. Wise.

2. Remarks on Variola and some varioloid diseases which have recently occurred, subsequently to vaccination, by H. S. Mercer, Esq.

3. An additional communication on *Dracunculus*, with cases, by Dr. Mylne.

4. *Procès verbal* of the proceedings of the Society of Natural History of the Mauritius, at the meetings of the 25th October and 23d November, 1831, transmitted by Monsieur Desjardins.

5. A case of Lithontrity instruments, with a copy of Mr Atkinson's printed letter, addressed to the Medical Board of Calcutta, describing the process of Lithontrity. A letter from the Secretary of the Medical Board states that, should cases of Urinary Calculus occur in the practice of any of the Medical men at the Presidency, these Instruments will be available for their use.

6. At the same time, Dr. Casanova brought, for inspection of the Society, a complete set of instruments, made precisely after the model of those used by Monsieur Civiale, at Paris; together with that Author's work on Lithontrity. Mons. Civiale's apparatus is peculiar in the lightness and firmness of its construction, and in having a spiral spring to regulate the pressure of the borer against the stone, during the action of the drill; so that the aid of an assistant to the operator is not required. Dr. Casanova stated to the Society, that he has now a case of Urinary Calculus under treatment by Civiale's process, and he exhibited some portion of the stone which had been reduced to a powder by the first operation on this subject. A chemical examination made by the President, proved this to be composed principally of carbonate of lime, with some phosphate of lime, and scarcely any lithic acid; a very slight trace of iron was apparent, probably from attrition of some particle of the Lithontriteur. Dr. Casanova also presented to the Society,

the fragments of a stone on which he had successfully operated at the Mauritius; and he offered his apparatus, made after Civiale's model, for the use of any of the professional men at the Presidency, who might require it, either for the operation, or to have a similar apparatus made here.

7. A letter from Mr. Royle, on his departure from Calcutta, presenting for the Library six medical works; viz.

Dionis's Surgery.

Le Dran's Surgery.

Hommius de Febribus.

Sennertus, Epitome Institut Medicianæ, cum libro de Febribus.

Albertus Magnus de Morbis Mulier.

Michaeli's Scotus Opusculum de Secretis Nature.

The following papers were then read and discussed by the meeting:—

The case of disease of the heart, formerly presented by the Medical Board. The patient, a private soldier, was attacked with Bubo and Rheumatism while proceeding up the river, in November, 1830, and was still in the sick-list, on the 17th January, 1831, when Pleuritis supervened: he was treated by V. S., blisters, purgatives, and digitalis. The disease was attended with a rapid and strong pulse, which was occasionally as high as 130. There was also palpitation of the heart, with anxiety and dyspnoea. At the latter stage of the disease, a very distressing vomiting occurred for several days. The patient died on the 2nd May, 1831; and on dissection, adhesions were observed on both sides of the chest, with recent inflammation of the lungs; the pericardium was thickened, and its cavity was obliterated by adhesion. The parietes of the ventricles of the heart were unusually thick; and there was great dilatation of the aorta at its ascending portion and arch. The semilunar valves of the aorta were thickened.

Dr. Casanova's case of Elephantiasis is described as an enormous tumor of the scrotum, resembling *Bucnemia Tropica*; it occurred in an African slave at the Isle of France. The patient died, and the tumor was then found to weigh 37 pounds. The author observes, that in

the treatment of this disease, when the general health is not much impaired, and the patient is not very old, uniform and well regulated pressure may be serviceable: and as the malady seems very prevalent in some circumscribed districts, change of residence might be beneficial.

Mr. Mercer's paper commences with a few remarks on the occasional occurrence of small-pox oftener than once in the same person; the author then observes, that although the greatest benefits have been derived from vaccination, (the efficacy of which generally, as a preventive of variola he fully acknowledges,) still it must be allowed, that sometimes a modified smallpox occurs after vaccination; and in a few very rare instances, the severer forms of confluent small-pox happen. Seven cases of variolous and varioloid disease have recently fallen under the author's observation, the particulars of which he now placed before the Society; from consideration of these cases, he concludes, that the varioloid disease, after vaccination, occurs in a great variety of forms, and with considerable diversity in its eruptive symptoms, as well as in the degree of intensity of the attendant pyrexia. He is also inclined to believe, that some individuals who have been for a time protected against variola by vaccination, may become afterwards liable to suffer from the former disease; although the present cases would not support a conclusion that there was any particular period at which the prophylactic property of vaccination ceased; as the patients he has lately treated, while suffering from varioloid diseases, were aged respectively, 29, 28, 22, 20, 19, 13, and seven years; they were vaccinated in infancy, and there is no evidence that any of them had in the interval been exposed to variolous contagion.

CASE I. A man, aged 28 years; had pyrexia of four days' duration, followed by an eruption of numerous small papules, which, on the 5th day contained an opaque fluid; this became yellow on the 6th day: incrustation appeared on the 7th, and the scabs fell off on the 11th and 12th, leaving no pits in skin. There was no fever after the 4th day. This person has a vaccine cicatrix on each arm, the size of a silver six pence, with several minute depressions on their surfaces.

CASE II. A lad, aged 19 years; the disease was similar to the above in its progress, but there was less fever, and the eruption was rather more numerous. This person had a smooth, small, superficial mark of vaccination on each arm.

CASE III. A girl, aged 7 years, in whom a slight fever of 3 or 4 days was followed by an eruption of 50 or 60 pustules on the whole body, which at first contained an opaque fluid, that afterwards became yellow, and they finally disappeared on the 8th or 9th day. The vaccine marks on this child are small, superficial, and smooth.

CASE IV. A boy, aged 13 years, was at the date of this report going through the ordinary course of severe confluent smallpox; the arms so covered with eruption that no marks of vaccination could be distinguished, but the mother asserted that he had been vaccinated at the public institution in Calcutta at an early age.

CASE V. A man, 29 years of age, had fever of 4 days' duration, followed by a numerous eruption, the spots were small and round; depressed in the centre on the 3rd day, and contained a white fluid, which desiccated on the 8th day: at that period some of the pustules on the lower extremities contained a bluish fluid; the case still under treatment, and likely to do well: there had been no fever after the 6th day. There is one large mark of vaccination on this patient, the surface of which is pitted by several small depressions.

CASE VI. A man, aged 22 years; the progress of whose varioloid disease was very similar to case 5th, but the eruption was less numerous. The fever ceased on the fourth day, but returned on the 11th, attended with swelling of the spermatic chords and testicles. The case remains under treatment. This patient was vaccinated when 16 months old, by Mr. Steer; there is a large vaccine mark on each arm, indented with several small depressions.

CASE VII. A man, 22 years of age, had fever of 4 days' duration, followed by an eruption of pustules about 150 in number; those on the face contained a white matter, those on the extremities a purplish fluid. This patient has a mark of vaccination, which is deemed perfect.

Most of these patients had some soreness of the throat: vomiting occurred in two of the above patients during the

increase of the fever; swollen face in two, and salivation in one, independent of the confluent case, which had all the usual symptoms in a severe degree. Cases 2, 5, and 6, were brothers; the subject of case 3 was also a relation.

In the Essay on the Proximate Cause of Cholera, Mr. Hutchinson attempts to explain the mode in which the phenomena of that disease are produced. The idea of its depending on inflammation in the intestinal canal, (even were it shown that an affection of that nature is invariably present, in the early stage of the disease, which it is not,) he considers totally inadequate to account for the phenomena. Mr. H. conceives Cholera to depend on a certain state of disorder of the functions of respiration, whereby the changes essential to life, effected in that process, are influenced; perhaps principally the consumption of oxygen and evolution of carbonic acid gas. This state of disorder, Mr. H. considers to be the consequence of certain noxious changes, either in the electrical or gaseous constitution of the atmosphere; (most probably, by the former remotely, and the latter more directly;) by which the delicate nervous tissue of the lungs becomes impaired in its energies, and oxygen ceases to be consumed in the quantities essential to life. The series of phenomena of the disease is explained on this principle; the blood is imperfectly arterialized, and is returned to the left side of the heart in that state, for circulation through the body; the first organ which the heart supplies is itself; and the researches of Bichat have proved, that the circulation of blood highly charged with carbon through its coronary arteries, is destructive of its sensibility. The power of the heart is thus paralyzed or diminished; the force of the arterial circulation is impaired on the one hand, and the great venous trunks remain unrelieved and congested on the other. The brain and spinal cord are supplied with black blood: hence result spasms, cephalic symptoms, stupor, and stentorous breathing; but whether the cessation of certain secretions, and the increase of others is to be ascribed more to nervous influence, or to the chemical quality of the blood, Mr. H. is at a loss to determine. The coma, which in some cases succeeds re-action in Cholera, and frequently proves fatal, he is inclined to

think, may in many cases be with greater reason, attributed to the action of black blood on the brain, than to the effects of the opium, which has been administered; and he refers to the coma succeeding the first symptoms of recovery in suspended animation from drowning, as an apt illustration.

Mr. H. cannot concur in Mr. Brodie's opinion, that the changes in respiration are merely chemical, and that animal heat depends on the nervous system. The author states that the quantity of oxygen consumed is least, where animal heat is least required; it is known to be affected by the time of the day, the season of the year, the nature of the diet, and the passions of the mind; and Mr. H. thinks it is a strong corroboration of his doctrines, that under the circumstances in which Cholera is most apt to occur, the quantity of oxygen consumed is least.

He then goes on to remark the great similarity between the phenomena of fever and those of Cholera, particularly between the paroxysm of intermittent fever; the collapse of the remittent, and the attack of Cholera. The Cholera Biliosa in this country is but a species of bilious fever, and the Cholera of Russia is stated to be followed by high febrile re-action of several days' duration, Mr. H. is in consequence led to conclude, that the two diseases are in essence the same or similar; oxygen being consumed in diminished quantity during the stage of depression, and again in increased quantity during that of re-action. The idea of Dr. Southwood Smith, that the brain and spinal cord are primarily acted on in fever by the poison, Mr. H. considers to be erroneous; malaria or miasma resides in the atmosphere, and can only act on the brain and spinal cord through the medium of the respiratory organs, and immediately of the blood.

Mr. H. considers the functions producing the changes in the blood requisite to maintain a state of health, and especially the decarbonising process, not to be confined to the lungs, but to extend to the skin, and perhaps to the other organs of secretion, and that between the actions of these systems there is consent, or natural dependence. He observes, a sprig of vegetables gives out oxygen in sunshine, if placed in common water; but it ceases to do so, if depri-

ved of carbonic acid by being placed in distilled water. In a similar manner Mr. H. is inclined to think, that if the evolution of carbon by the skin, or the excreting organs, is diminished, in proportion will be the quantity of oxygen consumed by the lungs; and *vice versa*, as the quantity of oxygen consumed in the lungs is diminished, so will that of carbon thrown off by the skin and organs of secretion. Thus cold malaria, the depressing passions, irregularities in diet, &c. &c. all become exciting causes either of Cholera or Fever, by their effects on the respiratory organs, in the extended meaning of that expression.

The following is the process which, he is inclined to think, takes place in recovery: oxygen begins to be consumed in increased quantity, (perhaps latterly in greater than the natural,) the blood becomes better arterialized; it is circulated in the muscular structure of the heart, which recovers its energy; venous congestion is relieved on the right, and the arterial circulation is strengthened on the left; heat returns to the surface, and the diseased secretions disappear, while the natural ones, which had been suspended, are restored, and the remains of undecarbonized blood are thrown off in black vitiated secretions.

THE CALCUTTA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the members and friends of *The Calcutta Co-operative Society*, held on Monday evening, the 16th April, 1832, at the Parental Academic Institution, Wale Byrn, Esq. in the chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the Society commence its business on the 1st of May next.—2. That after that date, such persons as shall not have paid the entrance money, be considered as declining to become members

for the present.—3. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee: Messrs. W. R. Fenwick, W. Kirkpatrick, W. N. James, G. K. McCreadie, J. Graham, W. J. Bampton, and P. S. D'Rozario; and Messrs. G. K. McCreadie, and W. R. Fenwick, Agents to the Society.—and, 4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Byrn for his able conduct in the chair, and to the managers of the school for the use of the hall.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

TARRACHUND CHATTERJEE AND ANOTHER
v. WALKER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. PRINSEP, for the plaintiff, stated this action to be brought for the balance of an account settled between the defendants, as members of the firm of Walker, Roussac and Co., with the plaintiffs, their banian. The account would be of easy proof, having been almost daily balanced, with the initials of the defendants, or of Mr. Dumaine, their authorized agent. The defendants professed to rely on a set-off; but it would be seen whether they were able to establish any such defence, either in law or in fact.

Hulodhur Bose, a sircar of the plaintiffs, proved the account current in writing, settled and signed each day in initials, either by Mr. Walker or by Mr. Dumaine, and balanced, finally on the 26th January, 1831.

Examined by Mr. Turton. Dabyersaid is not a partner of plaintiff's, but a servant; am well acquainted with plaintiff's concerns; remembers a purchase of safflower, by Tarrachund, from Alexander and Co. on the 18th of November, 1830; he bought on his own account two hundred maunds, and gave one hundred rupees earnest; it was bought at eighteen rupees and eight annas per maund, and weighed and brought away the 25th or 26th November, to his own godown, from which the defendants took the safflower to have it pressed in bales. After he had bought the safflower from Alexander and Co. he had sold it to Mr. Gervain at thirty rupees per maund, and upon defendants pressing to have it, because none was to be got then in the market, Tarrachund said, 'get off the bargain from Gervain for whatever you can.' I was present on that occasion with other sircars; this conversation took

place on the 23^d or 24th December. Tarrachund had a godown and office in Clive Street, where he carried on business for ship captains, and also on his own account. Plaintiffs were not partners in other matters, but only as banians of defendants. The sale to Gervain was on the 19th November; he paid two hundred and fifty rupees earnest. Tarrachund snook to Gervain, and intreated and got off; he returned him two hundred and fifty rupees he had paid as earnest. Nine maunds were rejected; believes they were sold by public auction for eight rupees only a maund. Witness here proved the signature of Nubhocoomar, the other plaintiff, to several letters and receipts in part payment of the safflower.

Re examined.—Safflower was selling in November, 1830, from twenty-eight to thirty-six rupees the maund: the price varies much. Tarrachund got it so cheap from A. and Co. because he bought in the lump. Defendant had the picking.

Mr. TURTON, for defendant, was not instructed to deny the balance appearing on the written account, but to insist on a right to set off certain fraudulent overcharges, of which particulars had been delivered. Though there were two plaintiffs on record, one of them was merely nominal; for Tarrachund was, in fact, the banian, and Nubhocoomar a mere servant, merely joined, because his name appeared in the account current. The question was one of importance between banians and their principals, being, in fact, this; whether a banian, being employed by his principal to purchase, could buy on his own account, and then sell in a fictitious name to his employer, at an enormous advance of price. The witness called on the part of the plaintiff, had, in a great measure, established the facts which he should confirm by other evidence, that Tarrachund was, before the purchase from Alexander and Co. on the 18th November, employed by the defendants as banian, to purchase safflower for shipment to France. That, on the following day, he produced a sample, stating that it was to be had for not less than thirty rupees per maund. Defendant thought the price high; but, as there was no other in the market, authorized the purchase at that rate; and it was accordingly procured and delivered, as if a purchase from Dabypersaud. And it was not till some time after the shipment, that defendants were informed of the real seller, by Nubhocoomar, the other plaintiff. There was another transaction of five hundred maunds of pepper, in which he claimed to set off a similar fraudulent overcharge; also the price of some silk goods, and other items. Banians

were in the eye of the law, mere factors or servants; and it was a well known principle, in regard to factors, that they could not charge their principals more than they actually paid, or any profit on the article, but must look to their commission only. He should prove the nature of a banian's duty to be precisely analogous.

Mr. W. Beeby, of the firm of Boyd, Beeby and Co., proved the duty of banians to be principally in the buying and selling of goods, for which they got a dutoory from one to two per cent, from native dealers—seldom any dutoory from Europeans. Never knew an instance of a bargain for dutoory in a dealing with Europeans, with whom dealings are commonly direct—the profit from general business is a sufficient motive to the banian.

Cross-examined.—On purchases made by order, the banian cannot charge more than he pays; he is a mere broker to the house; should conceive he could not charge more, though he was banian to others also. An European house charges only the price paid and commission. We should charge the market price of the day on which the order is executed.

To the Court. Entry is made at the time of the purchase, and the market price of the day is charged. A banian who purchases for several parties, should charge to all the average price of the whole: where there is a mere contract for supply, without limitation of price, the market price at the time of delivery would be charged, taking the chance of rise and fall.

Mr. Charles Dumaine was, in November, 1830, an assistant to defendants, and now a partner. Plaintiffs were the banians. Nubhocoomar received twenty five rupees per month, and was employed in the accounts. Tarrachund transacted the purchases; recollects an order for purchase of safflower; it was given in November, between the 15th and 18th; the order was verbal; heard it given by Mr. Walker. Walker said he wanted safflower, that was all. Tarrachund said, he knew of none at that time; Walker desired him to look after it. The next or following day, Tarrachund produced a sample, and said he could get two hundred maunds at thirty rupees the maund. Walker said he would take it at that price, if he could not procure it lower. Eight or ten days after that, the safflower was delivered. Walker enquired frequently; Tarrachund assigned as a reason for not delivering it sooner, that it was not arrived. The delivery was from a godown in Clive Street. [Here the witness proved the written receipts, and days of delivery, and of payment]. I paid to Nub-

bo himself—did not consider him the seller. The receipts are in Nubboocomar's signature—recollects Nubboo saying that this safflower had been purchased of Alexander and Co. at eighteen rupees and eight annas in the name of Dabyersaud; he said so about the end of December or beginning of January, after the adjustment of the safflower account; it was to Walker that he said so. I put my name to the account of 26th January, after Nubboo had told me this. Walker was present when I closed the account; the balance was not paid, because he intended to claim the overcharge for the safflower and pepper. Nubboo gave all the details to Walker in my presence; he said he could not suffer Mr. Walkerto be so cheated without informing him. Nubboo was not employed as a banian by other people; Tarrachund was. It was a mere verbal order from Walker to Tarrachund. Had Tarrachund sold to a French Captain, Walker could not have recovered. [The witness here gave the details of the pepper transaction, in which there appeared to have been no overcharge].

Cross-examined.—A written memorandum is made and filed, when we deal with strangers, but not with the banian. I know of no other purchase of safflower but this; the account now shown me relates to a parcel of safflower sent to France by Tarrachund, to be sold there on his own account. Walker was then going to France; it was sold on Tarrachund's account. I know of no advances made by Tarrachund to Walker, Roussac, and Co., he was employed merely on account of his activity and intelligence, not of his property. It had been agreed between Walker, Roussac, and Co. and Capt. Pouvereau, that he should have half the safflower we purchased, at the cost price. Capt. Pouvereau had the half, and paid at the rate of thirty rupees per maund. I don't now whether it turned out profitable; the other half was not bought by Walker, Roussac, and Co. on their own account, but as agents for correspondents in France, who paid thirty rupees per maund, and a commission of five per cent. to Walker, Roussac, and Co. Tarrachund got no commission; he was to get his *dustoor* from the seller—I did not know till within these few days that Tarrachund had sold two hundred maunds to Gervain about the same time; nine maunds out of the two hundred were rejected by myself; don't know on whose account the nine maunds were sold; that quantity was returned as not answering the sample; we bought by sample, at thirty rupees per maund; Tarrachund said he could not get it for less; they concluded the bargain imme-

diately at that price; believe that safflower was stated in the price current as high as fifty rupees per maund. I did not know he had the godown in Clive-street, but heard of it after this discovery. Had there been a rise of price Walker and Co. could not have enforced the bargain, having given no earnest. There was no agreement in writing with Tarrachund as banian, after Nubboo became joint with him: there had been a written agreement with him before, and it was verbally agreed that they should go on as before. Tarrachund was banian to Capt. Ducros, Mr. Thiault, and other French gentlemen: he makes himself understood in French.

Re-examined. The house always bought through the banian by sample; they looked to the goods, not the seller. They have still an account with Pouvereau and the others, for whom the safflower was purchased.

To the Court. Walker had returned but fifteen days from France; he must have known the price of safflower there: I have heard that the safflower was of inferior quality; that was the cause of Alexander and Co. selling so low. What I rejected was entirely damaged; what we took agreed with the sample.

Mr. Hador and Mr. Willis were examined as to the nature of banian's employment and duties.

W. H. Bolst, an assistant of Messrs. Alexander and Co. proved the sale of the safflower, by Alexander and Co., on the 18th November: it was mixed, and from Dacca, and bought in the name of Dabyersaud. [The witness produced the entry, and was examined as to transactions through banians.] I had made several efforts to sell, but could get no offer above fourteen rupees. I did not see Tarrachund in the transaction, but only the broker; nineteen rupees four annas was the price paid, inclusive of *dustoor*; there was no great rise of price within a fortnight: this was then the only parcel in the market; it is a very perishable and fluctuating article. Govind Dhur is our banian in the goods department.

Ramsdooner Dulloo proved the purchase from Alexander and Co. and its delivery to Tarrachund.

Cross examined. I informed Govind Dhur, that Tarrachund was to be the purchaser. I understood the purchase to be on his own account. I had not heard of any order from Walker and Co.

J. J. James, Produce broker. I examined this parcel at Alexander and Co.'s godowns; am not sure I made an offer myself. I bought a great deal that year; the highest price I paid was thirty rupees twelve annas: this parcel I thought worth twelve rupees per maund; believe

it was the only lot then in the market. The good quality comes from Dacca only; the Patna is inferior.

J. Lavandier produced and proved the written agreement between Walker and Co. and Tarrachund and others, as banians.

Mr. PRINSEP, in reply, contended, at considerable length, that even supposing the whole of the defendants' case to be true, the defendants could not avail themselves of this matter, by way of set off; although, perhaps, it might furnish grounds for an action of deceit or of special contract for breach of the agreement as banian, which, though not reduced to writing, was made with reference to a previous written instrument put in evidence by the defendants. The purchase in question had not been made in conformity with that agreement, which provided that all orders for purchases by the banian were to be in writing; and there were other points in which the terms of engagement had been departed from. The particulars of set off made no reference to that agreement; and yet, if the defendants had been put to their action, they could have sued upon the special contract only. Besides, the defendants had lost nothing; they had been paid the full price charged to themselves, and their commission into the bargain; and until they should have repaid their own employers, the allowance of the amount, by way of set-off, would only transfer the profit from the plaintiff as banian to the defendant as factors; for neither Pouvereau nor the principals in Europe could ever recover the amount. Looking, however, to the facts of the case, the order of Walker was not specific as for any definite quantity, but merely to look out for safflower. Tarrachund bought of A. and Co. on his own risk, taken good and bad together; he resold to Walker and Co. sample, and, if 100 maunds instead of 9 had been rejected, must himself have borne the loss. Besides, the overcharge could not be calculated till the average price had been ascertained, allowing for loss on resale of that rejected, and for all charges and expenses, the amount of which the Court had now no means of reclaiming; the overcharge was in any view of it unliquidated damage, which it was admitted could not be the subject of set off. If Walker and Co. wished for the profit of the purchase, they must be content to take the risk and loss also, or the condition of a banian would be desperate indeed. Witnesses had been called to prove the custom of the place, between banians and their employers; but no two of them agreed; and, if custom was to be proved, he should like to have had some banians called, and not to take

it on the evidence of agents only. It reminded him of the case of the lion and the man, in the matter of the picture. The agents who had been called would have it, that the banian was to have all the risk and none of the commission or profit; but the banians, if called, would give a very different version. It was clear, however, that there was no custom in the matter, but that each house made its particular arrangement with the banian. With regard to the excess of price, it had arisen from the French demand, and from there being none of the article in the market. Pouvereau had been glad to get it at the price. No doubt Tarrachund, who had speculated to France himself in the article the year before, would have learnt the state of the French market from Walker, immediately on his return, and have been on the lookout for himself. The use of other names was the common practice of native dealers—there was no concealment from Alexander and Co.; and Walker and Co. who received the article from Tarrachund's own godowns, might have known who they were dealing with, had they thought it worth while to inquire; but they were glad enough then to get the article at the price demanded.

6TH APRIL.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, the opinion of the Court was for the defendant, and there must be a verdict accordingly; but he had himself some doubt upon one point, i. e. how far the defendants, as factors, could have a right to set off under the circumstances against a debt due from themselves as principals. The factors had themselves been fully paid; and to allow this set off would *pro tanto* be given them a verdict for the part only of their claim for overcharge, which would have to be assessed *pro rata* amongst the parties concerned, in the nature of a dividend to each. There appeared to him great difficulty in this; and therefore, upon this point, leave would be reserved to the plaintiffs, to move to enter a verdict for the amount of their balance. Upon the merits, whatever doubts he might have had on the right of a banian acting for many to sell to one; and the analogy between a banian and factor, which he was not prepared to say could be supported to the full extent, yet if he did sell to his employers, it must be done openly and fairly, and not under an assumed name. Fair dealing was a duty in all nations, and under every code, and when money has been paid upon a deception, it might be recovered back. These were not unliquidated damages, for Tarrachund might have thrown the loss of what was rejected upon Alexander and Co. from whom he

bought, had not his eagerness to cloak his fraud upon his employers, prevented his stirring inquiry.

The other Judges concurred, but intimated that they did not entertain the same doubts as to the point reserved to the plaintiffs.—*Calcutta Courier*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

REX ON THE PROSECUTION OF SOMARAM versus HADGEE MAHBOOB, UMBER COFFREE, HUNROKISTNO BOSE, AND GOLUCK KARBAREY.

This was an indictment for riot and assault. From the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, it appeared that the defendants had broke down and demolished part of the premises, in possession of the prosecutor; and not being satisfied with it, made a forcible entry into his premises, with the apparent intent of committing an assault on the prosecutor; who, on their approach, had fled for security.

The defendants were all found guilty; the two first sentenced to pay a fine of 200 rupees each, and the two latter 100 rupees each.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

REX ON THE PROSECUTION OF GEO. STATHAM versus NUBBOKISTNO MULLICK.

This was an indictment, for an assault on the prosecutor, who is a constable attached to the Police, in the execution of his duty: It appeared from the evidence, that the prosecutor, some short time since, proceeded to levy a fine, imposed on the proprietor of certain premises in Calcutta, from which dirt and filth were thrown on the public drain,

and he was pointed out to the defendant, as the offending party, but who, it appeared, had nothing to do with the house in question and consequently not liable to the payment of the fine; on the prosecutor executing the writ, he was assaulted; but as it appeared that the arrest was illegal, the defendant was therefore acquitted.

Anthony Gomes was brought up and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and *James Herbert* for one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Sa. Rs. 500.

A fine of Sa. Rs. 100 was ordered to be imposed on several absentees of the petty jurors.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1832.

William Thompson, who was found guilty, on the 27th February, 1829, for attempting to set fire to the ship *Penang Merchant*, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 2,000 Rupees, was brought up this day; the time of his imprisonment having expired; he applied to be released without paying the amount of fine, alleging his inability to do so, on account of his extreme poverty; the necessary investigation having been made as to its correctness, and he was discharged this day.

Ramecoomar Day and *Nundoooomar Day*, were respectively found guilty, on the 16th March, 1830, for conspiracy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Sa. Rs. 1,000 each; were likewise discharged; their time of imprisonment having expired, and they being unable to pay the fine.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1832.

Before the Honorable Sir John Franks.

Charles Prince Sealy was discharged this day, on taking the usual oath.

In the matter of Gopaulchund.—The hearing of this Petition was postponed by consent, to the 28th instant.

In the matter of Juggetchunder Sen and Issurichunder Sen.—Mr. MacNaghten was appointed special Assignee in this case.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1832.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan.

Charles Jarammo, was brought up this day, and it appearing that he had not delivered to his assignee his books of account, he was consequently remanded.

In the matter of Rajkissen Sen, an Insolvent.—Mr. Turton having, on a former day, obtained a Rule Nisi to set aside the adjudication awarded in this

matter, applied this day to have it made absolute.

Messrs. Pearson and Prinsep, on behalf of the Insolvent, showed cause against the Rule, contending that the adjudication was properly made, the Insolvent being at the time, when the order was made, out of the jurisdiction, although he admitted that he had fled from Calcutta long before the act was passed, yet his family had resided in Calcutta, which constituted him subject to the jurisdiction till lately, when they finally quitted Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Commissioner, without calling on Mr. Tutton for a Reply, order-

ed that the adjudication should be set aside, holding, that the Insolvent had left the jurisdiction long before the act became in force here, and consequently it could not be construed into an act of Insolvency within the meaning of the act, which is "that if any person shall depart from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with intent to defeat or delay his creditor," and this must be taken to imply to those who should have left the jurisdiction after the act had been in force here.

Shaik Abdullah, was declared an Insolvent, and took the prescribed oath.

RAMGHUR INSURRECTION.

Towards the close of April last, from the accounts which reached Calcutta, many supposed, that the disturbances in the Ramghur district had been entirely suppressed, and this was strengthened by the fact of the troops, engaged against the Coles, having been ordered to rejoin their original stations, with the exception of four companies of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Impey, which were left to support the orders of the Commissioners, if circumstances required their interference. In the May number of this Magazine, we were induced to express a doubt that the tranquility, would

be permanent; our opinion was, that appearances were not to be depended upon, and in this we were unfortunately in some degree correct, for on the 17th May reports reached the presidency, that Capt. Impey's detachment had been attacked, and much cut up, and on the same evening a considerable body of troops left Barrackpore, under the command of Lieut. Col Cooper, double marches, for Bancoorah, for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, who had attacked a wing of the 50th N. I. on its march to the presidency at a place called *Eurra Bazar* in the *Jungle Mehauls*.

H. M. SHIP CHALLENGER.

The Kedgerie Shipping Report of the 25th April, announced that H. M. ship *Challenger*, Captain Freemantle, last from Chius, had, the preceding day, in running up the river, got ashore above the second Black Buoy, to the northward of Kedgerie, and that her guns and stores had been taken out, for the purpose of lightening her. She was hove off on the 26th, and on the 29th arrived off town. On examination in the Dock-yard of Messrs. Kyd and Co. she was found to have sustained no material injury.

Mr. Hart the Branch Pilot, in charge of the *Challenger* when she struck, has been since tried by a committee at the Banks Hall, and acquitted of all blame; principally, we believe, from its appearing, that in the part of the river where the ship took the ground—called the crossing or new channel—the Buoy has, for some time, required shifting, in consequence of a spit of sand having made its appearance, upon which the H. C. Surveying vessel *Guide* struck in the beginning of the month.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

It having been reported to Rear Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Naval Commander-in-Chief, that the Danish Government had again possessed themselves of their long abandoned station in the Nicobar Islands, his Excellency, in February last, directed H. M.'s Ship *Comet* to ascertain the truth of the rumour. The result of this expedition has been a report, from Capt. Sandilans, commanding the *Comet*, confirming its accuracy, and announcing that a settlement had been formed upon the Island of Camorta or Car-Morta, the most northern of the Nicobar group, upon which a flag staff has been erected, and a couple of field pieces mounted at the harbour of Noncowry, where the resident—a Mr. Rosen, with a surgeon and serjeant's party of native troops, sent by the Governor of Tranquebar, in August last, with the sanction of the Court of Denmark, have settled themselves. It would appear to be their intention to establish a Government extending over all the islands; for the Resident has already begun to issue patents to the heads of villages, of which the following is a specimen.

“ This is to certify, that the bearer of this, *Kitalo*, has been acknowledged as head man of the village *Inega* at *Camorta*, and entrusted with the Danish colours, by the Danish authorities in these islands; in which capacity he is recommended to whom it may concern.”

(Signed) D. ROSEN.

Royal Danish Resident on
the Nicobar Islands.

Frederickshai. 3d Kunkla, }
or 22d October, 1831. }

What may be the aim of the Danish Government in forming a colony in these islands, is not to be easily defined, for in a political point of view they can afford no means of aggrandizement, and for the purposes of trade they are equally valueless; the only traffic carried on hitherto with any degree of success—that in coconuts with Rangoon—having lately been almost abandoned. A few Danish or Moravian missionaries were at one time settled on this island, at a place called, by them, Herman, with the view of converting the natives, a purpose in which they decidedly failed, and if the settlement now made be another attempt to diffuse amongst these ignorant people the light and blessings of Christianity, it is unaccountable how the expedition should be unaccompanied by a single minister of religion.

The island of *Camorta*, about sixteen miles long, and from two to five broad, is not the most fertile of the Nicobars; the soil is, however, represented as being rich in several places, and, generally speaking, throughout productive in yams, pine-apples, plantains, guavas, and sugarcanes; hogs are also procurable, but not in such abundance as in the other islands of the group. The new settlement embraces the harbour of Noncowry, which lies in latitude $8^{\circ} 0'$ North, longitude $93^{\circ} 11'$ East, and is formed by a narrow channel which separates the island of Noncowry from the south part of Camorta. It is sufficiently capacious to shelter a large fleet of ships from all winds; and having a good passage at both ends, vessels can enter and depart at every season of the year. It has however one disadvantage, that water is rather scarce in the dry season, in this part of the island.

DACCA.

On the morning of the 21st April, a most horrible and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated at the *Plasa* village cutchery, by one Buckut Sing Bar-cundawze, upon a person named Rajkist no Sircar, the village Mohurree. The body of the deceased was shockingly

mutilated, both hands being severed from the body, the head three parts cut through, half one of the feet cut off, and the bowels completely exposed. After a most determined resistance the culprit was secured, and delivered over to the officers of justice.

INDIGO.

The following are the different accounts which have reached Calcutta, of the prospects and appearances of the Indigo crop of this season.

DACCA, APRIL 25.—The crop looks well; we begin manufacturing 25th May.

KISHNAGHUR, MAY 1.—We have had a good deal of rain lately—prospects bid fair for a ruinously large crop, notwithstanding reduction of cultivation.

PURRUPHORE DISTRICT, MAY 1.—Indigo prospects not of the brightest description; incessant rains have impeded the progress of the plant, which is abundant, but of stunted growth.

COMMERCOLLY, MAY 4.—The different concerns about here have most of them finished their sowings; the young plant is remarkably thick and healthy, and if it continues to improve as it has begun, we shall have an overwhelming crop.

KISHNAGUR, MAY 4.—Every prospect of a good crop.

TIRHOOT, MAY 4.—A fair show of plant, but very small; the crops to the north and east are promising.

KISHNAGUR, MAY 7.—The young plant is growing well.

JESSORE CENTRAL, MAY 8.—The whole surface of the country is thickly studded with healthy plant—scarcely a bund of cultivation has failed in all Jessore. The plant, considering the unprecedentedly early sowings, is very backward in growth, a circumstance which will prove conducive to produce, if the weather henceforth favor it, for otherwise it would have been premature long before we could have worked it, without incurring a ruinous expense for carriage and manufacture. There has been no reduction of cultivation amongst the Christian Blues of Jessore, this season, but the reverse.

TIRHOOT.—Constant storms of rain and hail, at almost every change of the moon, since 1st of March, which has caused many re-sowings, of either broad cast or drill, with a ruinous expenditure of seed, and as yet no certainty of crops. Prospects any thing but encouraging.

MUNGPORE.—Letters from this district, speak in desponding terms of Indigo prospects; it had been inundated from

early in March; however, one of the principal planters, expects a good season.

MALDA.—Here there has been a scarcity of rain.

DACCA DISTRICT, MAY 8.—In opposition to Presgrave and Co's report, I can safely say, there has been here very little reduction in the cultivation, this year. Bad prospects in this quarter; plant backward, in consequence of continued heavy rains and north-westers, the whole of last month, and up to this date.

INDIGO MART.

NINTH REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

A very few transactions have occurred during the past month; not more than 500 maunds have changed hands; red violet at 107, good and fine violet at 125, native Jessore at from 80 to 100; a parcel of good quality, S mark, from the Western Provinces, at 105; but within a few days the market has been extremely dull, and at a public sale, held this-day, at the auction mart, of about 220 chests, only 18 chests were sold; there were only two bidders even at prices twenty per cent. below the market rates.

Reports from the interior in every quarter speak very favorably of the coming crop; those from Dacca and Tirhoot have both improved, and the weather continues to be peculiarly favorable for the plant. We have ascertained, with some precision, that the total reduction that has actually taken place in the cultivation this year, is one-tenth of that of last year; it must be considerably greater to ensure prices in Calcutta that will give a profit to those who produce indigo.

Total importation to 30th April, 1832,

Factory Maunds 1,20,594.

Total exportation to 30th April, 1832.

Chests. Maunds:

To Great Britain, Com-			
pany's,	5851	21600	
Private,	15591	57039	
France,	4445	15218	
America,	3010	9514	
Galips,	2587	7110	
Bombay,	225	800	
Sundries,	2	4	
	31711	111285	

PRESGRAVE AND CO.
Calcutta, May 2, 1832.

SILK AND INDIGO MART.

FIFTEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

Very unfavorable accounts of the Europe markets, received by the last arrivals, and considerable reduction from the limits of orders held on account of London purchasers, have deprived this market of all its activity. Very few purchasers have shown any inclination to give the prices asked for the small quantity of March bund, which has been imported; indeed unless improvement shall take place in England upon the knowledge of a short supply from the past season, the outturn upon present cost, prices, which are far higher than those of last year, would not yield a bullion remittance, but we have reason to expect a considerable reduction in the prices of silk of the bunds which will immediately follow the present March bund, which has not been so abundant as was expected. We are sorry to be obliged to notice an unusually large shipment of silk this season, from China to England, equal to mds. 10,000, at very low prices, which must, of course, affect, in some degree, the market for Bengal silk. A public sale was held at the Company's Export Warehouse on the 17th ultimo of

118 mounds of Rungpore, discolored and damaged, which sold in lots of 8 and 10 mds. at from 8-5 to 9-13 per factory seer.

1 ditto Commercolly, mixed skeins, at 10 9 ditto.

12 ditto Gonatea, good but ditto, at 11-1 ditto.

1 ditto Jungypore, inferior, at 8 2 ditto, mostly purchased for London and Liverpool markets.

Particulars of Importation and of Price to the 30th April, 1832.

Md. Sr. ch.

35 30 6 Bauleah, mostly inferior November, for the Bombay market. One parcel of 6 bales of March bund, middling quality, is held at 9-10 per factory seer. None other for sale, and very little expected.

66 37 8 Radnagore, of March bund, one-half of excellent quality, the greater part found purchasers at, with some difficulty, 9-12 per factory seer, averaging good and bad qualities.

1 0 0	Fureedpore,...	} Not in the market, and supposed to be specimens, as trials for the prize at the Town Hall on the 3d instant.
1 0 0	Bally,	
0 9 8	Rungamuttee,	

145 28 0 Waste and inferior.

250 25 6

Exportation of April.

To London,...	43 bales—mds.	74 16 12
Liverpool, 30 ditto	"	0 10 0
Bombay, 17 ditto	"	49 0 0
	90	mds. 173 26 12

Recapitulation of total imports from 1st May, 1831, to 30th April, 1832.

	Company's	Private.
Bauleah, Mds.	1336	Mds. 853
Commercolly,	576	0
Cossimbazar,	1612	322
Gonatea,	353	0
Hurrupal,	725	69
Jungypore,	417	0
Malda,	522	0
Rungpore,	533	0
Santipore, ..	110	0
Surdah,	246	0
Radnagore,	999	2498
Company's	7429	3742
Private,	3742	

Total of filature, 11171

Radnagore Feral,	208
Ditto Juttum,	376
Ditto Chassam,	223
Ditto Waste,	1578
	2385

Recapitulation of total exports, from 1st May, 1831, to 30th April, 1832.

Company's, ... bales	4400	about mds. 8000
Private, to London, 137		mds. 2662
" Liverpool, 311		582
" Madras, .. 160		320
" Bombay .. 34		113

Grand Total, 6362 11677

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

Calcutta, May 1, 1832.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, FROM PULO RHIAH TO PADANG.

Principally given by the Captain of a Country Ship, who had followed Trading on the Coast for Ten Years.

Vessels bound to the pepper ports on the West Coast of Sumatra, generally endeavour to make Hog Island called Pulo OO, (i.e. Coconut Island, by the natives,) and from thence shape the course for whatever port they may be bound—This island is moderately high, and hilly, covered with trees, and may be seen 10 or 12 leagues in clear weather; it is thinly inhabited by emigrants from Acheen, who carry on a trade in coconut-oil and coconuts—Several small islands line its shore on both sides, with sudden overfalls on several coral patches, which lie 4 or 5 miles off—As there is no inducement for a ship to approach the body of this island very close, the dangers which surround it may, therefore, be considered as very imperfectly known—S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distant 3 or 4 leagues from its south point, lie two flat islands, 2 or 3 miles in extent, between which and Hog Island is a good passage—in which no danger has as yet been discovered—nor is there any appearance of soundings when within one mile of the north side of the northernmost flat island; but with the north part of the northernmost flat island bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles distant, and the opening between the flat island S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. the ship *Suffolk*, Capt. T. Endicott, in 1823, past over part of a coral shoal, the rocks plainly seen under the ship's bottom, but the hurry of putting the ship in stays prevented him from sounding till about, when he had 11 to 15 fathoms, but his opinion was, there could not have been more than 4 or 5 fathoms, and further towards the island, the water appeared still shoaler—in passing the eastern side of these islands they should not, therefore, be approached nearer than 4 or 5 miles—The passage between the flat islands and the Baniacs, called by the natives Pulo Bania, (i.e. many islands,) is sometimes used, and is considered free of danger, by keeping nearest the former islands.

The longest of the flat islands is 96° 50' East, or 6 miles westward of Qualla Battoo, by chronometer; their Lat. 2° 10' north.

The *Cocos Islands*, off the north end of Hog Island, are situated in Lat. 3°-2' N. and lie about 20 miles westward of Hog Island, and 28 miles westward to the north point, as I have found by repeated observation in passing them many times; they are situated S. by W. and N. by E. of each other; the southernmost being twice the size of the other, and divided by a channel about one mile wide: they are low, covered with trees, and may be seen from the deck 4 or 5 leagues. A shoal is said to extend from the islands in a S. S. E. direction 12 miles, some parts of which are dangerous, but by keeping near the north end of Hog Island, the channel between it, and the Cocos may be used; but do not bring the Cocos to bear westward of north until your distance from them is at least 4 leagues—The longest of the Cocos Islands is 95°-37' E. or 1°, 19' west of Qualla Battoo, by chronometer. The Cocos Islands have heretofore been considered to be much nearer Hog Island; the difference of long. in books of navigation, has been laid down only 10 miles. Vessels, therefore, bound round to the north end of Hog Island and the Cocos, making the land towards night, too, far to the south to see the Cocos, should be careful to keep far enough to the westward, so as not to get entangled among the shoals to the N. E. of the Cocos, as has been the case with several vessels.

Pulo Rhiah is in Lat. 4° 52' North; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and at the south-east end only $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the main. This island is low, and may be known by an islet or low level rock, adjoining its western end, and lower than the island itself, with 21 coconut trees scattered over it. There is a safe passage between Pulo Rhiah and the main, with 4 to 10 fathoms sand and mud; in passing through, keep the island close on board, this being the deep side, being careful not to borrow on the main in the narrow part of the channel, where the water is shoal, and the natives say there is a rock close to the main; anchorage in 10 fathoms, with Pulo Rhiah S. E. by E. to S. W. by W. distance $\frac{3}{4}$ a mile, and from the village on the main where the pepper is shipped $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Between Pulo Rhiah and the latitude of 4°-38'

north there are several small pepper ports, as Pattv, which lies near the small island of Pulo Cao, which island is in Lat. $4^{\circ}48'$ N. and bearing S. S. E. 6 or 7 miles from Pulo Rihah; also, Lalugm Diah, Tullogoorloom pang, and Rigas; the latter is situated in a small bay, rather difficult of access, and would require, for a stranger, a native pilot, which, however, should never be too much trusted on any part of the coast, as they have little or no knowledge of the compass, and when at any distance from the land are generally totally bewildered. At Rigas you anchor in 6 fathoms, under a small island called Ung, midway between it and the main, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from each, and are 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rigas, this being the only safe anchorage hereabout. Besides Pulo Ung, there are also the islands Pulo Roosum and Pulo Can, called also Pulo Rigas, situated off this small bay, with rocky bottom and indifferent anchorage all round them.

Annalaboo, is in Lat. $4^{\circ}7'30''$ N. It may be known by a grove of cocoanut trees situated on the point, which forms the small bay; the first point to the northward, distant 11 or 12 miles, (called Oujong Booboon,) is also covered with cocoanut trees, encompassed with a reef and similar soundings, but in clear weather both points will be seen at the same time, the southernmost being Annalaboo—In approaching Annalaboo do not come under 9 or 10 fathoms until the point bears N. E. by N.; as S. W. of it one-half mile, are two reefs of rocks which sometimes break; inside of them is a channel for boats, you may anchor in 5 fathoms at the other extreme of the reef W. S. W. From Ujong Booboon to Annalaboo the coast forms a small bay about 2 miles deep; between these two places you should not come into less than 12 fathoms, on account of some coral spots—From Annalaboo, to Cape Felix (or Oujong Rajah), is about S. E. by S. distance 11 leagues; you may keep in any depth you please, as from Oujong Booboon you carry 20 to 30 fathoms, 5 leagues from the shore—Abreast of Oujong Tupah, which lies about half way from Annalaboo to Cape Felix, the natives say there is a coral shoal with 3 fathoms, and perhaps less, water, about one mile off shore. Abreast of Cape Felix you will deepen to 30 fathoms, two leagues from the shore, Cape Felix N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the depth is 12 fathoms—About W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Cape Felix, 14 miles,

the trees in sight at an elevation of 30 feet, is a 4 fathoms shoal.

Cape Felix, is in Lat $3^{\circ}43'$ N. It is a low point, forming a bluff of trees; when seen from the westward, appears a little higher than the rest of the coast, the whole of which is a level jungle close down to the beach. If within $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 2 miles of the shore, perhaps the best mark to know the Cape by, which otherwise is very difficult to distinguish, is a small flat house, built of mats, which appears not much higher than a boat, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ to the eastward of the Cape, and generally has one or more white flags flying on it. This house is a sort of Santa Casa to the natives, and they hold it in great veneration—They have a tradition that a Mahomedan priest, or missionary, a very holy and religious man, while upon his peregrination to propagate his religion, died of fatigue and hunger on the spot, which they consider to be thereby sanctified; and at this time, if a person has a friend or relative very sick, he makes a vow to Mahomet, that if he is allowed to recover he will perform a pilgrimage to this house, and hoist a white flag upon it. A small coral shoal is said by the natives to lie close in shore off this Cape, almost connected with it—Being abreast of this Cape, and bound for Soosoo, you should keep in 27 to 30 fathoms, 2 or 3 leagues from the shore—South from Cape Felix, 12 miles, and S. 19 W. from Se Mium Point, lies a coral shoal of 4 fathoms, with 55 fathoms and no ground just inside of it—A little distance, say $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to N. W., is another shoal, with deep water between—If bound to Qualla Battoo, stand on till you see two clumps of trees, quite bluff, appearing like small islands; and about one mile asunder; these are the points of Soosoo Bay, called Pulo Kio, and Oujong Serangah, and when the easternmost clump bears N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. run directly for it until the houses at Qualla Battoo bear north; steer north and anchor in 20 to 23 fathoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the shore—If bound to Soosoo, steer for the easternmost low clump of trees, (Oujong Serangah,) N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. till within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and anchor in from 14 to 15 fathoms, mud.

From Qualla Battoo steer out south, and from Soosoo S. W. and S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. into about 30 fathoms, and if bound to Mingin, haul up to about E. by E. till off Mingin River, when you may anchor in $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 fathoms, one mile off shore—the northern extremity of the cocoanut trees

which surround the bazar N. E. by E.; north, Tellapow point, formed of a low clump of bushy trees, similar to Pulo Kio, and appearing like an island, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and a point of tall arrow trees, (called Mingin Point,) E. S. E. Off north Tallapow point, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distant one mile, is a dangerous shoal which almost always breaks. Care is necessary in standing into Mingin, as a shoal, with two fathoms on some part of it, bears from the river's mouth S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distance two miles. When on this shoal, north Tallapow point will be in a range with a small mountain having a circulated projecting top, bearing N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and Mingin point E. by S.; it has 23 fathoms close to its outer edge, and 22 fathoms close to its inner edge. The Lat. of Mingin is $3^{\circ} 36' 45''$ N. its river is quite small, a sand bar chokes up its entrance, and it is accessible to boats only after heavy rains. A coral reef fronts the place, and projects out into the sea nearly a quarter of a mile.

From Mingin steer along shore to the S. E. not coming under 16 fathoms, which will bring you to Laboan Hadjie, and you may anchor within the sand island or in the roads; but be careful of a shoal with $\frac{1}{2}$ less 3 fathoms on it, about a cable's length north of Laboan Hadjie sand island. This island is called by the natives Goosong. Here are two roads, called the outer and inner roads; in the outer roads you anchor in 13 to 16 fathoms, the houses at Laboan Hadjie bearing between N. E. and N. N. E. off shore $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; the inner roads are between Goosong and the main, the island bearing S. W., small $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant. Goosong is nearly even with the water's edge, and can be distinguished at but a small distance; it has no shrubbery on it, and is merely a bank of sand, there are a number of shoals in approaching these roads, and a good look out is indispensable.

Muckie, is in Lat : $3^{\circ} 28'$ N. and may be known by a remarkable bluff point which appears with a small slope to the beach. This is the south point of the bay which is formed by this bluff, and a low point covered with trees, which stretches out to the S. W. If you anchor in this bay you are not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the beach, in 12 to 14 fathoms. This place was destroyed by the English in 1803 or 4, and has never since revived its former consequence. There are two shoals off the southern point of this bay, yet so various and contradictory are the accounts respecting them, that it is difficult to dis-

gnate their true situation; that usually assigned them, is one W. S. W. one mile, and the other S. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. about two miles from the southern point of Muckie bay, the former lying in 24 and the latter in 30 fathoms; whether either of these shoals is dangerous is doubtful, although some accounts say that the one bearing W. S. W. has a roller over it.

South Tallapow is in Lat. $8^{\circ} 22'$ N. and about 7 miles distant from Muckie. In this place, about mid-way, there is a small island close to the shore, called Pulo Soorondung. The anchorage at south Tallapow is good, not coming under 18 fathoms, with a stony point in the middle of its small bay, S. 78° E.

Sama Duah may be known by a white rock situated on a point just to the northward of it, called by the natives Battoo Belhyer; between this and Tampak Tuan point, are two other small pepper ports, called Eah Moodoong and Tulloo Cuttampung, both easy of access.

Tampak Tuan Point is in Lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$ N. there are two rocks above water off this point, both bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from it, one called Battoo Copeah, or Cap rock, about one cable's length from the point, and the other called Battoo Tounkat, or stick rock, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, having 30 fathoms close to its outer side. The natives hold Tampak Tuan point in considerable veneration. They have a traditional and superstitious story, that Battoo Copeah and Battoo Tounkat, were the cap and stick of a saint who killed an enormous serpent on this point, and threw him into the sea upon this stick; upon which the stick was immediately transformed into a rock; and his cap falling off his head into the water at the same time, underwent also the same change. They pretend to point out the spot where he placed his foot, which gives the name of, Tampak Tuan, (i. e. the footstep of a great man,) so they point; and also his grave, which by its dimensions must have been for a giant indeed. The serpent breaking into several pieces formed the islands of Pulo Munkky, Pulo Dua, Gumpoo Arras, and Pulo Cutche; a coral shoal lies nearly in the middle of this bay; here you are sheltered from N. W. winds, with the point bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. to W. by S.; village N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. to N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the coral shoal E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 15 to 18 fathoms, good anchorage half a mile from the shore.

A dangerous shoal lies in Lat. $3^{\circ} 4'$ N. with Tampak Tuan great hill bearing N.

2' E. another shoal with three fathoms, Tampat Tuan Great Hill N. 18' W. and Pulo Munky, with 8 cocoanut trees, E. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. it has 34 fathoms close to it. Between Tampat Tuan and Pulo Munky, the coast, excepting the two shoals already described, is pretty free from dangers, with regular soundings. In this space is included, what is commonly called Cluet, and the principal pepper ports are Qualla Assaban and Qualla Baw. Along this shore there is commonly a tremendous surf and dangerous landing, except in the native boats, called sampans. The coast here, for several miles, is low and woody, the mountains receding further from the shore than between Soosoo and Tampat Tuan.

Pulo Duas—Pulo Duas consists of two small islands covered with trees, and one sandy island, to the southward of those called Gumpoo Arras. If bound here from Tampat Tuan, steer from S. S. E. to S. E. by S. keeping in from 20 to 25 fathoms, until abreast of Oujong Coomoojung, to the southward of which lies Pulo Munky, having 8 trees on it; Pulo Dua Islands will then be seen bearing E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. distant 7 or 8 miles. After passing this point, you deepen the water quick. To the S. E. from Pulo Munky, distance one mile, is a small sand island nearly even with the water, and E. by S. from Pulo Munky; about midway between it and Oujong Guntung, is a coral shoal, which breaks in blowing weather. There are several shoals off the Pulo Duas; to clear them keep the southernmost island E. or E. by N.; there is a safe but narrow channel between the Pulo Duas; but if you mean to go between Gumpoo Arras and the southernmost Pulo Dua; be careful of a shoal which is mid-channel between them, on which is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and N. E. by E. from Gumpoo Arras, three cables' lengths, there is a shoal which generally breaks; another of the same description inside of it, bearing E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile. The passage between the two large islands is perfectly clear, with ten fathoms between them, and although narrow, is the best; but in rounding the N. E. point be careful not to come too near, as there is a spit runs off a cable's length from it. The Lat. of the great Pulo Dua islands is $2^{\circ} 53' 15''$ N. Under this island you anchor in 13 fathoms, good ground, with the body of the large island about W. From this you see Troumon Island, bearing S. E. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—In steering from the Pulo Duas for Troumon, keeping Oujong Co-

moowunn open between Pulo Duas till Troumon Island bears S.; clears a dangerous shoal, which has but 9 feet on it, and breaks in the N. W. Moonsoon; in coming down you will shoal the water gradually, and close to this shoal is 8 fathoms. You may anchor against the river's mouth in 7 fathoms, or under the island, which affords good shelter, though small; a range of breakers bears from the island S. by W. distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles; or bring Troumon Island to bear E. by S. and run for it until within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of it, then steer N. E. for the anchorage. With Troumon Island bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. distant about 12 miles, and the Pulo Duas N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. is a dangerous shoal, having on it in some places but ten feet, with 28 fathoms, mud all round it. The river and village of Bancoonpong are in Lat. $2^{\circ} 53' 15''$ N. and may be known by two small islands, called Pulo Duas, about one mile to the southward of the river's mouth; there is also a mountain close to the sea, nearly as high as the others, which is formed like a saddle, with the highest end to the southward, and Bancoonpong lies close under the northern end. A large ship may anchor in 15 fathoms, soft ground, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile offshore, with the entrance of the river bearing N. 22° E. where she will be well sheltered from N. W. winds. Vessels sometimes touch at this place to trade, there being a river and a village on the east side of the point. Off the village of Sabadies, which lies two miles east of Pulo Duas, there is a good anchorage in 12 fathoms, one mile from the shore, sheltered from N. W. winds. If bound into this road, and being about 3 miles off shore, in 25 fathoms, bring the village of Sabadies to bear N. by E. steer in with this bearing and anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms, the village N. by E. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and Pulo Duas about W. by N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles. Standing out from this to Passage Island, 25 fathoms is a good depth to observe, till the island is sighted, and it maybe not amiss to observe, that the soundings from this are steep. Being in sight of Passage Island, bring it to bear S. S. E. and steer for it; if it bears to the eastward of S. E. you will entangle yourself with the shoals that lay to the westward of it in 13 to 17 fathoms; this island, when in one with the Banak, bears S. W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W and lays in Lat. $2^{\circ} 21' 15''$ N.; there is a dangerous reef of rocks frequently breaking between the islands and the main, bearing from it E. S. E. distant 4 miles, and ex-

tending along shore to the N. E. and S. W. a considerable distance, with the island bearing S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, having four fathoms. There is a channel between this shoal and the main. If bound to Sinkell, steer from Passage Island between S. S. E. and S. E., keeping 6 or 7 miles from the main, till Sinkell point bears E. by N.; then you may haul in and anchor in 17 fathoms, with the mouth of the river N. E. Sinkell lays in Lat. $2^{\circ} 12' N$, and bears from Passage Island S. E. easterly five leagues; it is the first point of coast eastward of Passage Island, having a number of tall, straight, conspicuous trees on it.

From Sinkell steer out into 23 to 26 fathoms, and S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 10 or 11 leagues, lays an island called Pulo Lacotta, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from which, distant 5 or 6 miles, lays a small sandy island called Bird Island; it is in the track of 30 fathoms, and you have 45 fathoms between it and Lacotta, you may pass within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of either island; from this you may steer E. or E. by S. for Pulo Cassang, an island of Barroos. To the southward of this island you have good anchorage in 10 fathoms mud, bringing it to bear N. W. by W. There are two passages from Sinkell to Barroos, one in shore, keeping from 4 to 6 fathoms off shore, in which there are some dangers; the other outside it 23 to 26 fathoms, as mentioned before; between these two passages there are several dangers, particularly the triangles. On one of these shoals the *Mary* had 24 fathoms with the following bearing; Pulo Brencan, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Onjong Banong N. W. by W. Pulo Panjang E. by S; distant from Pulo Brencan 5 miles, and off shore 9 miles, there were 17 fathoms at half a cable's length to the southward of it. E. S. E. from Pulo Brencan, 4 or 5 miles, lies Tappoo, a place of trade, where you anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms, with the point bearing about S. W. by W. there is a small reef which breaks, bearing from the point S. E. distant 4 miles.

From Tappoo to Barroos is about 8 miles, there is a good passage inside of Pulo Serrang, to the N. E. of which lies Barroos, from Pulo Serrang to Stinking Island, the course is S. E. by E. 18 or 20 miles distant. From Stinking Island to Battoo Boosoo Point, the course is S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 6 leagues, and no dangers, except a small shoal between the Stinking Island and the point, with only 9 or 10 feet on it, it lies in 10 fathoms. Round-

ing this point you will see the Fort and Flagstaff on a small island nearest the point called Ponchong Cacheel, the English called it Tappanooly; you may pass on either side of it, having about 7 fathoms midchannel, and anchor in 7 fathoms, a cable's length from the island, with its body bearing N. W. its Lat. $1^{\circ} 48' N$. Mensular lies about 6 leagues S. W. of Tappanooly, forming a very fine harbour; the Sugar Loaf rock bears S. S. W. distant five leagues, which you may pass on either side, but best to the westward, as there is a shoal 4 miles to the S. E. of it which seldom breaks, the course from this to Pulo Eoy, an island well in with the main is S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 7 leagues; four miles from this you have from 17 to 20 fathoms; the course from this island to Zealody Island is S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The Zealodies are 4 or 5 small islands; they have several dangerous shoals about them; in passing you must not come under 23 fathoms; when distant 4 or 5 miles to the westward, one of the outermost bears from Natal Fort N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., close to which the *Betsy*, Captain Howell, had 22 fathoms; when on shore on it, the largest and outermost Zealody Island bear S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 4 leagues, the verandahs of the houses in Natal just in sight; when abreast there, Cara Hill is the point nearest the sea, being the N. W. of Natal Bay, and appears ragged, as some part of the trees have been cleared away on its summit, looking along the shore, the next hill you see close to the sea is Natal Hill, not so high as Cara Cara, but longer, and more even having two conspicuous palm trees on its summit; bring the hill to bear E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and run for it, and anchor in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, with Natal Hill E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The Fort E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Diamond point S. by E. Cara Cara point N. N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. Tamong passage S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. off shore $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This is the worst roadstead on the coast.

In working, do not come nearer to Cara Cara point than 5 miles, as there is a reef of rocks, under water, bearing from Cara Cara Island S. W. by S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. To proceed out of the former passage for Tamong passage, steer out S. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to pass Diamond point in 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and not without that; the broadest part of the passage is only half a mile, shoaling gradually to the point; when past the point, you will deepen gradually to 9 and 10 fathoms. If you wish to pass inside of Tamong, steer for the passage S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. or S. by E. and do not

come under 9 fathoms, as there are two shoals lying in 7 and 8 fathoms, having only 10 to 11 feet on them, half way between Tamong and Diamond; you may anchor in Tamong passage in 7 or 8 fathoms, with the island W. N. W.; you have 6 to 8 fathoms mid-channel in the passage. From Tamong to go the inner passage to Ayer Bongy, steer along shore within 7 fathoms, soundings variable and soft till you approach Oujong Lalloo, which is the third point, counting from Tamong; to the S. W. of this point are several dangerous shoals of coral rocks, 3 or 4 miles off shore; the Prince Henry shoal bears from the outer end of Tamong S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the inner end shuts in with the main, Pulo Pankal S. E. by $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant from Oujong Lalloo 4 miles; from the Luconia shoal, having only six feet of water on it. Oujong Lalloo, bears N. E. by E. three miles, and the body of Tamong N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 10 or 12 miles. Going this inner passage, you must not go into 7 fathoms till past the point to the southward of Oujong Lalloo, nor more than two miles from the shore. Your proper soundings, Lalloo and the two points to the southward, or eastward are 4 or 5 fathoms soft ground; when past those points you open upon Ayer Bongy Bay with the inner end of Pulo Baby and the main; this passage you must pass, and anchor under Baby in 7 fathoms, with Ayer Bongy Flag-staff, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; Tellore S. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. off Baby one mile. Pulo Baby is the largest and nearest island of Ayer Bongy, its Lat. $0^{\circ} 13' N.$ by Capt. Couche, $0^{\circ} 11' N.$ In standing through this passage for this anchorage, you must keep nearest Pulo Baby, as there is a shoal of sand in the bay, dry at low water, bearing from Pulo Baby N. E. one mile. There is a reef of breakers bearing from Pulo Pankal about W. by $\frac{1}{2}$ S. two miles distant from Pulo Tega.

To sail from Ayer Bongy to the southward, pass between Pulo Tellore and Pulo Pankal, and when clear of Pulo Tellore steer out S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and S. by E. and S. S. E. to get into 24 or 25 fathoms, mud; S. E. four leagues is a dangerous shoal, having 17 and 18 feet, mud, all round it; if any swell, the sea breaks very high on it. To go clear outside of all the shoals from Cara Cara point, keep in 20 to 22 fathoms till past the Royal Bishop shoal, which bears W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the centre of Natal Hill, and steer down S. E. for the passage between Tamong and Pulo Battoo, keeping rather nearer the Battoo

shore; you will carry in this passage regular soundings of 17 and 18 fathoms; but if nearer Oujong Lalloo, 6 or 7 miles from it, you will have overfalls from 14 to 20; there is a shoal rather out of the direct track, with 4 fathoms on it, with the following bearings:—Pulo Battoo Island S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Natal Hill, N. E. Cara Cara Hill, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; Oujong Lalloo point E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$, the low trees to the southward of Natal just rising to the eye of ten feet elevation; it lies in the track of 26 fathoms.

When abreast of Ayer Bongy island, in 24 or 25 fathoms, steer along shore S. E. to E. S. E., keeping in 26 to 28 fathoms, as the Prince Henry shoal lies in the track of 23 fathoms, from which she had the following bearings:—Oujong Gadang, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; the northernmost land in sight, which makes like an island, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., the largest or middle hill on Oujong Mussang, E. by S. distant off shore 4 or 5 leagues; it is two cables wide, with three fathoms on the middle, six fathoms on the tail, off Prince Henry shoal; Massany Table Hill, S. 78' 30' E.; Mount Ophir, N. 59' 38' E.; Extreme point W. of Oujong Gadang, N. 32' W. The *Mary*, Captain Allen, struck on a small shoal having only two fathoms, Massany Table Hill E. S. E. Pulo Pankal N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Oujong Gadang, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Peak of Mount Ophir N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. had 25 fathoms two cables' length outside the shoal, and 24 fathoms close to it. Oujong Massany, may be known by three remarkable hills; the middle is the largest, and is flat at top; when the middle hill is to the northward of E. you may haul in for it, and can pass within three miles of the point, if necessary, but not under 17 fathoms, as a large spit runs off the point two or three miles. When up with these points, in 20 or 25 fathoms, you will see the Ticoo Islands, three in number; keep out in 25 fathoms, as there is a shoal, three or four miles to the S. W. of the other island, with 20 fathoms close to it, but not outside of 32 fathoms, as there is a shoal with the same bearings 12 miles from the outer Ticoo, close to which the *Mary*, Captain Allen, had 36 fathoms. Steer along shore to the S. E. till you rise Pulo Toojoo, not going under 40 fathoms when past the Ticoos, as there are several shoals between them and the Priamaus; one of them bears from the outer Ticoo S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 10 or 12 miles, has only 8 or 9 feet water on it, and 20 fathoms close to it. When past the Ticoos and

come within 5 or 6 miles of Pulo Cassy, you must avoid the shoals of it and the Priamans, by keeping in 30 or 35 fathoms; the Priamans Lat. $0^{\circ} 36'$ S. Being abreast of those islands, in 34 to 40 fathoms, you may steer along S. E. or S. E. by E. and pass on either side of Pulo Lemah you please; there is a large reef which breaks two or three miles to the eastward of it, with 40 fathoms close to it. As you stand on for Pulo Sato, keeping in shore of it in 20 to 25 fathoms, and not under, you will rise Pulo Pisang, an island covered with trees, about three miles to the southward of Padang Head; you may round it at either end, but off the north end there is a shoal which sometimes breaks; you must keep within half a cable's length of the island to clear the shoal, and will not have more than 4 fathoms, and very little further off not more than 9 feet. The south end is a clear, safe channel, with regular soundings; the best anchorage is with the island bearing N. W. in 6 or 7 fathoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the island. Captain Allen of the *Mary*, mentions several shoals; about Pulo Toojoo, with the following bearings; Toojoo N. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a shoal on which a heavy sea rolls; Toojoo N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Pulo Annam S. E. by S. two miles, a shoal bore N. N. E. two miles, and appeared to be distant from Anam four miles; Toojoo N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. five miles, is a shoal; he says if a ship, in coming from the westward of Toojoo, and not able to weather it, steer so as to give a birth of four miles; when it bears N. steer about E. and E. by S. for Anasu; pass it a mile

and a half or two miles, and when it bears S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. steer to the eastward. He observes there is a strong offset, and that a ship being under Toojoo at night should steer from it E. S. E. to E. by S. on that account.

SHOALS OFF THE TICOO ISLANDS.

Outer Ticoo N. $13'$ W. six miles, a shoal. N. $28'$ W. another five miles distant to the N. E. of the former, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with two fathoms on the tail. One N. $40'$ W. 8 miles from which Pulo Cassy bears S. $60'$ E. One S. $52'$ W. 3 miles with 25 fathoms on the outside. One S. $50'$ W. 11 to 12 miles, one about W. from Pulo Cassy, three miles with 32 fathoms $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of it.

MUCKEE SHOALS.

The latest directions for the pepper ports, on the West Coast of Sumatra represent the Muckee shoals as very uncertain, both as it respects situation and danger, they are placed too far to the southward on the charts. On the southern one, (a very dangerous shoal,) in 14 feet, the south point of Muckee bay, (high covered with high trees,) bore E. $3-4$ N. North point of Muckee bay, low land covered with coconut trees N. by E. $3-4$ E. Pulo Sarodong in one with South Tallapow Hill E. by S. $3-4$ S. the vessel at anchor in the usual anchorage bore N. N. E. distant about two miles—This shoal is 2 or 3 cables' length in extent; I have seen it break, and it frequently has a heavy roller on it, an English master found in one place, it is said only 10 feet. I crossed it once in the small boat and had several casts of 14 feet.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held on the 5th May, 1832, Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson, Bengal Service, stated his wish to return to the Society, and have his name replaced in the List of Members, in conformity to the resolution passed on the 4th April, 1829, which was complied with accordingly. D. McLeod, Esq. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of H. M. Service, at Bombay, and John Stokes, Esq. Surgeon in His Highness the Nizam's Service, were proposed as Members, by Messrs. Wilson and Twining. S. Ludlow, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Service, was proposed by Messrs. Hutchinson and Egerton; and O. Wray, Esq. Surgeon, Bengal Service, proposed by Messrs. Garden

and Tytler. Dr. W. C. Blest, President of the Medical Board of Chili, and Dr. Joseph Passaun, of Chili, were proposed as Corresponding Members by Dr. Casanova and Mr. Twining.

The following Communications were then laid before the Society:

1. Remarks on Cholera, by T. E. Baker, Esq.

2. A letter from Mons. Denjardins, Secretary to the Society of Natural History of the Mauritius, inclosing the proceedings of that Society up to 23d November, 1831

3. A communication on Vaccination, from Dr. Casanova.

4. A second report on Varioloid Diseases, by H. S. Mercer, Esq.

5. A letter from F. P. Strong, Esq. presenting a work published in 1653, by Dr. Hermannus Vander Heyden, of Ghent; containing an account of Cholera Morbus, and several other diseases then prevalent in Holland.

6. Dr. Hennen's Work on the Medical Topography of the Mediterranean; presented by Dr. Burke, for the Society's Library.

7. Mr. Corbyn's work on Cholera; presented by the Author.

8. A short statement drawn up by a Native, relative to an injury of the hip joint, of 10 months' duration; and the patient, whose case was related, came before the Society for examination.

9. A letter from M. Tierny, Esq. inclosing a copy of a communication from Sir M. Tierny, relative to the efficacy of Cajeputi Oil in cholera; 50 drops are recommended to be administered in half a wine-glass of tepid water, and repeated every half-hour, until 250 or 300 drops have been taken. Sir M. Tierny states this remedy to have been used successfully in the severest cases of cholera; and that two or three doses, if given early, are usually sufficient to arrest the disease. The statements of the effects of Cajeputi Oil, in cholera occurring in Calcutta, do not correspond with the good effects which, by the above account, appear to have followed its use in England; that medicine having proved entirely inert, when administered under circumstances which authorised expectation of the patient's recovery by the use of ordinary remedies. As much as six drachms, by measure, having been given to one patient in the course of 5 hours, without the least effect. By a report published at Madras, it appears that Cajeputi Oil has been recently tried in H. M. 54th Regiment, at Trichinopoly, during a severe epidemic visitation of cholera; the effects of that remedy are stated to be very temporary, and by no means so beneficial as Mr. Hamilton, the Surgeon of the Regiment, had been led to expect.

The following papers were then read and discussed by the meeting:—

Dr. Casanova's replies to the questions proposed by the President at the last meeting of the Society; namely—1st. Whether natural small pox ever succeeds to a vaccination, in which the specific characters of the vaccine disease have been developed.—2d. Whether a person

having had the true vaccine disease, and having been thereby protected from variola for a certain time, may become afterwards liable to contract the natural small pox—3d. Whether the true vaccine disease, by transmission through numerous individuals be preserved unchanged, or be capable of undergoing any particular alteration, whereby its prophylactic properties are diminished; or if the virus be deteriorated, or capable of change in different climates.

The Author observes, "This is the question which agitates the public mind: shall we be safe from small-pox, if we are vaccinated?" He then offers the following replies to the queries; 1st, he has sufficient reasons for asserting, that, in general, the individuals reported to have had variola after vaccination, have in fact either had spurious cow pox; or that the disease which has supervened after vaccination, instead of being variola, was merely one of the numerous exanthemata which resemble variola in some respects, but are exceedingly different in many of the essential characters. He goes on to state, that vaccine lymph, taken from a perfect vesicle, and used at the same time in several subjects, is liable to produce genuine vaccine in some; while an imperfect vaccine may be developed in others; and supports this statement, by reference to printed reports of numerous experiments made by D. Romay and himself at the Havaunah, in 1825; which authorise him to say, that spurious vaccine may repeatedly affect the same person, but when the true vaccine has been developed, and gone through its regular course, the person is, during the rest of his life, insusceptible of either true or false vaccine disease, or of the natural small-pox. He farther refers to experiments made in various countries, which tend to confirm his opinions: the most remarkable statement which he points out, is the summary of observations made by 43 medical men at Philadelphia, in 1828, relative to a variolous epidemic which raged in that city; where 80,000 vaccinated persons resided; and it appeared that only one death, from variola, took place on that occasion, among the above number of vaccinated persons.

With respect to the 2d question, Dr. C. does not consider that his opportunities for investigation, authorise the expression of a positive opinion; but he has never met with a single case that would

support the conjecture of some physicians, that the security afforded by vaccination, against variola, is liable to wear out. He proposes that the subject should be submitted to the test of experiments; but as several years would be requisite to settle the question in this way, he observes, that so many medical men must now exist, who having been vaccinated formerly, and afterwards repeatedly exposed to variolous contagion annually, he thinks an appeal to our professional brethren in this country may be at once conclusive. The Author contends, that we have no reason to believe, if susceptibility to variola be once destroyed by true vaccination, that persons are ever afterwards liable to suffer from variola. Dr. Casanova farther says, that before we can acknowledge a renewed susceptibility to variola, in a person who has been once protected, we should ask two questions, 1st. What reason have you for believing that this person has gone through the regular course of true vaccination? 2nd, what reason have you for believing that this person has subsequently to vaccination, been exposed to variolous contagion, without contracting small pox?

In reply to the 3d question, the Author states, that either vaccine virus, taken from an unhealthy person; or lymph from a perfect pustule, used to vaccinate an unhealthy person, may certainly degenerate into an humor *sui generis* , and produce a disease which affords no protection against small pox. The particular diseases stated as likely to influence the character of the vaccine, and to impair its prophylactic properties, are, various cutaneous affections, which have been generally acknowledged to be adverse to successful vaccination; and some disordered conditions of the absorbent system, which do not appear to have been before particularly alluded to; but which the author asserts, have an unfavorable influence, in as much as we are protected against variola, only by the vaccine producing a constitutional as well as a local affection, which specific constitutional affection may be frustrated by a disordered condition of the absorbent system. The author also states, that cases have occurred, which render it probable, that the influence of vaccination is al-

tered, when several diseases of the mucous membranes occur, during its progress; namely, aphthae, chronic gastro-enteritis, and gonorrhoea. The author, having, in concert with Dr. Romay, been engaged in making numerous experiments relative to the vaccine disease, thinks he is authorised to say that he does not see any reason to acknowledge that vaccine matter is capable of decomposition or change, except from the effects of exposure to air, humidity, or light: and he considers that, with due care in its transmission, the specific properties of vaccine remain unaltered*.

Mr. Mercer's paper is in continuation of his report read at the former Meeting. He observes, that small-pox has been frequent and fatal among both Europeans and natives; and a large proportion of the mortality has occurred in persons advanced in years, and comparatively few in children.

The Author is inclined to think, from the cases he has met with, that the opinions of some medical men may be, in some degree, confirmed, viz. "That no greater security is afforded against a second attack of variolous disease, by inoculation of small-pox, than by vaccination; and that after a certain lapse of time, the cow-pox loses its power as a preventive of small-pox;" yet he says, in the greater number of instances of variola supervening on vaccination, the disease is much modified, and of a mild character. The author mentions the experiments of Dr. Wolde, reported in the CIX. No. of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, for 1831. Dr. W. had re-vaccinated 100 persons of various ages in Hanover, of whom 20 are represented to have had a perfect vaccine vesicle.

His report concludes with a extract from the same relative to the identity of vaccine disease. The article, Dr. Sonderland, of Barmen, states, that the vaccine disease may be produced in the cow, by covering the animal with a blanket that has been on the bed of a patient who has suffered severely from small-pox, placing another blanket similarly exposed to the variolous contagion in the stall, so that the animal shall breathe the exhalation from the infected blanket. In a few

* Note by the Editor.—Dr. Casanova has favored us with the perusal of his Memoir, which we find of so much interest, that we propose to publish it entire, when we can afford the necessary space for it.

days the animal is stated to be seized with fever, and on the 4th or 5th day the udders and other parts covered with a hard skin, are said to be affected with an eruption that assumes the appearance of cow-pox, and becomes filled with lymph; which on being used to inoculate the human subject, will produce the vaccine or protective pock. It is but justice to this very interesting subject, to state, that Mr. Mercer has made the experiment of covering two cows with cotton clothes that had been on the persons of small pox patients, but the animals have neither had fever, variola, nor the vaccine disease. In this country it is of vast importance to have the experiment repeated, to verify the fact, that we may always be able to produce the vaccine disease when it is most required.

Dr. Baikie's observations on the climate of the Neelgherry Hills, and its effects on the sound and on the impaired European constitution, are prefaced by an account of the weather at Ootacamund. The extreme annual range of the thermometer, in the shade, is stated to be between 42° and 73° Fahrenheit, but the diurnal range is rarely so much as 11° or 12°. The annual fall of rain does not exceed 42½ inches, and the Barometer's annual range is not great. The elevation of Ootacamund is stated to be 7197 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest summit of the Neelgherry range is 8429, being not very different from that of the convent of the Great St. Bernard, in the Alps, and the city of Quito, on the Andes. The S. W. monsoon sets in about the end of May, and lasts till the end of August. The N. E. monsoon begins late in October, and is usually attended with high wind, and rain. The greatest heat is experienced in April and May, when however the monthly temperature is from 70° to 80°. The atmosphere generally, is stated to be remarkably dry, elastic, and exhilarating; highly favorable to European constitutions; consequently the station is deemed an excellent residence for invalids, from the plains of the Deccan, or from the damp, hot climate of Bengal. When invalids can choose the time they will proceed to the Neelgherries: April is considered the best month to arrive there; as the transition of temperature from that of the plains, is then less than at other seasons of the year. On first

arrival at that temperate district, some persons experience slight embarrassment of respiration, and occasional dyspeptic symptoms; which are, in some measure, ascribed to the elevation of the station; but principally to a slight degree of congestion of internal organs; especially the lungs and liver; arising from the abrupt change of temperature. The climate is stated to be especially favorable to children, who quickly acquire all that alertness, activity, and rosy complexion, so remarkable in the most healthy parts of Europe.

The Author next proceeds to specify, in detail, the effects of the climate on convalescents, and those who were labouring under the chronic stages of several of the more important diseases of India; numbers of whom have been sent to that station. In convalescents from dysentery, and those who had long suffered from the most obstinate chronic dysenteric affections, the best effects were experienced from a residence at Ootacamund: convalescents have derived early and decided benefit from the change, and many inveterate chronic affections, which could not be cured at other stations, were soon restored to health by the aid of medicines. The treatment to which Dr. Baikie, from experience, gives a decided preference, is the combination of Ipecacuanha and extract of Gentian, sometimes united with blisters, pill, and aided by application of leeches, when any acute, local symptoms required their use; and a *very careful attention* to regulated diet, in small quantity. By these means, the more distressing symptoms were often mitigated after the second dose of medicine; and a week's perseverance in the same remedies, generally sufficed to overcome the most obstinate attacks. Dr. B. has nearly abandoned the exclusive use of Calomel, since this plan of treatment was brought to his notice; he states, that the treatment now followed is more efficacious, more speedy, and more certain than any other; the patients being less liable to relapses than when the mercurial plan of treatment was trusted to. The author mentions, particularly, an inveterate case of chronic dysentery, in which repeated relapses had occurred; and almost every article in the materia medica used in such complaints had been employed in vain; at last, Ipecacuanha and extract

of Gentian were tried, and quickly checked the disease. The patient, who had been long in a most wretched condition, was soon restored to the state of a healthy and robust man. In this case even the blue pill proved injurious.

Convalescents from fever, derive benefit on arrival at that station, almost equal to that experienced by those who have suffered from dysentery. Those persons who were attacked with fever, and sufficiently near, to be removed to Ootacamund, during the progress of the disease, or at its commencement, derived the utmost benefit from the change of climate.

Pulmonary affections, when not so far advanced, as to preclude reasonable hope from change to any good climate; find great benefit from residence at this station. And, in fact, all cases where debility and exhaustion are the principal affections to be removed, and an uniform, elastic, cool, dry, and bracing atmosphere the principal desideratum, the climate of the Neelgherries may be recommended with the utmost confidence.

The diseases which derived comparatively less benefit from the climate of the Neelgherries, are intermittent fevers, and hepatic diseases; in which a favor-

able change is neither so certainly, nor so generally, to be expected; unless the patients be in a very advanced stage of convalescence, and in fact, suffering chiefly from debility; in such cases, and especially after a short sea voyage, these patients recover rapidly; but if they arrive at the hills with much remains of active disease, they become the subjects of tedious medical treatment: the causes of which are clearly shown to be the internal congestion inseparable from abrupt transition to an elevated and cool climate.

Mercurial Rheumatism, after the treatment of various acute diseases by Calomel, appears to have been a frequent ailment among the convalescents sent to the station at Ootacamund. Dr Baillie's favourite prescription, is infusion of Sarsaparilla, in lime water, as recommended by Mr. Brodie, according to the following formula:—

Sarsaparilla Root bruised, 3 ii. ss. Sassafras Root;—Guaiacum Wood, rasped, each 3 ii. Liquorice Root, 3 i. R cent lime water, 18 ounces, macerated for 24 hours, near the fire, and then strained. The whole of this infusion to be drunk in the course of the day, at three doses.—*Cal. Cour.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

A Meeting of the Medical Officers, stationed at Delhi, having taken place on the 14th May, the subjoined Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PRESENT.

James Ranken, }
Robert Brown, } Surgeons.
Mathew Nisbet, }
C. B. Houre, }
E. J. Yeatman, } Assistant
Robert MacIntosh, } Surgeons.
J. K. Hope, }

1st. That the establishment of a Medical Retiring Fund, for accelerating promotion, is highly desirable.

2d. That the meeting is disposed to support any efficient plan, which shall receive the approbation of a majority of the service.

3d. That it is expedient to appoint a limited number of members at one place, to collect opinions on the subject, and thence digest the scheme of a Retiring Fund, acceptable to the department at large.

4th. That the Medical Officers residing at Agra, are accordingly recognised as a Central Committee, to receive and communicate information in correspondence with local committees, and individuals at other stations.

5th. The Medical Officers at Delhi form themselves into a Committee to assist in promoting the objects in view.

6th. That Dr. Ranken be requested to conduct the correspondence with the Secretary to the Central Committee.

7th. Though not fully prepared to state their collective opinion in detail, the members present concur in believing, that less than the following donations will not increase the number of retirements from the service.

Entitled to the Pension of his rank.	Rupees.
To a Member of the Medical Board,	50,000
" Superintending Surgeon, . .	35,000
" A Junior Medical Officer, . .	20,000

8th. That a great proportion of the service must consent, as a preliminary, to contribute sums, adequate to obtain four, or at least three resignations on these terms annually.

By Authority of the Committee,
JAMES RANKEN.

To J. Henderson, Esq. }
Secretary, &c. Agra. }

Superintending Surgeon's Office, Cawnpore, May 16, 1832.

SIR,—On receiving Mr Henderson's plan for a Medical Retiring Fund, I proposed that a Committee should be named on the part of the Cawnpore Division, to take its merits into consider-

ation, and to adopt such measures, as should appear most conducive for carrying the same into effect. I am, therefore, happy to acquaint you that a Committee has been named by 30 of the Medical Officers of this Division, of which Mr Jackson, 8th Cavalry, is President, and before whom I have laid your communication of the 7th of May.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,

T TWEEDIE, *Sup. Surg.*

To

G. G. Campbell, Esq.
*Superintending Surgeon,
Agra Division.*

BENGAL MEDICAL FUND.

1st.—That a Medical Fund be established under the Bengal Presidency, principally with the view of hastening promotion, but at the same time holding out such other advantages as will induce the Medical Service generally to unite in supporting it.

2d.—That for the present the Fund shall offer advantages both to subscribers and non-subscribers on the condition of their retiring.

3d.—That Superintending Surgeons, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, being subscribers to the Fund, shall respectively receive annuities of £200 per annum £150 after seventeen years' service, £100 after thirteen, and 75£ after ten years' service, subject to the following conditions:—

4th.—That non subscribers of each class shall receive half pensions subject to the following conditions:—

5th.—That a certain number of pensions, to be determined hereafter, with reference to the income of the fund, (say two in each class,) be granted annually.

6th.—That the seniors on each list shall have the preference, and subscribers over non-subscribers, in like manner; in the event, however, of there being an unaccepted pension in any of the classes, except the first, at shall be carried to the credit of the class immediately above it.

7th.—That subscribers, on retiring, shall be entitled to the full pension for the term of their own lives, with a reversion of quarter pensions to their widows, during widowhood, without further subscription.

8th.—That the widows of all Medical Officers, being subscribers, be entitled to quarter pensions.

9th.—That the advantages offered to non-subscribers shall be confined to themselves, and that this class be entirely abolished so soon as the affairs of the fund render such a measure expedient.

10.—That no Superintending Surgeon, Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon shall receive the pension within the first five years from the establishment of the fund, without paying into it the balance of half the value of the annuity he may wish to claim; nor from the 5th to the 8th year, without paying the balance of one quarter of the value, after which they shall be entitled to pensions without any premium, always reserving to the fund the power of abolishing or diminishing the advantages held out to non-subscribers, as they may think proper.

11th.—That the Court of Directors be petitioned to afford some pecuniary assistance, and further requested to insist on all Medical Officers entering the service, in future, becoming subscribers to the fund.

12th.—That the rates of donation and subscription, in the several grades, both for single and married subscribers, shall be hereafter determined, the balance of donation to be made good on marriages, or promotion.

13th.—That the rules of the Bengal Military Fund, relative to Officers refusing to contribute on the first establishment of the fund, and subsequently wishing to become subscribers, and the

payment of arrears, be considered applicable to the Bengal Medical Fund.

14th.—That no person shall receive a higher pension than that assigned to his rank; but may purchase into an inferior grade if he choose.

15th.—That no Superintending Surgeon, being a non-subscriber, shall be eligible for the pension, should he not retire within one year after becoming entitled to the Government pension.

16th.—That in the event of a subscriber to the Fund losing the service, the subscribers generally will be called on to determine if the whole amount of his subscription to the fund should be returned to him or any part of it.

17th.—Proposed donation,—half a month's Regimental allowances for single men, and three quarters for married; the balance to be made good on marriage or promotion.

BENGAL MARINER'S AND WIDOW'S FUND.

Extract of the Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of Members of the "Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund," held at the Secretary's Office, on Wednesday the 13th June, 1832.

It has again become the painful duty of the Members of the "Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund," assembled at this special general meeting, to take into their most serious consideration the accounts and statements of the finances of the Institution prepared and now laid before them by their Secretary.

These accounts exhibit, on the present scale of Pensions, an outlay to the incumbents on the Fund, on the 31st May last, (namely 72 Widows and 214 Children) of Sa. Rs. 2, 874 8 per mensem, or Sa. Rs. 34,494 per annum, whilst the certain and appropriable income for the payment of pensions, is only Sa. Rs. 19,565—viz. interest on Government securities,..... Sa. Rs. 11,565 Government Donation,..... 6,000 Rents from Mortgages..... 2,000

Appropriable income, Sa. Rs. 19,565

The Meeting, whilst it fully recognizes the principle on which the Society was instituted, namely for the purpose of a provision, so far as the funds admit, to the Widows and Children of deceased Members, cannot, at the same time, overlook the interest of the existing Members of the Fund, who, by the statement before them, are in number 262, with 240 wives and 772 children, whatever the circumstances of these surviving Members may be, (and a majority of them are believed

to be struggling under confined means,) the prospective rights of the families of this large portion of the Society is no less valid, than those of the families of our deceased Members, many of whose widows and children are known to be otherwise provided for.

Precluded, however, to make any other distinction, with respect to Pensioners, than what is prescribed by the Regulations—viz. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, the Meeting, whilst they exceedingly regret the absolute necessity of further curtailment, are compelled by a sense of duty which they owe to all connected with the fund, to pass the following unanimous Resolution:—

"This Meeting having taken into its most serious and deliberate consideration, the state of the funds of the institution, as exhibited in the accounts now laid before it—adverting also to the necessity there exists, for adopting decisive measures, without further delay, to prevent the total annihilation of the Fund, have, therefore, (in conformity to the 15th Article of the Regulations,) Resolved—That the Pensions to the Widows and Children entitled thereto, according to the Class they may respectively belong, be reduced to the following scale, from the 1st of July next:—"

per Month.	
Widows of 1st & 2d Classes,...	Ra. 10
Children of ditto ditto,.....	3
Orphans of ditto ditto,.....	6
Widows of 3rd Class,.....	5
Children of ditto,.....	2
Orphans of ditto,.....	4

CORS. SMITH, *Chairman.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 14th June, 1832, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were admitted Members of the Society, viz.

1.—Lieut. Colonel Thomas C. Watson, European Regiment.

2.—Mr. Richard Hunter, C. S., now of Cuttack.

3.—Captain W. Badenaob, 57th N. I.

4.—Mr. George T. Lushington, C. S.

The following letters were read :

1.—From the Secretary to the South Carolina Agricultural Society, to Mr. Piddington, Foreign Secretary, dated 31st October last, acknowledging receipt of this Society's circular letter of the 1st of the preceding March ; offering to supply any indigenous plants and seeds that may be required ; and presenting some publications of the South Carolina Agricultural Society.

2.—Mr. Piddington was requested to acknowledge the receipt of these publications, and to procure a parcel of Seeds for the South Carolina Society.

3.—From Captain Cowles, two letters, dated Diamond Harbour, 8th and 24th ultimo, presenting two samples of Sugar of his manufacture, and furnishing some particulars of the process, &c.—the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Captain Cowles.

4.—From Mr. Kyd, dated 9th ultimo, presenting some China Potatoes for seed.

The Secretary stated, that he had forwarded the Potatoes to the Allipore Garden.

5.—From Mr. Willis, dated 9th ultimo, recommending that Government should be requested to require from Major Burney the Resident at Agartala as large a quantity as possible of the long staple Pernambuco, and other good descriptions of cotton seed, grown in that country, and that he be furnished with American cotton and tobacco seeds for introduction there.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that he had forwarded a copy of Mr. Willis' letter to the Government, and had

offered, with reference to the suggestion in the latter part of it, to supply any quantity of seeds that might be required.

6 From Messrs. T. A. Pitkin and F. C. Robson, dated 22d ultimo, presenting specimens of American flax and tobacco grown on their lands, in the Sunderbunds, from seeds furnished by the Society ; and requesting instructions as to the manner of curing the latter.

The Secretary was requested to furnish the said gentlemen with copies of the methods followed by Mr. De Veriue, the Society's superintendent at Akra.

7. From Mr. Pattle, with a mango of uncommon size, grown in his own garden, and which Mr. Pattle considers the result of care and cultivation ; the mango was found to weigh 145 sicca weight, and to be 20½ by 17½ inches in circumference.

8. Mr. Richard Hunter presented a specimen of Pernambuco cotton, found by him in Cuttack, which appeared to be of good quality, and to thrive well, but he had not been able to obtain any information as to how it had been introduced there. The specimen was approved of.

9. Mr. Robison presented a specimen of Seychelles cotton, grown in his garden, from seed furnished by Mr. Palmer, to the Society, in 1830.

10. Dr. Carey presented some Nankeen cotton and cotton seed, grown in his garden, at Serampore.

11. Mr. Dobbs presented some Havana tobacco seed, also some Chirimoya seeds, in the name of Colonel Hezeta. The thanks of the Meeting were offered to Col. Hezeta.

12. Mr. Strong presented some Sea Island cotton grown in Italy.

13. Mr. McKean forwarded a quantity of Pernambuco cotton grown at Duckinsore, near Calcutta, by Mr. Hastie, from seed furnished to the latter gentleman by the Society.

The Secretary reported, that he received 7 parcels of silk, and 12 of tobacco, from competitors, and an early day was therefore fixed, for a Meeting of the Committee of Prizes, and awarding the premium offered by Government.

THE JURY PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the British and other Inhabitants of the city of Calcutta.

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That the trial of disputed matters of fact, by means of a Jury, which was formerly the peculiar feature of English jurisprudence, has been adopted into the codes of surrounding nations, and is beginning to be regarded as the inseparable characteristic of liberal forms of government.

That Jury trial has accompanied English law into all the colonies and settlements founded by Englishmen.

That its introduction into Bengal, in criminal matters, is coeval with the first establishment of a regular tribunal by charter, erecting the Mayors Court of Calcutta, in the Christian year 1726; and that as far as your petitioners can discover the sole reason for its non extension to civil cases, also was the want of a body of Jurymen sufficiently numerous to ensure attendance and impartiality. The place of a Jury in civil cases was, however, in some measure supplied in that Court by the number of its own members, and all practical men selected from the European inhabitants at large.

That the subsequent erection of the Supreme Court of Fort William, by the charter of 1774, was expected, by the British inhabitants, to have brought with it the extension of Jury-trial to civil actions; but their hopes were destroyed by a solemn decision and declaration of the Judges, in the year 1779, that, "Except in criminal cases, they had no authority to try by Jury."

That the British inhabitants of that period, surprised and mortified to find, that instead of acquiring the benefit of a Jury, the trial of matter of fact had been transferred from a numerous tribunal of practical men, to a limited bench of professional judges; presented petitions, first to the Supreme Court, and afterwards to your honorable House, expressing strongly their concern at such a departure from the maxims of English law, and their alarm at the establishment of a Court, who were at once Judges and Jurymen;

Judges of common law and Judges of Equity, and "invested with uncontrolled and indefinite powers, such as no men were to be trusted with."

That the ill success of those petitions can only be attributed to the conviction of the continued want of a sufficient body of Jurymen, and to the silence of the native population of that day upon the matter.

That these adverse circumstances have ceased to operate, and the time has arrived when Jury-trial in all cases not only is practicable but is ardently desired. That Europeans, qualified to serve as Jurymen, have multiplied ten fold;—that qualified Christian inhabitants of other than European birth, are become still more numerous, and that the Asiatic population not only has learnt to appreciate trial by Jury, but containing many individuals qualified, in all respects, to exercise the functions of Jurymen.

That your Honorable House must not suppose the principle of Jury-trial to be anywise alien to the habits or opinions of the people of Hindostan, who hail it as the renovation under an improved form, of their own cherished *Punchayet*, the origin of which is lost in the shade of bygone ages.

That neither can your Honourable House be surprised, that men who are Britons, born or educated in the principles of Britons, should express invincible attachment under every change of climate and circumstance, to that institution of their forefathers, to which many of the best parts of national character may be referred, and should consider the deprivation of it; whether in civil or in criminal proceedings, as an infringement of their birth-right. But that attachment is made more sensible by personal observation and experience, without which it is difficult to form an adequate notion of the degree in which the wisdom, the strength, and the popularity of justice are impaired, by resting on the same minds, and often upon a single mind, the whole onus both of fact and law, and confounding that distribution of judicial functions, which is truly ranked as one of the happiest of social arrangements.

That your petitioners look to the extension of Jury trial, as a measure calculated to foster increasing reverence

for British maxims of administration, to enlarge the sphere of mutual intercourse, by the participation of important civil duties, to soften down the discordances of character in this mixed population, by a sense of mutual dependance, and to raise the standard of private morals by submitting the dealings of individuals to the test of public opinion.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that matters of fact in issue before the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, may be made triable by Jury, in civil as well as criminal actions, suits, and proceedings—under such rules and modifications as to his Majesty shall seem fit.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(Circular).

Sir,—The CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION, anxious to enlarge its sphere of utility, and encourage habits of industry and economy, has resolved upon the establishment of a SAVINGS' BANK.

To ensure the success of the undertaking, it is desirable, that every individual Member should recommend those in his employ, to avail themselves of the advantages of the proposed institution; and you are, therefore, earnestly requested to use your influence to this effect.

The utility of SAVINGS' BANKS on a general principle, is too clearly demonstrated, by a reference to their operation in the large towns and cities of Europe. To require any elaborate argument in their favour; though it may be observed, that their introduction into this country is recommended by local considerations of peculiar force. The awful suddenness of disease and death, and the necessity for more than ordinary comforts in sickness, infirmity, and old age, in such a climate as this, must render a safe and advantageous repository,

for a portion of their earnings, an object of great importance to all who are willing to exercise a prudent economy, and secure themselves or their families from that future ruin and despair, which are too frequently connected with the fate of those who, in a time of comparative health and prosperity, make no provision for an evil day.

I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of the Regulations for the formation of the SAVINGS' BANK, in support of which your cordial co-operation is solicited. In the first instance, it will be regarded as, in some degree, experimental; but should it be attended with the success which is confidently anticipated, it will become a subject for consideration, whether its utility should not be extended, by opening it to the public at large, so that mechanics and others, unconnected with the members of the TRADE ASSOCIATION, may avail themselves of its benefits.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

yours obediently,

R. SCOTT THOMSON, Secy.
Calcutta, 8th June, 1832.

THE SAVINGS' BANK.

1. That a Savings' Bank be established for the benefit of Members of the CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION, their Partners, and Assistants; and that none others shall be entitled to the benefit of depositing sums in this Bank.

2. That the Trustees, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Association be also the Trustees, Treasurer, and Secretary to this Savings' Bank.

3. That the Treasurer be authorized to grant receipts for Deposits, of which he shall keep a separate account; the amount to be invested by the Trustees, as often as the sum in hand shall amount to one thousand rupees.

4. That any even sum, not less than one rupee, nor more (altogether) than

one hundred rupees, be received during a month from a depositor.

5. That a certain rate of interest, to be fixed by the Committee, from time to time, (of which due notice will be given,) shall be allowed on all sums deposited at the Bank, as an encouragement to the industrious and prudent to save their surplus profits.

6. That no interest shall be allowed for any broken period of a month in which a deposit shall be made or withdrawn.

7. That no interest shall be allowed upon any sum that shall be withdrawn within six months, from the date on which it was deposited.

8. That a deposit can only be withdrawn on the 1st day of any month, by returning to the Treasurer his receipt for the same, with a discharge on the back of it.

We observe with pleasure that the Calcutta Trade Association is directing its attention to the establishment of a Savings Bank, for the benefit of its own members. It will, however, hereafter become a subject for consideration, whether its utility should not be extended, by opening it to the public at large. All we can do at present, is to express our cordial assent to the excellence of the object, and to look for further information respecting the means by which that object is to be accomplished. We republish the Secretary's letter, and the Regulations to which it refers.—*India Gaz.*

In a preceding column, we have reprinted a letter from the Secretary of the Trade Association, together with some remarks by the editor of the *India Gazette*. The letter in question is the copy of a circular addressed to the Members of the Trade Association, containing a proposition for the establish-

ment of a *Savings Bank*, not, as our contemporary seems to think, for the benefit of the members themselves exclusively, but of those in their employ. There can scarcely exist a difference of opinion as to the excellence of the object in view, and, therefore, it is needless to enter into any discussion, to show how extremely advantageous, to the moral as well as pecuniary interests of the poorer classes, must be a well conducted establishment of the kind now in contemplation. The habits of industry and prudence which are encouraged by such institutions, are of so vital an importance to the welfare of those concerned, and particularly in a country like this, where the evils of life are so much increased by the nature of the climate, that we shall rejoice to find the Trade Association Savings' Bank conducted with the spirit and judgment essential to its success. It gives us pleasure to observe, that the projectors hold out a prospect to the public, that the sphere of its utility may be greatly extended, so that mechanics, and others wholly unconnected with the Trade Association, may avail themselves of its benefits.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

SUDDER DEWANNEE ADAWLUT.

APRIL 5.

BEFORE MR. WALPOLE.

Muhanand Roy, Appellant—versus Representatives of Rajah Oodwunt Sing.

On the 26th Jeth, 1236, between Purmanand Sing, zumeendar of the assessed estate called "moiety of Pergunah Fattah Sing &c." in the Moorshedabad division, and Raja Oodwunt Sing, deeds, regarding two bargains of conditional sale and purchase, were interchanged. By one, in consideration of 1,77,000 rupees the said estate,—and by the other, in consideration of 23,000 rupees; 3000 beegahs within it, denominated *Lakhiraj Dewuttar* lands,—were transferred to Oodwunt Sing by the vendor,—on the condition that the transfer should be cancelled, if the advance and interest were repaid within a given period. Parmanund died, having constituted his mother the administratrix of his estate,—to charge and possession of which, his widow succeeded on the death of the

mother. After the expiration of the period, Oodwunt Sing, having served the widow with the notice prescribed, filed against her, two bills in the provincial court of Moorshedabad, to render absolute the sales in question.

Both were tried *ex parte*, on default committed by the widow. The foreclosure of the moiety of the *pergunah* was first adjudged—and on that decree, and the evidence offered in that case, on the 6th February, 1823, Mr. W. T. Smith, senior judge of the provincial court, declared absolute the other sale of the *Lakhiraj* lands. Subsequently the guardian of Appellant, then a minor, moved the provincial court for a revision of its judgment in this case, on the ground, that his ward was the adopted son, and representative of Parmanund, and that the *Dewuttar* lands, which were a pious endowment, were inalienable. The review was allowed by the Sudder Dewannee, on the recommendation of Mr. Melville, acting judge of the provincial court. The case was reheard by Mr.

Steer, a judge of that court. The defendant in review alleged, that the produce of these lands were assigned for the worship of particular deities, and, therefore, inalienable by his adoptive father, who was only administrator. He adduced an opinion, in support of this position, given by the pundits of the superior court, on a reference requested by the remembrancer of legal affairs. The prosecutor denied the relation of defendant, as adoptive son, or that any religious establishment had been supported by the produce of the lands, which he claimed by a double title; viz the particular sale sought to be foreclosed, and the foreclosed sale of the general estate, which embraced the lands in question. He alleged, that the revenue authorities had held proceedings with a view to assess these lands, but had abandoned their pretensions, on being satisfied that the lands were assets, on which, the original assessment had been made. Mr. Steer, in his decision, observed, that there were two issues to be tried in this case; *first*, the adoption of defendant as Purmanund's son: *second*, the right of Purmanund to alienate the disputed lands. He observed, that the widow, on previous occasions, had denied the adoption of defendant,—and that the fact were disproved by evidence taken by the collector, when that question arose. As to the second issue, Mr. Steer observed, that, according to the opinion of the pundits, to constitute an inalienable tenure, such as pretended by defendant, it was necessary that it should be shown, that the lands had been duly assigned, with permission of the ruling power for the worship of some divinity, and that the vendor had succeeded to them as administrator of such pious trust. Now the defendant had failed to show this. Moreover, it appeared from a petition of the widow and Lukhi Narayan, the co-heir of the deceased vendor, that in the assessment of the revenue, no deduction had been made on account of the alleged pious appropriation: but that, on the contrary, the revenue on the general estate, was settled with reference to its capabilities, including the produce of these lands.—Considering the defect of any proof, that the lands had been created an endowment for pious purposes,—on a tenure of exemption, confirmed by competent authority—

and considering that the Board of Revenue, with the concurrence of Government, only abstained from their assessment on being satisfied that the lands were assets of the original settlement,—Mr. Steer affirmed the original decision in favor of plaintiff, passed by the provincial court. The present case is an appeal by Mahanand from this decision. Mr. Walpole was of opinion that the only points for determination were these,—1st, whether the disputed lands were *Lakkiraj Dewuttur*. 2d, whether the late zameendar could legally alienate them. Mr. Walpole held that the *first* fact was proved. He observed, that the records of the partition of the entire *purgunnah* in 1793, showed that there were then 2714 beegahs of *Lakkiraj Dewuttur* lands, which had been held as such by the ancestors of appellant,—that when, under regulation II. of 1819, the revenue authorities considered the question of assessing the land in dispute, they held that they were exempt, as an old free tenure, appropriated from a date anterior to the English rule for religious worship,—and that Mr. Steer had misconstrued the report of the Board, in supposing that it released the lands on the ground of having been assets of the original settlement. The plaintiff himself had admitted the fact of the *Lakkiraj Dewuttur* tenure, by suing for the lands under that denomination, on the particular conveyance. It followed, therefore, that as *Dewuttur*, the lands were inalienable. This the legal opinion of the pundits established. Mr. Walpole was of opinion that the question of the adoption of appellant was irrelevant. Yet still this fact was established by evidence, and the petition of the widow, appellant's adoptive mother, presented on 3d December, 1822, previous to the decision. Mr. Walpole recorded his opinion, that the claim of the plaintiff should be dismissed,—the decision of the lower court reversed,—and that the appellant should be put in possession of the disputed lands, as curator of the trust,—receiving from respondents the profits since the enforcement of the decree of the lower court. The case awaits the decision of another judge.

REMARK.—This, it is presumed, is to be considered as a case of *Church* lands appropriated for defined pious trust.

APRIL 25, 1832.

BEFORE MR. SHAKESPEARE.

Rajah Miterjeet, Meer Abdullah, and Muwaree Lal, Appellants, VERSUS Kulahul Singh and others, Heirs of Rajah Juswant Singh, on decease of his widow, Respondents.

The Rajah's widow, on his death, succeeded to an extensive zemundaree, in Behar, left by him. The estate comprised several muhals, distinctly assessed on the collector's books. An arrear, amounting to 12742 Rupees, on the general revenue account, had occurred, and the collector, with permission of the commissioner of revenue, published a notice of the sale of the whole estate, to take place on the 5th June, 1815. Copy of this was sent to the Ranees. The sale was afterwards postponed to the 25th June, with leave of the commissioner. A second notice was then affixed in the collector's office and the courts, but not served on the Ranees. On the 18th June, 9985 Rupees of the arrear were liquidated on her part. On the 25th, the whole estate was sold at public auction, to recover the arrear now reduced to 2757. The purchase was made in the name of Mod Narayun, the minor son of Miterjeet, by an agent, at the price of 1,10,000 Rupees. The Ranees having petitioned the commissioner against the sale,—the collector was called on to report; which he did on the 4th August. He admitted, that the second notice was not served on the Ranees, but alleged, that as her agent was in attendance, her knowledge must be presumed. The sale was confirmed. On 31st October, 1818, the Ranees brought her action to set aside the sale in the provincial court of Patna, against Government, Miterjeet, and the other Appellants. Of these, Muwaree Lal had acquired a fourth share, by purchase from Gokul Chund, interested to that extent in the original purchase. The interest of Meer Abdullah does not appear. The prescribed reference having been made to the commissioner,—he directed that the collector should induce the purchasers to abandon, and that otherwise the Government would not defend, but on the contrary, assist the Ranees, with the required stamps for prosecution.

He observed, that the purchase having been made in a fictitious name, the

estate was liable to confiscation—No amicable arrangement having been effected,—the action proceeded. On the 19th November, 1825, the sale was reversed by the judgment of the provincial court, on the ground that the purchase had been made in a fictitious name,—and presumed collusion of the collector's officers. The decree directed, that appellants who had succeeded on the Ranees's death, should make good the arrear with interest. On the presumption that the purchasers had, in the interval of 10 years, more than repayed to themselves the purchase money,—any provision for its refund was declared unnecessary. The present case is an appeal from this decision, preferred by Rajah Miterjeet for himself and son, and by the other Appellants, named.

Mr. Shakespeare, on full deliberation, affirmed the decision of the lower court, with costs against the Appellants, and ordered the immediate re-possession of Respondent. The ground, on which he reversed the sale, was, that the rules prescribed by the regulations for regulating such sales, had been contravened and omitted.—The collector had, not in his reference to the commissioner, nor in the notice of the sale, specified the component muhals of the estate, with the required particulars regarding them.—He had selected for sale a whole estate, when a small part had been enough.—He had unnecessarily proceeded with the sale of the whole, when the arrear was reduced; and, notwithstanding, the whole comprised muhals distinctly assessed.—The second notice had not been served on the defaulter, as directed by the regulations. Mr. Shakespeare concurred in the expression of strong presumption of collusion on the part of the collector's establishment.

Remark.—We have obtained copy of the judgment of Mr. Shakespeare in this important case, and are enabled to correct the imperfect notice which we before published regarding it. We regret that we cannot do justice to the learned judge's very able argument. The sale seems indisputably illegal, as far as the non-observance, by the selling officer, of prescribed rules, can make it so. But what have the buyers to do with this? Mr. Shakespeare does not make the use of a fictitious name in the sale a reason for reversing the sale. According to the

grounds recorded by him, the purchasers are made to suffer for the neglect of the collector. From the same neglect also do the Appellants suffer.—If in 1825 it was a just presumption, that the purchase money had been re-placed by the profits of ten years, it is a just presumption, that during the seven years of appeal, the Appellants, (who it seems retained possession,) have a surplus in hand, refundable on the principle of both decisions. That the Appellant party was wronged, and is entitled to ample justice are undeniable positions. But the full measure of justice does not appear as yet to have been meted to either party. We are hence led to infer that there is something faulty in the principle which governs this and similar previous decisions, viz. that the buyer at a public sale is responsible for the errors and neglect of the revenue officers. It may be said, that the purchasers have their remedy against the Government, or the erring officer. If it be so, this might have been pointed out in the decision of the courts. Had the defaulter sued Government and the officer alone for damages, redress, we presume, must have followed; the sale would have remained undisturbed, and the buyers uninjured. By the course pursued a very different result has ensued.

APRIL 25, 1832.

BEFORE MR. WALPOLE.

Bidyand Singh, Appellant, versus Rudernand Singh, Respondent.

Previous to the decennial settlement, (made permanent in 1793,) Purmanund Sing died. He was owner of the estate Teerakhadah, on the Morung frontier, in zillah Purnea, which his father, Dewanand Sing had acquired. He left two sons, Chowdree Doolar Sing, (the elder,) and Eklal Sing, who died without issue, and unseparated from his elder brother. Doolar Sing, by his good management and successful trade, accumulated wealth, and bought several estates. For his loyalty, during the Nepal war, in 1815, the title of Raja was conferred on him by the Government. In 1819 he died, leaving two sons by different mothers, the litigants,—of whom Respondent, the younger, was then a minor. On this occasion Appellant took possession of, and appropriated

the entire paternal estate, real and personal. He procured the record of his name, as sole successor of his father, by petition to the collector, in which he stated, that his father had, previous to his death, constituted him his sole successor, by investing him with the insignia of Raja. He presented analogous petitions to the civil courts. In 1823 Respondent, being of age, endeavoured, by application to the revenue authorities to procure revision of the proceedings, by which his name had been excluded. Appellant opposed,—adducing a will which, now he alleged for the first time, his father, in 1818, when proceeding on a pilgrimage to Benares, had executed and entrusted to him—by this he left to him his whole estate, real and personal except 28 villages settled on his younger brother. This will, the Appellant alleged to be a forgery; but he was referred to a regular action at law for his remedy. He accordingly, in January 1824, in the Provincial court of Murshedabad, instituted two actions against his brother, claiming moiety of the paternal real estate, with means profits in the one,—and personal estate in the other.

The former was decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Melville, on 2d March 1826. Defendant pleaded in this; 1st, the alleged will; 2d, a family usage, that the elder son should take the entire estate; 3d, The pargunnah Teera Khadah is *Jungtari*, and, therefore, by Reg. X. of 1800, exempt from partition; 4th, of the disputed property, Talukah Naya Nagor, was self-acquired, by Appellant, during his father's life; and Talukah Ghor Dour, and Pargunnah Diaper, bought by him out of his own funds, subsequent to his father's death. Mr. Melville regarded the will as a forgery. He remarked, that during the five years which followed Doolar Sing's death, notwithstanding the pretensions of Appellant really rested on it, the will had never been mentioned;—that it had never been authenticated in the manner required, for so essential a document;—that the alleged witnesses to it, were mean dependants of Appellant,—and of these, the pretended engrosser, when examined by the collector, had never mentioned the deed, but merely asserted the verbal constitution of Appellant by his father, as his heir, by investing him with the insignia of Raja. The family usage, pleaded by Appellant, was, in Mr. Melville's

opinion, quite untenable. The present was only the third succession, from the death of Dewana Sing, the great grand father of litigants,—and the fact of non-division between their uncle and father, or between their grand-father and great-uncle, proved nothing; had dispute arose, division would have followed; and it was established, that Doolar Sing and his brother, lived in family coparcenary. Besides, had such a valid usage existed, —where was the necessity of adducing the fabricated will? Regulation X. of 1800, on which Appellant relied, was irrelevant; it excepted from the operation of Reg. XI. of 1793, cases of sole succession, founded on immemorial usage, which had obtained in parts of Midnapore and adjoining districts, and could not apply to a family in which the present was the third succession. Mr. Melville considered that the Talookoh Ghor-dour and Dhapar must be considered as acquired by Appellant on the account of himself and brother out of the joint estate. He and his brother had never separated, and Appellant, who had taken possession of his brother's share of the paternal estate, as well as his own, must be considered as having acted as guardian of his minor brother, and made this purchase on joint account. This was also in conformity with the principle of a case decided by the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. Mr. Melville accordingly decreed (with costs), a moiety of the estate claimed, in favor of the Respondent, and further directed, that Appellant should account to Respondent for half of the mesne profits received by him, after deducting the produce money of the two estates bought since Doolar Singh's death, as above stated; — or in case that the profits were insufficient for the set off, the difference should be credited by Appellant in the account of the personal estate, for which there was a separate prosecution.

The present was an appeal, preferred by the elder brother, from this decision, to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. The case was first heard before Mr. C. T. Sealy, who, at the request of Appellant, directed further inquiry and evidence to be taken into the fact of the ancestral estate being *Jungle-tari*. This evidence and inquiry having been completed, the case came on before Mr. Walpole, subsequent to Mr. Sealy's removal to the Western Court of Sudder Dewannee. Mr. Walpole concurred with Mr. Melville in

setting aside the will as a forgery. He remarked, that the fact of there being *jungle* in a portion of the disputed property, did not exempt it from partition, or bring it in within the operation of Reg. X. of 1800. The family usage pretended by Appellant never existed. It was proved by documentary evidence, that Dewana Sing left a second estate, Purguna Asjah, which his second son, Doolar's Uncle, obtained. Eklal, the Brother of Doolar Singh, it was true, never separated, but he would under Reg. XI. of 1793, have been entitled to an equal share. The pretence of Appellant, that Naya Nagore was his own acquisition, was untenable; Doolar Chowdree bought it, when Appellant was a child, in his name, —just as he had also bought estates in the name of an elder son who had died. There was also documentary evidence, showing that Doolar Sing was always regarded as the real owner. As to the estate purchased by Appellant, after his father's death, the evidence of Mr. Alexander Colvin went to show, that nominally the house of Colvin and Co. had made a loan to appellant on his personal account; but then the Appellant had cleared this account by the resources of the joint estate—either collections of the real properties, or money in deposit. Mr. Walpole, accordingly, affirmed Mr. Melville's decision, awarding costs in favor of Respondent, and interest on the mesne profits from the date of the decision of the lower court.

Remark.—We mentioned this case generally in our paper of—April.

We have since obtained copies of the decisions passed, from translations of which we have prepared the above outline. We subjoin a report of the decision in the contemporary case between the same parties above alluded to.

MAY 14, 1832.

BEFORE MR. ROSS.

Abdul Wahab Appellant versus Moosumat Hinkoo and Burhan Ali Khan.

Moosumat Hinkoo is the wife of Appellant; who originally brought his action in the city court of Patna, against her and the other Respondent, to recover the person of his wife. It is inferrible, that she had transferred herself to this individual. The city Judge, on 26th April, 1826, decreed the case in favor of the

husband, to whom possession of his wife was awarded. The lady appealed to the provincial court. She now advanced a new plea, asserting her right to demand divorce. The Judges of the provincial court did not consult the Mahomedan law officers, but on the 25th June, 1827, after reference to the translation of the Hidayah, reversed the decision of the city judge, adjudging that the wife's demand of divorce was legally admissible. They also awarded against the husband $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees, the equivalent of *ten dirhems*, as her legal dower. The husband now moved the Sudder Dewanee Adawlat for leave to prefer a special appeal from this decision. This was granted. The case first came on before Mr. Turnbull, in April, 1831, when he referred the questions of law arising, to the law officers of the Court. They certified, under the Mahomedan Law, these points.

1st. The husband may legally claim the person of his undivorced wife.

2d. The Executive power must cause possession to be given the husband,—notwithstanding the dissension of the spouses.

3d. The husband may agree, *if he chuse*, to divorce his wife for a consideration mutually settled. He *ought* not to ask more than her dower, but this is a matter of conscience.

On the 21st April, 1831, Mr. Turnbull recorded his opinion, that the decree of the city judge should be affirmed, and that of the provincial court reversed. In this opinion Mr. Ross has concurred, passing a decree in conformity,—by which costs were awarded against Burhan Ali.

This individual does not appear to have defended in any stage of the litigation. The husband is mentioned as appearing personally, and also by his wakil, Huzun Ali, the Company's advocate.

Remark.—The husband may divorce his wife, incurring liability of her dower; but the wife cannot divorce her husband, even if she chuse to give up her dower. It is to be presumed that the female sex had very little voice in the institution of such law.

CALCUTTA PROVINCIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

CASE OF APPEAL, NO. 93.

Ramjy Bhutta Churnj. Panper, Appellant, versus Mr. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24 Purgunahs, Respondent.

Claim Sa. Rs. 1,253 10 15, value of salt.

BEFORE MR. C. J. MIDDLETON.

The original of this suit was brought forward at the zillah court of the 24 Purgunnahs, by Mr. Plowden, the salt agent, through the Government wakeel against the persons noticed below*, for the recovery of Rupees 1,253 10 15, being the value of salt alleged to be deficient in the golah. The plaint stated, that Ramjy was nominated darogha of the salt chowkey at the Burandury ghaut, on the 29th of Assur, 1228 B. and Sonah Ghazee, as kyal, or weighman, on the same chowkee, on the 9th of Bysakh, 1227, B. Both these individuals,

according to usage, gave securities, and executed qubooleets, or bonds of agreement.

According to established custom, after the deposit of salt in the golah, a receipt is sent in by the durrogah and kyal, to the salt agent, of the quantity of salt received by them, including the extra-quantity, on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. The qubooleets of office particularly go to state, that any deficiency in the golah, from the receipts thus sent, as regards the salt and wastage, must be made good by the darogha and kyal, in money, according to the auction value of the salt. Now 1036 maunds 10 seers of salt was received in the golah, in the year 1228, B. on account of *shuruf* or wastage, and after accounting for half the quantity for *jhurty purty* (or losses in weighing, &c.) a balance of 517 maunds 25 seers was still due to Government; of which 280 maunds 35 seers was deficient—for the value of which, or Rs. 1,253. 10. 13, the present suit was

* Ramjee Bhuttacharuj discharged Dorogha of Burrenduree Thana, Ramtunoo, Ramkumth, and Mudun Gopal, his Securities. Sonah Ghazee, Kyal or Weighman. Shekh Bechoo, his Security.

brought forward, by the salt agent, against the defendants.

Ramjy Dett's answer.—That the salt agent had never, to this day, sued any one of his *unlah* for deficiency of salt, on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. Salt being of a watery property, is liable to evaporate, granting that the quantity alleged to have been received in the *golah* was correct. In the time of former salt agents, a *qubooleut*, of the kind in question, was never known to have been taken from any *darogha*, on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. The present salt agent, Mr. Plowden, through the advice of his *surrishedar*, introduced this *qubooleut system*, with the view to cover all real deficiencies by the EXTRA quantity received on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. My securities were made acquainted by me of this *qubooleut system*, before they had executed the security bonds; as for my part, being driven by misfortune to seek for employment, I had no alternative but to accept of the situation of *darogha*, and sign the *qubooleut* annexed to the appointment, how reluctant soever I might have been to execute such penalty bond. As I have said before, the salt agent has in no instance ever called upon any of the *daroghas* to account for deficiencies on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. Nor has there ever a suit of this nature been brought forward before the court. My case, therefore, is a peculiar one! In the year under notice, a deficiency is alleged to have arisen in the quantity of salt deposited in the *golah* of Manam Surmah, of 1035 maunds and 10 seers, on account of *shuruf*, or *wastage*. Without advertiing to the evaporating property of salt, the salt agent, on the strength of the *qubooleut* he had taken from me, has instituted the present suit against me and the *kyaal*, merely to recover an expected nominal profit on account of *wastage*, although he has received over and above the real quantity of salt legally demandable, 236 maunds 15 seers on account of *wastage*. On the hardship of my case I petitioned the salt agent, representing to him the nature of the *shuruf*, (which, at the best, is an extraordinary demand on the part of government,) and the property of salt so liable to evaporate on account of its watery nature, but he regarded it not.

The lower court, after inspecting the *qubooleut*, and the accounts submitted

by the Government *wakeels*, of the deficiency of salt, passed a decree in favour of the salt agent, to the effect as follows:—That the defendants having admitted the execution of the *qubooleut* and the receipt of the quantity of salt stated in the petition of plaint on account of *wastage*, the question did not admit of two opinions in regard to his liability to account for the deficiency in the *shuruf*, or *wastage*—His excuse of accepting of the office of *darogha*, under peculiar circumstances of distress, and in consequence executing the *qubooleut* annexed to that office, is inadmissible. In judgment of the court he is fully and justly liable to account for all deficiencies of salt, with reference to his *qubooleut*. In the absence, therefore, of the other defendants who have not appeared, nor have they sent in any written excuse for their non-attendance, a decree is passed in favour of the plaintiff.

The Appellant having appealed in this court against the decision of the *zillah* court, the Government pleader was examined as follows:—

Question by the judge.—That from the petition of plaint filed in the *zillah* court, by the salt agent, and the accounts therein submitted, it appears, that in the year 1228, B. the following deposit of salt was made in the *golah* under the management of the appellant.

M. S.

On account of *usl*, 20,161 10
On account of *shuruf* or *wast*

age, 1,035 10

You are asked particularly what these two items mean severally ? ”

Answer.—The item of *usl*, (principal,) means the actual or real quantity of salt deposited in the *golah*, by the *Mulungees*, in consideration of the advance they had previously received from the Government. This item of *shuruf* is that which the *Mulungees* are made to give in excess to the quantity of salt agreed upon, and this excess is calculated at the rate of 6 Mds. and 20 seers on every hundred maunds.

Question.—Do the *Mulungees* receive any remuneration for this excess so taken from them ? ”

Answer.—No—none whatsoever.

Question.—“ Do you know of any Government regulation that authorizes the collector or the salt agent to exact any *shuruf* or excess from the *Mulungees* ? ”

Answer.—No, there is no regulation directly to that effect; but the regulations, in general terms, authorize the receipt of salt from the Mulungees agreeably to usage; and the usage of *shuruf* has long prevailed.

By a careful examination of the whole of the records connected with this case, it appeared, that the zillah or the lower court, without examining any witnesses on the subject, passed a decree in favour of the salt agent, merely on the strength of the *qubooleet*, (engagement,) and accounts he had submitted. These accounts go to prove, that in the year 1223, B. the following quantities of salt were deposited in the *golabs uzuer* charge of the appellant.

On account of *usl*, (principal,) 20,161 10
On account of *shuruf*, (excess
for wastage,) 1,035 10

As regards the first item, or *usl*, (for which money is paid by Government to the Mulungees, the entire quantity, (or maunds 20,161 10,) was accounted for by the appellant; but with respect to the second item, or *shuruf*, (for which money is not paid by Government to the Mulungees,) only 236 30 was accounted for; thence, as touching the first item, or *usl*, nothing remains to be inquired into; and as regards the balance on the second item, or *shuruf*, it remains to be ascertained whether the salt agent has any right to demand it from the appellant. After a most careful view of the case, the court deem the claim set forth by the salt agent, for the balance due on account of *shuruf*, or wastage, as unjust and untenable, under the following reasons:—

1st.—The object of exacting *shuruf* from the Mulungees, was to cover all deficiencies in the actual weight of the *usl*-mol, (or principal quantity,) demandable by Government, and in the present case, no deficiency appears to have arisen in the quantity of salt that was due to Government from the Mulungees but what was not accounted for by the appellant; independent of which, it appears that the appellant gave in a further quantity of 236 Mds. 30 Seers in excess to what was actually due; consequently, the claim set forth by the salt agent of BALANCE, is wholly inadmissible, the entire quantity of salt actually paid for by Government having there been received by the salt agent, consequently all that he received beyond

that was clearly the property of the Mulungees and not of Government; the charge on amount of *shuruf* being made merely to cover all deficiencies in the actual quantity purchased, arising from wastage in weighing, &c. From the statement submitted by himself, the salt agent admits having received not only the entire quantity of salt that was due to Government, and for which money was paid, but a quantity in excess to it of 236 Mds. 30 Seers that was not due to Government, and for which no money was paid; hence the court is at a loss to understand his meaning, or on what ground he can uphold his present claim for BALANCE!!

Although in the *qubooleet* executed by the appellant, the item of *shuruf* might be inserted, yet, with reference to justice and equity, such insertion is liable to considerable doubt, for it is a received maxim of the common law, that no man shall profit by his own wrong. A party must stand “*rectus in curia*” or he has no business in court at all.

2ndly.—The court itself, in its transactions in the bazar, or market, cannot charge its memory with having ever received any thing by way of *shuruf* beyond the actual quantity purchased; nor does it recollect any instance of an individual ever executing a *qubooleet* binding himself to give an undefined quantity in excess, beyond what was agreed upon; and the court feels satisfied, that if it insisted upon taking from a seller any quantity beyond that which was actually sold, a prosecution in a court of judicature would soon make it restore the quantity thus illegally exacted from such party. Nor does it appear to the court, that in one market two kinds of weights could be current, — a special one for the Government, and a general one for the people.

3dly.—When no Regulation authorizes the exaction of *shuruf*, or wastage, or the insertion of any conditions to that effect in engagements with the Mulungees, (for which, by the bye, nothing is paid,) the taking any article, therefore, on that plea can be considered in no other light than as a *sayer* or *ubwab*, (or illegal cesses,) levied by the salt agent: which exactions are most strictly prohibited by the regulations of Government.

Under the above view of the case, the court cannot but regret greatly that any

officer of Government, holding the high appointment of salt agent, should levy contribution in direct opposition to the regulations, and then give publicity to such exaction, by bringing it forward in a court of justice, in the shape of a legal claim on the part of the Government.

The plea set forth by the salt agent, being unjust and illegal, the court, therefore, pass a decree in favour of the appellant, and order that the decision passed in the zillah, or lower court, in favour of the respondent, (the salt agent,) be herewith cancelled and rendered of non effect, and that the costs of the suits, in both the courts, be defrayed by the salt agent.

Further, as exaction, of abwab and sayer, Cesses,) are strictly prohibited by the regulations, and as it is repugnant to reason and justice, that vexatious and annoying suits be brought forward in a court of judicature on such fallacious grounds as those set forth by Mr.

Plowden, to the great vexation and suffering of the opposite party, the court further order, (as a mark of its disapprobation,) and for the discouragement of such practices, that the salt agent be fined in the sum of 16 Rs. in the event of another judge of the court being of the same opinion.

(Signed) C. J. MIDDLETON,

Offg. Judge Provincial Court of Appeal.
6th January 1832.

Mr. C. R. Martin, another judge of the court, having deliberately considered the whole of the questions connected with this case, coincides in opinion with Mr. Middleton, in cancelling the decision passed by the zillah court in favour of the respondent, (the salt agent,) on the grounds set forth in Mr. Middleton's proceedings. But is disposed to remit the fine directed to be levied on the salt agent, by Mr. Middleton.

Feb. 18, 1832. (Sd.) C. R. MARTIN, Judge.

MOORSHEDABAD PROVINCIAL COURT.

APRIL 9, 1829.

BEFORE MR. C. W. STEER.

*Rudranund Sing, Plaintiff, versus,
Bidyannund Sing, Defendant.*

This is the second action, instituted against his half-brother by Rudranund, mentioned in the above case. It was for half of the value of the personal property left by their father, and of his residence and buildings, all of which, as above stated, the Defendant had appropriated. Plaintiff alleged, that his father, before his death, had verbally mentioned the amount of his treasure to be 30 lacs. The abstract of the charge in his bill was this:

1. Ready Money,.....	30,00 000
2. Government Paper,.....	5,00,000
3. Mansion and Buildings, at different places,	50,000
4. Capital in deceased's two Mercantile Establishments, at Sadhoullee and Govind- gung,.....	2,00,000
5. Balance in the hands of Colvin and Company,.....	65,000
6. Plate, Effects, Cattle, Hor- ses, Elephants, &c. under separate heads,	1,56,465
	<hr/> 39,71,465

Plaintiff laid his action for a moiety of the above.

The answer of Defendant was in abstract thus. The entire estate was his by his father's will and family usage. Doolar Sing, in 1819, left no money in his treasury: (or if he did, Plaintiff's mother took it.) For in 1815 and 1816, from fear of the Napal army, during the war, his father remitted his money to Colvin and Co. who invested it in Government paper, and lodged the same in the General Treasury. Doolar Sing left no money in Colvin and Co.'s hands; but left four lacs in paper in the General Treasury, of which Defendant, five years after his father's death, took out 1,20,000 to pay the public revenue on the estates,—to meet which, collections were deficient,—and to pay off debts contracted for expenses of the *Sradhs* of his father and grandmother. In 1816, the Napal army plundered Govindgung, and destroyed and burnt the papers of that mercantile establishment and zemindary, and since then Doolar Singh left off trading. Plaintiff, who had exaggerated the extent of Doolar's personal effects, had on two occasions, some years after his death, in the absence of Defendant, robbed the store-room,—which fact, as well as the

will, he could prove. His mother had appropriated some tents.

The Plaintiff replied to this effect:—Defendant had possession of the accounts and books left by his father. Mr. Colvin had, in his evidence in the first case, proved a balance in his firm due Doolar of 91,665 Rs., credited Defendant, who had received more than one lack of interest on the Government Notes. He was still collecting the outstanding dues to Doolar Singh, and had, with and without legal process, realized 2,83,315 Rs. of the assets of the mercantile establishments, of which Plaintiff produced a statement,—besides 1,45,063, debts due by English gentlemen and zamindars, recovered and appropriated by Defendant, before his father's death. The alleged deficiency of collected rents, in 1830, was false, and even disproved by accounts which Defendant produced when judicially required to find security,—although those accounts were collusive.

Defendant rejoined, that he had never realized any outstanding due to his father.

In a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Plaintiff filed a supplementary charge, more full than that in the original plaint, as to the effects of the estate and debts due to it, and Defendant replying to that, in a supplementary answer, admitted receipt from Messrs. Colvin and Co of Sa. Rs. 91,665 of his father's estate; but pleaded that he had spent the same, and that Plaintiff had originally only charged this item as 65,000. He also now admitted the recovery of some debts due to the estate, and specified some articles of property taken by him: he also allowed 30,000 Rs. as the value of the buildings appropriated by himself.

The case first came on before Mr. Melville, and the Plaintiff's witnesses were summoned and ready for examination, when Mr. Melville fell ill. The case subsequently was heard by Mr. C. W. Steer. Being called on to adduce documentary evidence in support of his claim, Plaintiff produced Mr. Melville's decision in the preceding case,—evidence taken in it,—and various judgments obtained by Defendant, for sums due to Doolar Singh. Amongst the evidence was, that of Mr. A. Colvin showing, that Doolar Singh left, in 1819, a cash balance in his firm of Sa. Rs. 91,665. On the 26th August, 1828, Mr. Steer holding proceedings in the case,

admitted the decree of the courts obtained by Plaintiff, for a moiety of the real estate, as establishing his right to a moiety of the personal estate; but Plaintiff could not make out all his claims by documentary evidence; he was, therefore, directed to cause some seven relatives to be examined as witnesses to prove the same.

Nine witnesses were accordingly examined in his behalf. Of these, one was an accountant employed by Doolar Singh, who, however, asserted his ignorance as to the points on which he was questioned. The other eight deposed generally to the extent of the personal effects left by Doolar Singh; and their evidence, if believed, tended to confirm the charge of Plaintiff, that ready money, to the extent of 30 Lacks, had been left by Doolar Singh, and appropriated, with other effects, by Defendant.

After the examination of these witnesses, Mr. Steer not deeming it necessary to investigate the case further—on the 9th April, 1829, recorded the following grounds for the decision which he then passed. 1. Plaintiff had not declared when and on what occasion his father had told him there were 30 lacks of money in deposit; therefore, his assertion was entitled to no weight. 2. Plaintiff had not particularized and enumerated the articles and items of personal property, nor proved them by documentary evidence. 3. The evidence of his witnesses, which bore on the alleged deposited treasure, was incredible. Four of them deposed, that Doolar Singh, previous to his visit to the Ganges, made over the keys of the treasury and vault, to Defendant, stating the contents,—of the one as four lacks, and of the other 26 lacks. This was improbable. Four others deposed, that during the Nipalese war, (in 1815 or 1816,) Doolar Singh, from fear of the enemy's army, deposited for security, 26 lacks in the vault. It was improbable they should know this, or that Doolar, who, in 1815, from fear of the Nipalese war, remitted 65,000 Rs. to Messrs. Colvin and Co., should retain hid so large a sum. This appeared, from an original letter from Colvin & Co. dated 6th March, 1815. 4. The statements of Plaintiff and his witnesses were at variance: Plaintiff had not, in his bill, mentioned the delivery of the keys of the treasury and vault: nor had he mention-

ed any deer, as part of the estate—yet one of the witnesses deposed that Doolar Singh left deer. 5 It was true Defendant admitted receipt of 4 lacks of Company's paper and some personal estate, but the amount is comparatively small. Besides Defendant pleaded, that his father and uncle had never divided, and Mr. Melville's decision, by which Plaintiff would be entitled, is an appeal. Moreover, he claimed sets off for the expenses of the *Scads* of his father and grand mother, and money expended to pay the revenue of the real estates, half of which would be charges on the Plaintiff's moiety, should the right to the same be established: yet Plaintiff had brought his action for half of the entire estate, without allowing any credit for such sets off, and Mr. Melville's decree awarded half of the rent-collections since their father's death.

Mr. Steer then proceeded to observe:—"In case, by the confirmation of the "decree of Mr. Melville, Plaintiff became entitled to half of the personal estate, and after setting off the items chargeable to him, he should think "himself entitled to half of the money "and effects admitted by Defendant,— "then, if no compromise take place, he "may bring a separate action against "his brother. Considering the above "grounds, it is unnecessary to examine "the witnesses of Defendant. Ordered "that this case be dismissed, and that "Plaintiff do pay all the costs of court."

Remarks.—The will alluded to,—by Mr. Walpole's affirmation of Mr. Melville's judgment, is set aside as a forgery. We understand that an appeal, by Plaintiff, from the above judgment, by Mr. Steer, is pending.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1832:

DESOUZA AND OTHERS v. COLVIN AND OTHERS.

These proceedings had reference to matters of a very voluminous description, and were a continuation of a suit pending in this court since 1827. The present hearing was confined to two points raised by the bill of revivor, one of which was a sum stated in the original pleadings to have been sicca rupees 5,000, but since discovered to be sicca rupees 8,000, placed in trust by Joseph Barretto, senior, on the birth of his grand daughter, in June, 1808, to be paid to her on her marriage day, or on her attaining the age of twenty-one. This grand daughter is Mrs. Pascoa Georgina Younghusband, the wife of Mr. Thomas Younghusband, one of the present complainants. The second point which came under the notice of the Court was a sum of 10,000 current rupees, which was conveyed by Mr. Joseph Barretto senior, to Thomas DeSouza and Joao D'Abrew, in trust for Mrs. Rozalia Barretto, the mother of Mrs. Younghusband, on the first of May, 1805, and intended by him to be settled on her as a dowry, or to be paid to her on her marriage day, or on her attaining the age of twenty-one.

Messrs. Prinsep and Cleland appeared for the Plaintiffs; Messrs. Turton and Dickens, for the trustees of Barretto and Sons; the Advocate General and Mr. Dickens for the other defendants.

Admissions were put into court by defendant's counsel, as to the first mentioned fund, and all that was required from the court, was a reference to the master to take an account of its present amount. In like manner, the parties admitted the facts, with reference to the dowry of Mrs. Rozalia Barretto, and that lady being deceased, and no deed of settlement being found, the dispute referred to the decision of the Court was, a declaration of what was the deed of trust to determine, whether the fund belongs to Colvin and Company, as the administrators of the estate of Joseph Barretto junior, the husband of Mrs. Rozalia Barretto, or to Mrs. Younghusband, her daughter.

It was urged by the Counsel for complainant, that on the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband in this country, they had discovered, on inspecting the books of Joseph Barretto and Co. that Joseph Barretto senior had, on the first of May, 1805, settled on his niece, then Miss Rozalia Barretto, as a dowry, to be paid to her on her marriage, or when she attained the age of twenty-one years, the sum of current rupees 10,000, or Sicca

Rupees 8,620, and that he had given credit for that sum in his own private books, in the names of Thomas DeSouza and Joao D'Abreu, trustees for Rozalia Barretto; although Mr. Barretto had made this entry in his books at that period, he did not pay the sum into the firm of Barretto and Co. until the occasion of his niece's marriage, in March 1807, with Mr. Joseph Barretto junior, when he transferred the principal and interest, amounting to Sa. Rs. 9,803, to the credit of the above trustees, and in their name it continued accumulating until the 30th of Sept. 1813, when the fund, amounting to Sa. Rs. 15,500, it was judged expedient to invest it in Company's paper, bearing interest at six per cent. and this investment still continued in the books in the name of the same trustees until 1815, when Joao D'Abreu died, and afterwards Thomas DeSouza also died, leaving his sons, Thomas and Lawrence DeSouza two of the present complainants, his executors. Mr. Barretto senior and Mrs. Rozalia Barretto had both predeceased, Mr. Barretto junior, and from the death of his wife, which happened in 1816, until his own decease, Mr. Barretto junior had received the interest only of the sum accumulated in 1813, from which it might very well be inferred, that although no deed of settlement could be found, the intention of Mr. Barretto senior was, that Mr. Barretto junior should only have a life interest in the sum; and that it had originally been invested, by a deed of settlement, for the benefit of Mrs. Rozalia Barretto and her children. On the failure of the firm of Joseph Barretto and Co. the Company's paper was placed for safety in the hands of Messrs. Colvin and Co. and it was for the recovery of this, the accumulated interest, and a cash balance in the hands of the assignees of Joseph Barretto and Co. that the present case was brought before the Court. Joseph Barretto's private estate being the only solvent one, his assignees were two of the present defendants. And it was hoped, that although probably, from the confused state of the affairs of Barretto and Co. no original deed of settlement could be produced, this Court would, in

equity, consider the intention of the donor, and decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the principal, and accumulated interest amounting together to the sum of Sicca Rupees 22,886.

Defendant's Counsel contended, that in the absence of any evidence of a deed of settlement having been executed by Mr. Barretto senior, and that as Mr. Barretto junior, having survived his wife Rozalia for several years, and having, during that period, received the interest of the fund accumulated in 1813, he had absolutely reduced it into possession, so as to become legally entitled to the whole for his own use and benefit. Mrs. Younghusband having, by a recent decree of this Court, become entitled to a sum of Sicca Rupees 250,000, from the estate of Mrs. Barretto senior, who was executrix to Mrs. Rozalia Barretto's uncle, it was urged that Mr. Barretto senior could have no intention to make a settlement of so small a sum as Sicca Rupees 8,620 in her favour, when he was aware she was already so adequately provided for: it was presumed the intention of Mr. Barretto senior, when he transferred the amount from his own private books into the firm of Barretto and Co. was, that the sum should be for the use of the husband and wife, or the survivor of them. Mr. Joseph Barretto junior had left a family by a second marriage, who were, when compared with Mrs. Younghusband, most inadequately provided for; it became the moral as well as the legal duty of Colvin and Co. to use their utmost exertion to secure the sum now sought by Mrs. Younghusband, for the benefit of the children of Joseph Barretto junior, by the second marriage, he having left a will in their favour. It was contended that no court of equity would interfere with the rights of the husband, or order a decree in favour of the complainant, when she was already in possession of funds sufficient to procure her comfort if not elegance.

Their Lordships, after expressing their surprise, that they could find no precedent of such a case, intimated that they should take a little further time to consider of their judgment.—*Bull.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

MAY 5, 1832.

BEFORE SIR E. RYAN, COMMISSIONER.

In the matter of Palmer and Co.

The Advocate General appeared this-day, on behalf of Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, a partner in that firm, from 1814 till November, 1825, to make absolute an order Nisi, obtained on a former day, calling upon the Assignee to admit his proof against the estate, for a balance of account, amounting to Sicca Rupees 202,178 12 9, which the Assignees had refused, in consequence of a marginal memorandum appearing against this claim in the schedule of the Insolvents, stating that, in 1828 and 1829, previous to their failure, they had resisted the claim.

Mr. Cleland, on the part of the Assignees, put in an affidavit of Mr. W. Prinsep, one of the late partners, stating the claim in question to have arisen upon an agreement made with Mr. Hobhouse, on his retirement, for payment of the sum of Sicca Rupees 250,000, by instalments, at certain dates; that £ 5,000 had been paid in part to Mr. H. in London, but that in the years 1828 and 1829, the firm had addressed letters to Mr. Hobhouse, informing him that they found themselves in a position so different from that in which they had supposed their affairs to be at the time of his departure, when the agreement was made, that, in justice to their creditors, they could not adhere to that agreement. The affidavit went on to state, that there were large claims outstanding against the firm at the time of failure, for which Mr. Hobhouse was himself jointly liable. Copies of the letter addressed to Mr. Hobhouse, by Palmer and Co. on the 9th May, 1829, forwarded through Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co. and of a letter to the latter firm, cancelling the credit formerly given in favour of Mr. Hobhouse, were annexed thereto.

In consequence of objections taken by the Advocate General, to the sufficiency of the evidence of the letters having been received by Mr. Hobhouse, and of the actual state of the firm at the time of Mr. Hobhouse's retirement, and also of the existence of the outstanding claims, for which he was jointly liable—the Commissioner ordered the case to stand

over till the 26th Instant, and the partners were directed to be in attendance with the books of the late firm.

THE 26TH MAY.

The Advocate General repeated his motion of the 5th Instant.

Mr. Cleland, for the Assignees, put in a further affidavit of Mr. W. Prinsep, to which were attached two original letters from Mr. Hobhouse, in reply to the letters before sworn to, have been written by the late firm: the letters, which were read, objected, in strong terms, to the breach of engagement, and threatened legal process to enforce performance. The affidavit went on to state, that at the time of Mr. Hobhouse quitting the firm in October, 1825, he was fully aware, that there existed a deficit of assets, to the extent of more than 30 lacs; that the remaining partners, however, then considered, that the large profits annually accruing from the supposed flourishing state of their business, authorized the stipulated payment to Mr. Hobhouse, of 250,000 Sicca Rupees, on his retirement, to make way for an arrangement of the partnership, more beneficial to themselves and their constituents: that, subsequently, in 1828, they found the circumstances of the house so entirely different from their anticipations, that in justice to their creditors, they felt themselves called upon to cancel their engagements with him, and other retired partners, whom they accordingly apprized of their having done so. The affidavit was accompanied by a specification of claims still outstanding, to the amount of 16 lacs and upwards, incurred while Mr. Hobhouse was a partner, and which were sworn to be only a small part of what he would be found justly liable for, on a full investigation of the accounts of the firm.

Mr. Cleland also produced the deed of co-partnership from 1820 to 1825, across the last paragraph of which was a memorandum, in pencil, in Mr. Hobhouse's own hand-writing, in these terms —“ Cancelled by adjustment of accounts with Brownrigg, in 1825, the whole profits of this partnership being absorbed in losses, &c.”

The Advocate General still objecting to the sufficiency of this proof, Mr. G. A. Prinsep was examined by Mr. Cle-

land, and stated, that he arrived in Calcutta from Bombay about the 7th November, 1825, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Palmer to join the house. Mr. Hobhouse had sailed for Europe a few days before—that a statement of the balances, with notes prepared by Mr. Hobhouse, was then put into his hands—there was no account showing capital belonging to the house, or to any of the partners; that at the request of the witness, a further list of the debtor balances was made up in a book, ruled in three columns, to distinguish the assets, good, doubtful, and desperate—witness was employed two days with Mr. Jones, the principal book-keeper, in going through the list; that he then summed up each column, and reported the result of the whole to Mr. Palmer—(witness here produced his original memorandum, which exhibited an estimated deficit of about fifty lakhs, inclusive of certain accounts to the amount of twenty-four lakhs and upwards, which were distinguished by the mark N. A.) that from that time till the date of the failure, he kept a separate list of these doubtful debts, and was in the habit of adding others, when discovered to be of similar character; some of them had been recovered, but on the whole the original number was thereby more than doubled—that he frequently consulted the book of the previous partnership, especially those of the years 1823-4 and 1824-5—and had no doubt that Mr. Hobhouse was well acquainted with the affairs of the house.

Examined by Mr. Pearson—had known Mr. Hobhouse personally in 1822, and always considered him an intelligent man—was ready to state his own reasons for entering the firm, notwithstanding the deficit, if Mr. Pearson desired to know them.

Mr. W. Prinsep examined by Mr. Cleland. In 1823, Mr. Hobhouse was one of the leading partners, and directed most of the transfers on the books—recollects the arrangement respecting the N. A. accounts—was usually not consulted: in these matters the various sums marked N. A. were written off on closing the books for 1823-4, under date 30th April, 1824; the sums at debit and credit of the partners were, at the same time, also written off, by transfer to the profit and loss account: Mr. Hobhouse's account was then Debtor

about Rs. 375,000, as would appear by the books in Court. This arrangement was made by Mr. Brownrigg, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Newton. Mr. Palmer was absent, in Java. The profit and loss account thereupon showed a balance of about 34 lakhs on the debit side. The N. A. accounts were brought back on the books, in 1825, by direction of the same parties, to avoid this appearance of deficit, after which a small balance of nearly a lakh was made to appear at credit of the profit and loss account of the 30th April, 1825—remembers being sent for by Brownrigg, Hobhouse, and Newton, and asked if he would consent to take them as good balances, and agreed to do so, as they were covered by life insurances, the premiums on which he believed could be laid out of the future profits of the House—did not, in 1825, estimate the deficit so high as the last witness.

To the Court. The motive for writing back the accounts marked N. A. was to prevent the open declaration of so large a deficit. There was no concealment in the house; any of the principal clerks might have seen it.

Mr. Cleland, upon this evidence, contended, that the claim was utterly inadmissible. No retired partner was ever allowed to prove against the assets, until all the creditors were paid in full; to allow him to prove a balance at his credit, on personal account, before the creditors were satisfied, would be against all example. Mr. Cleland here cited several cases in support of his position. It appeared, in evidence, that Mr. Hobhouse had brought no capital whatever into the firm: on the contrary, that in 1824, a balance at his debit in personal account, exceeding 375,000 Rupees, had been written off to profit and loss, on the new arrangements made in the books of that period. Instead of proving as a creditor, he was in fact a debtor, and he was liable to the Assignees for all that he had taken out of the firm, which he knew at the time to be insolvent.

The Advocate General insisted upon the right of the house, at that time, to bind itself by engagements, and by that in question as well as others; if binding on the house, it made him a creditor, and he had a right to prove that, although Mr. Hobhouse might have known of an actual deficit of assets, the then

flourishing state of the concern, yielding an annual profit of ten or twelve lakhs, the high credit in which it stood, and, above all, the circumstance of the immediate assumption of his seat in the house by another gentleman, in all respects more conversant with business, and who had in evidence confessed his thorough examination into the state of the firm, before he consented to join, were facts sufficient to show, that the house could not then be regarded as insolvent—that no large house of business, (and this was confessedly one of the most extensive in the world,) could wind up, at a moment, without considerable deficit; while it went on in good credit, its coffers though one day empty, might the next be overflowing with capital. The precedents were none of them sufficiently in point, and one of them was decidedly in favor of the claim. Mr. Brownrigg, also a retired partner, had been frequently in this Court as Plaintiff against the Assignees, and had been in no manner declared insolvent, or rendered liable for the debts of the late firm, but had been allowed to make good his claims in various shapes, without remark; and he did not see how Mr. Hobhouse could stand on a different footing—that an order of this Court to be permitted to prove, would not be absolute upon the Assignees to pay dividends, since they could

at all times come in to show cause against the propriety of doing so.

The Commissioner said, that the order, if given as prayed, would be binding upon the Assignees to treat this claim like others; that, though not called upon now to pronounce upon the liabilities of other retired partners of the late firm, he was so firmly convinced of the actual insolvency of the house at the time of the agreement with Mr. Hobhouse, that, as regarded the creditors, he could not hold it to be binding, and, therefore, he discharged the rule, leaving the party, if dissatisfied with his decision, to appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Calcutta Courier*.

SATURDAY, 26TH MAY, 1832.

Before Sir Edward Ryan.

Charles Jarainmo was this day discharged.

Gepaul Chund was adjudicated this day an Insolvent, and took the necessary oaths.

In the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co., Insolvents. The Rule obtained on behalf of Mr. Hobhouse, for leave to him, to prove his claim on the estate, to the extent of nearly 3 lacs of Rupees, was, after a lengthened argument, discharged.

SILK AND INDIGO MART.

JUNE 1, 1832.

SIXTEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

The transactions of the past month have been very limited—the importations have been smaller than usual, not more than one-third of what they were this time last year, and prices have been affected by the slackness of demand, causing a decline of about eight annas per seer; deliveries could be made on contract at still lower prices, but purchasers are loth to advance in the present unsettled state of the Europe market.

Particulars of Importation and of Price to the 31st May, 1832.

Mds.			
43	0	0—Bauleah, of fair quality, still unsold, held at 9-8½ per factory seer.	
166	2	2—Radnagore, of which one-fourth is for the Bombay market direct, and one-fourth contract silk not in the market, most-	

ly of March bund, and of good quality. Sales have ranged from 9 4 to 9 14 per factory seer

26	27	6—Hurrupal, mostly deliveries of contract March bund: one small parcel only has passed through the market at 9 12 per factory seer.
9	1	23—Waste and inferior.

257 12 8

EXPORTATIONS OF MAY.

	Bales.	Maunds.
To London,.....	25	43 26
Liverpool,.....	23	45 38
Madras,.....	24	48 13
Bombay,.....	12	38 0

Total, 84 175 37

N. B. We have not heard yet, that the prizes have been awarded upon the silk musters presented to the Horticultural Society.

PRESGRAVE & CO.

INDIGO MART.

JUNE 2, 1832.

TENTH REPORT UPON THE INDIGO MARKET.

There have been some purchases made during the past month, of the few remaining small parcels, and an auction sale at the Custom-house of 242 chests, part of the damaged cargo landed from the *John Adam*, and sold on account of the Underwriters: for this last description, the following prices were realized:—

1ST DAY'S SALE.

Tyrhoot—44 chests
of ZC, fair quality,
not much damaged, 104 to 115 per md.
Purneah—27 ditto of
A A, very much
damaged,..... 78 to 100 ditto.
Do. very wet and
broken,..... 220 to 285 per cht.
Ghazepore—14 chests
of BG, fair quality, 113 to 122 per md.
Do. broken and
wet, pr. md.,..... 60 to 90 per cht.

D

Tyrhoot—36 ditto—
fair quality, very
little damaged
S
damaged, 107 to 125 per md.
Do. wet, 225 to 229 per cht.

2D DAY'S SALE.

S

Tyrhoot—14 chests
—fair quality, very
lit.
S
little damaged, 106 to 121 per md.
Do. wet and broken, 235 to 265 per cht.
Purneah—13 chests,
A A, much damaged, 235 to 300 per cht.
Jessore—57 chests,
O. E. fine quality,
but broken and
slightly damaged, ... 115 to 127 per md.

Do. wet, damaged,
and broken, 240 to 395 per cht.

7 chests ditto,
small pieces, much
damaged, 186 per cht.

Those which were sold by the chest, taking the invoice weight, will be found to cost from 66 to 96 per maund, which, considering the quality of the mark, are decidedly below the current prices.

The private sales have been,—Purneah 95 to 110, Western Provinces 75, old Furukabad 55, and some Native Bengal at from 80 to 115.

Chests. Maunds.

Exportations to the 30th	31711	111285
April, 1832,		
During the past month	229	817
to Great Britain,		
France,	175	650
America,	6	19½
Cape of Good Hope,	6	28½
Bombay,	3	7

Total, 32,130 11,2807

There has been much change in the character of the reports from the interior. In Rungpore, Rajeshy, and Dacca Jellalpoore the rain has been extremely heavy, and so continued as to leave much plant under water, and delay the commencement of cutting; the prospect of abundant crop is destroyed: in Purneah and Dacca, gales and heavy rain have done much mischief; in Malda, Bogliopore, and Arrah, they complain greatly of want of rain; in Tyrhoot, they have again been obliged to repeat sowings; in that district the season will be late and not abundant; but in the fine provinces of Jessore, Nudden, and Moorshedabad, there is a continued favorable appearance, the plant being very forward and very thick. These accounts, taken altogether, promise at least a full average crop; the probability of greater abundance depends entirely upon the approaching rains.

PRESGRAVE & CO.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held on the 2nd June, 1831, Messrs. D McLeod, J. Stokes, S. Ludlow and O. Wray, proposed at the last Meeting, were elected Members of the Society; and Drs. Bleak and Passaman, of Chili, were elected Corresponding Members.

Cloquet's Quarto Work on Anatomy, and Maueo's Plate of the Cerebro Spinal Nerves, recently received, were placed on the table, also Specimens of Chulchutera, (Lichen,) forwarded by Dr Falzoner.

The following communications were then laid before the Society.

1. A letter from Mr. Cope, stating, that in proceeding up the Ganges to Dinapore, he had met with a species of Argemone, (the A. Mexicana,) the seeds of which contain a large proportion of fixed oil, and he observes, that prior to his leaving England, a quantity of oil of the A. Mexicana, the produce of the West Indies, had been used in London as a mild purgative. Mr. Cope wishes to bring this subject before the notice of the Society, in hopes that the plant may afford an useful addition to the Materia Medica of India.

2. A letter from Superintending Surgeon G. Playfair, to the Medical Board, containing brief notice of an Epidemic Influenza that had appeared at Merut, on the 7th April, and in the course of 10 days affected above 200 men of H. M. 26th Foot. The disease was marked by violent catarrhal symptoms, and pains in the back and limbs. The epidemic appeared at Bareilly early in April, but on instance of a fatal termination was known.

3. A letter from Monr. Desjardins, containing the procès verbal of the Meetings of the Society of Natural History of the Mauritius, from the 20th December, 1831, to the 17th January, 1832.

4. Dr. Casanova's account of the Medical properties of the Mineral Waters of San Pedro, in the Havana, being the result of an examination of those waters, and a topographical account of the district undertaken by order of the colonial government. The springs alluded to are thermal sulphureous; and their medical properties were found to be diuretic, aperient, and tonic. The treatise embraces an account of the diseases in which these waters have been found useful, as well as instructions for their employment.

5. Dr. Woodburn's account of the Cholera, in the district of Shergotty, presented by the Medical Board.

6. Mr. A K. Lindesay's case of complicated visceral disease, in which urinary calculi were found on dissection, presented by the Medical Board.

7. Observations on Hepatic Abscesses, by W. Geddes, Esq Surgeon of the Madras European Regiment.

8. Mr. Hutchinson's letter proposing the publication of a Quarterly Medical Journal, — to consist of a selection from the best medical publications, with an appendix to contain any papers of minor importance, or ephemeral interest, that might have been laid before the Society in the interval, and a précis of the latest medical intelligence, as well as an account of the proceedings of the various scientific bodies at the Presidency. The work to be supplied to the members of the Society at prime cost, or even gratuitously, and a small profit realized by the sale of extra copies at a higher price.

The expediency of making some of the Society's publications convey early intelligence of important discoveries in medicine, and of the progress of medical science in general; without any expense to the members, has been already twice brought to the notice of the Society, and some steps taken with a view of altering the form, and very much increasing the size of the Monthly Circular, for the purpose of comprehending an account of the progress of medical science in other parts of the world, so arranged as to admit of being bound up in a volume at the end of each year. The Society's annual publications would thus comprise one volume, principally composed of the discoveries in every branch of the profession in other parts of the world; — besides the volume of Transactions, as heretofore published.

9. Mr. Raleigh's remarks on an instrument for depressing the cataract, by which he hopes to secure all advantages belonging to the native mode of operating, when performed in the best and most successful manner; at the same time, that many of the dangerous consequences frequently attendant on their mode of operating, may be avoided. A specimen of the instrument devised by the author, was sent for the inspection of the Society; its shape somewhat resembles one blade of a midwifery forceps, on a very minute scale. It is fixed in the handle like the common couching-needle; the blade is about an inch in length; the two-thirds next to the handle being round, the remaining third spreads so as to form an oblong oval shallow spoon, the centre of which being cut out, leaves

an oval ring; and its extremity is bent slightly forward; the widest part of the oval measures about the tenth of an inch, but the thickness does not exceed that of a couching needle. The mode of operating is as follows:—with a lancet-shaped knife, a vertical puncture is made, the eighth of an inch in length, through the coats of the eye, three lines behind the junction of the cornea and sclerotic; and the new instrument is introduced with its concavity forwards, and edges vertically; it is carried behind the lens, over the upper edge of which the concavity of the instrument is placed, and depression effected in such way as to separate all the attachments of the capsule, and to lodge the lens and its capsule at once below and behind the pupil; the handle of the instrument may then be rolled between the finger and thumb so as to disengage its blade from the lens; and the instrument is to be withdrawn. The author considers Mr Breton's estimate of the failure of couching in the hands of the Natives, (taken probably from their own operators' representations,) to be erroneous, and that instead of 10 per cent. of failures, 40 or 50 per cent might be a more correct average. He says, from having seen the native oculist mentioned by Mr Breton, put out four eyes in succession on the same morning, in two of which case the lens was pushed into the anterior chamber, and in one, the iris torn in half; and from having constantly patients brought to him, whose eyes were destroyed in consequence of the native operation, he is inclined to consider couching, as performed by the native oculists, barbarous and unscientific. He altogether discredits the account of the native operation having been performed seven times on one eye, with ultimate success. The Author states, that in fair proportion of cases in which the new instrument has been used, the operation has been successful; but he cannot yet decide whether the subsequent inflammation, generally speaking, is greater than after the European mode of couching. In several cases, however, it has been severe, and he thinks constitutes the principal hind. Perhaps, the only solid objection to the operation performed in the manner he is now advised.

Mr. Mercer's paper relative to Vaccination and Varioloid Diseases, was then read and discussed by the Meeting. According to the paper on "Pathological Investigation of Vaccination," Mr. Mercer considers the arguments expressed by Dr. Cassin, in his paper, regarding the invariable protection afforded by vaccination, as far too exclusive; as it appears even to the author's own evidence, that, in Philadelphia, the

person had died of variola subsequent to vaccination, in 80,000 vaccinated persons, and that a similar occurrence had taken place in the Kingdom of Denmark, also, that Dr Luder, of Altona, had met with two such cases in the course of 21 years, which admissions must be admitted to detract from the invariable efficacy of vaccination.

Mr Mercer further alludes to the Epidemic that prevailed in Scotland and other parts of Europe in 1818 and 1819, when medical men saw varioloid disease in all its variety of forms after vaccination, and some practitioners witnessed 50 others upwards of 300 of these cases, which were stated to be distinctly stated to be contagion of regular small pox. Mr Christian acknowledged, that modified small-pox occurred after vaccination in his practice in about one case of every 200 vaccinated; and Mr Dawson had about the proportion of 3 cases of modified disease in every 200, whom he had vaccinated.

Mr. Mercer considers himself justifiable in retaining his former opinion, that the occurrence of small pox in persons who have been protected for a time by vaccination, is by no means so unusual as was formerly supposed. He thinks that when a very virulent epidemic variola occurs some individuals are particularly liable to contract small-pox; who might have been exposed to the contagion of a mild description of variola without contracting the disease.

Respecting the modes in which the vaccine virus degenerates in quality, the author observes, that it is not only a very generally received opinion at the present day among medical men, that the vaccine virus degenerates in quality by passing through a succession of individuals, but that Dr Jenner himself was of that opinion. Mr. Mercer states that genuine vaccine matter is injured by heat, exposure to the air, or to moisture, whereby it acquires a peculiar smell, which marks its loss of power to reproduce the cow pox. In conclusion the author asserts, that the general impression which results from a fair consideration of the best established evidence, is, not that it limits our confidence in vaccination, as a general preventive of variola, but that it confirms our knowledge of the modifying influence produced in most cases, even where complete protection against variola has not been obtained. This modifying influence has appeared to the author to have operated in a very marked degree during the prevalence of the Epidemic Variola, which has been prevailing during this season in Calcutta.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday, the 4th July 1832,—the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Grey, President, in the Chair.—

1. Mr J. Pearson was elected a Member of the Society.

2. The Acting Secretary reported that the amount of the late Dr. Bruce's Legacy had been received, and invested in Government Securities.

3. Upon the motion of Mr. F. P. Strong seconded by Mr. D. Ross, the following resolution was passed unanimously.

“A Report upon the progress of the Boring experiment having been submitted at the last Meeting of the Physical Class 13th June, from which it appears that a second perforation has been commenced upon and carried down to the depth of 160 feet successfully, having been already tubed to the depth of 120 feet—and further, the Government having expressed great interest in the result of the experiment, and having, through Colonel Casement, Military Secretary to Government, placed at the disposal of the Physical Class, the services of three European Sappers of the Sapper and Miner Corps lately arrived from England who have been regularly instructed in the art of boring for water.—

Resolved that a sum of Rs 500 in addition to the 2000 already expended, be placed at the disposal of the Committee, for the further prosecution of the boring experiment.

4. For the Museum.—Mr F. P. Strong presented a Flying Fish.

Mr. J. F. Cathcart presented a specimen of a Cape fish, called there ‘Sea-horse Fish,’ also a pair of Cape Pheasants.

Captain Sanders, Engineers, presented an ancient Coin recently procured at Kanouj by Mr E. V. Irwin, C. S.

5. For the Library.—The following rare and valuable works were presented by the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Grey, President.

Lexicon Græco latinum, Constatine, 1592.

Platonis opera omnia, 3 vols. folio, 1578.

Aristotelis opera omnia, 12 vols. 4to. in 6, 1587.

Ciceronis opera omnia, 10 vols. 4to. Pess. 1783.

The works of Dugald Stewart, 5 vols. 4to. London.

Histoire de la Philosophie Moderne, par Jean Gottlieb Buhle, 6 vols. 8vo. in 7, Paris.

Several works were reported to have been received from the Translating Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. Also from the Société de Caen, and from several other learned bodies.

Read a letter from Lieutenant A. Blin, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, dated Pondicherry 15th February, presenting a copy of a small Dictionary of the Tamil and French languages, published by him in France and announcing his intention of printing a French translation of Shakespear's Hindustani Grammar, “parle procédé autographique.”

The Meteorological Register for April, 1832 was presented by the Surveyor General.

6. The following papers were read.

Answers to Dr. Milman's Questions respecting the Indian Jews, by David, a respectable Jew, residing in Calcutta,—by Dr. J. Tyler.

These answers refer only to the recent establishment of Jews in Calcutta itself, not to those who have become naturalized on the Malabar Coast.

A descriptive Catalogue of the ancient Roman Coins in the Society's Cabinet, by Mr J. Prinsep, Sec. Phys. Class.

On the translation of a fragment in the Tibetan languages, by Messrs. Fourmont, Muller George, and finally by Mr Cosma de Koros,—by Mr. Wilson, Secretary.

An Analysis of the remainder of the Kahgyur, by Mr Cosma, was also laid on the table by Mr. Wilson, Secretary.

On the conclusion of the business of the evening, the President rose and addressed the Meeting, (which was unusually numerous,) in a speech delivered with much feeling, in which he took an affectionate leave of the Society.

Sir Edward Ryan, on the part of the Members present, expressed their deep sorrow on the occasion. During five years, in which the Chair had been filled by Sir Charles Grey, he had taken a warm interest in its welfare, and had never willingly been absent from its meetings. The Society was indebted to him for a valuable Cabinet of Mineral and Geological specimens, and had just received a further token of his munificent regard in a valuable addition to its Library. Nor had their President lost sight of its welfare when travelling to different parts of India. He had presented specimens collected with his own hands from Himalaya and Pe-

man. Strangers, who had visited India in pursuit of science or literature, had ever met with his most courteous attention, and shared his hospitality. His name would now be enrolled among the distinguished men, (adding lustre to the list,

although at the head of them was that of its founder, Sir Wm Jones,) who had presided over the Society during half a century, and the esteem and respect of its members would follow him to England.

BENGAL MARINERS' FUND.

"We have seen, with much regret, that the managers of the Bengal Mariners' Fund are reduced to the necessity of lowering the allowances to their pensioners, in consequence of a discovery, that already their whole income is absorbed in pensions, and that there is a constant tendency in these to increase in a ratio far exceeding any hope of increase in their annual subscriptions.

The Military Fund at Madras appears to be threatened with the same embarrassing issue,—an issue to which it once came a few years back, when its coffers were replenished by a lucky windfall of arrears from the Honorable Company. A partial remedy is devised by a correspondent of the *Madras Government Gazette*, signing himself *CHLRS*. At present the fund has a double object, providing both for sick officers and for widows and orphans, the former, by granting passage money, &c. on furlough.

"It will not be denied (he says) that, to make provision for the widows and orphans of deceased subscribers, has always been considered the primary object of the fund, and I trust it will ever continue to be so, but while this is acknowledged at all hands, the account current for 1830 shows us that, during that year, there was paid away, under the heads of "Passage money," "Equipment money," and "Income Allowances," vide accounts particulars No. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, viz. to subscribers 88,849 6 5 passage money to widows 28,445 12, in all Rupees 1,17,295 2, 5, being much more than either of the sum total of annuities, portions included."

He recommends, therefore, that 1st. No Subscriber being a bachelor, shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, be entitled to receive from the Fund more than 30 or 35 or 40 per cent. as may be agreed upon, over

"and above the aggregate amount of his contributions to it, that is to say, a bachelor, having contributed 2000 Rupees, shall be entitled to assistance, under the existing regulations, to the extent of 260 2,700, or 2800 Rupees, and no more."

The adoption of this rule will render a minimum for bachelors unnecessary.

2d. "No Subscriber, being a married man or widower, with children, shall be entitled under any circumstances whatsoever to receive more money from the Fund, than the aggregate amount of his contributions to it, and whatever sum or sums he may receive under the head of 'Passage Money,' 'Equipment Money,' or 'Income Allowance,' shall, in calculating the amount of his minimum, be deducted from the amount of his contributions, that is to say, a married man having contributed 3,000 Rupees, and received back 2,000, shall be held to have contributed 1,000 only towards the payment of his minimum." By the first Regulation the bachelor will himself receive his share of the profits accruing from the Tontine principle in his 31, 35 or 40 per cent. over and above his own contributions, and by the 2d, the married man's family will receive it in their pensions, as contemplated in fixing the minimum on so low a scale.

"We wish we could persuade ourselves that this suggestion, which has the appearance of a very important reform in the system, will be effectual to secure the Fund against future embarrassment. A fund professing to provide for widows and families is so completely a premium to matrimony, that it must ever bear the weight of increasing demands upon it, while the married men reap the benefit of the bachelors' contributions." *Calcutta Courier*.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, called by public advertisement, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 7th of July Instant :

PRESENT :

H.T. Prinsep, Esq.	L. Clarke, Esq.
(in the Chair.)	C. Trower, Esq.
H. M. Parker, Esq.	T. E. M. Turton, Esq.
T. C. Plowden, Esq.	James Kyd, Esq.
J. Prinsep, Esq.	C. S. Hadow, Esq.
Wm Prinsep, Esq.	AND
C. Prinsep, Esq.	Baboo Dark Tagore.

The following Report, from the Managers of the past year was read :—

“ TO THE PROPRIETORS.

“ Gentlemen,—A very few words will be sufficient to put you in possession of the principal circumstances affecting the interests of the Chowringhee Theatre during the past year.

The whole number of performances has been the same as that of the preceding theatrical year, viz eleven. Of these, two were benefits, leaving nine for the house, which was one more than in the former case, there having been three benefit nights in that season.

The nine nights have not, however, been much more profitable than the former eight, the receipts of which were 15,756 Rs. The total receipts of the performances of this year amount to 15,958 Rs. being but 202 Rs more than those of the smaller number of plays

The charges of these plays amount to Rs. 11,745 5 4, and leave, consequently, a nett profit of Rs. 4,212 10 8: there having been a gain on each performance, except one, a repetition of *The Brigand* and *Critic*. The expenses of these nine plays exceed those of the eight of the former season by Sixca Rupees 1,931 6 7.

The fixed Establishment Charges for the year amount to	Sa. Rs. 6,121 1 4
The Contingent expenses to	“ 5,636 8 1
Charges for Interest,	“ 285 14 0

Sa. Rs. 12,073 7 5

To provide for which, we have profits on the plays, 4,212 10 8

Received in Contributions, 3,408 5 4	
Ditto from the Reunions, 1,216 0 0	
Ditto from miscellaneous sources, . . .	131 6 0
	<hr/> 8,968 6 0

Deficiency.....Sa. Rs. 3,105 1 5	
To this is to be added the balance standing over from last year,	“ 92 11 4
	<hr/>

And the deficit is Sa. Rs. 3,197 12 9

Against this we have due to us for arrears of subscription,	“ 1,635 0 0
	<hr/>

Leaving us in absolute debt, Sa. Rs. 1,562 12 9

We have only to add, that during the last season, considerable expense has been incurred in making extensive but necessary additions to the scenery, and also in the purchase of properties for the use of the house”

This Report, being approved of, was ordered to be recorded.

The accounts having been passed, and the Managers having tendered their resignation—

Resolved, that the thanks of the Proprietors be given to them for their management of the concerns of the Theatre during the past year.

Resolved, that thanks are due and gratefully offered to the Amateurs for their kind and valuable services on the stage and in the orchestra.

The Meeting proceeded to the election of Managers, when the following gentlemen were elected—Messrs Turton, T. C. Plowden, James Prinsep, Col. Swinney, W. Palmer, L. Clarke, H. M. Parker, William Prinsep, James Young, H. B. Wilson, W. Melville, and C. Trower.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq. having left the chair—

Resolved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to that gentleman for his impartial conduct in the chair—
Catania Courier.

UNION BANK.

The fifth half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank, was held on Saturday, as advertized, "for transacting and considering the general business of the Bank, for the inspection of accounts, and for the nomination of Directors, to supply the vacancies that have occurred."

Mr. Muller was in the Chair—a Report of the business of the past half year was read, agreeably to which, resolutions to the following effect were passed:

1. The accounts which had been some days on the table, for the inspection of proprietors, were approved and ordered to be closed accordingly.

2. The number of Directors was reduced from 15 to 12, (Mr. Dobbs, and others dissenting,) in consequence of which, although there were seven vacancies, only four new Directors were elect-

ed, viz. Messrs. James Young, Henry Gouger, W. F. Fergusson, and Radamadhuv Bannerjee

3. A dividend of three per cent. or 75 Rs. on each share was declared, and approved of.

We are unable to offer any more regular notice of the proceedings, as we were unassisted, and besides informed, that it was not desired that any Report should be published. Why we cannot say, and indeed we believe no other reason exists, but that it has not been hitherto done. The Report and accounts were very satisfactory—the dividend still more so, but the sudden reduction of the number of Directors from 15 to 12, without previous notice, occasioned some surprise and confusion, a motion to the latter effect made at the last meeting, having been negatived.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 16.*

SUDDER DEWANY ADAWLUT.

MAY 1832.

*Baldevanand Sudhanand Parkasana-
nand Muhants Appellants, versus
Brijanand and others, Representatives
of Nursinganand, Respondents.*

At Srikhand, in Burdwan, is an old temple, consecrated to Radha govind, and administered by a tribe of Hindoo devotees of the *Byshnab* sect, and *Baid* class. One of this tribe was Gaudrap Mahant who died many years ago, before the civil Government of the Company. He left four sons, of whom Achootanand the eldest only was of full age. Gaudrap, in his life time, received a grant of 32 Beegahs of Devotar land from the Rajah of Nadia. In 1818 the Appellants,—sons of the younger sons of Gaudrap—filed a bill, in the Provincial Court of Calcutta, against Nursinganand, the son of Achootanand, their uncle. In this they alleged to this effect. Their uncle and fathers were members of a joint undivided family, of which the possessions and concerns were common: in like manner the family coparcenary, had continued between them and their cousin, his son, up to 1817, when he illegally seized all the family papers, and excluded

them from participation in the joint lauds. These consisted of various estates and parcels of land in different districts, acquired in the names of their uncle and cousin. They averred, that all the receipts from disciples and earnings made by Achootanand and his brothers and themselves had been on joint account, and brought into a common stock, and that Nursing, on his father's death, was only ostensible manager. They, therefore, claimed three-quarters of certain lands in Burdwan specified;—reserving their right, when able to sue for the same proportion of other lands in Nuddea, Burdwan, and elsewhere. The case came on successively before several Judges of the Provincial Court, and Appellants were required to amend their plaint, so as to include all the real property in the Jurisdiction of the Court, of which they claimed a share. They accordingly specified various other parcels, and including,—the 32 Beegahs in Nuddea,—and the spot of ground at Srikhand, on which the houses and premises occupied by the litigants were situated.

Defendants in his reply, denied that his father, Achootanand, and his brothers, were an undivided family, having possessions in common. He alleged to this

effect—Achootanand was gurnoo of Kan-too Baboo, the dewan of Mr. Hastings, Governor General, and had obtained great celebrity for his sanctity. He thus acquired, by his sole exertions, the bulk of the property claimed. In 1773 he died, survived by his brothers, the fathers of Plaintiffs, while Defendant was yet a minor. On this occasion, his uncles acquiesced to the record of his name, as proprietor of the part of his father's acquisitions, requiring that form—subsequently they attempted to include their own names in the zamindaree receipts: and, when Defendant's mother opposed, the title deeds and papers were allowed to remain solely with her, and an engagement was taken from Patit Pawan, one of his uncles, admitting the sole right of Defendant to the property acquired by his father, which he had increased. In the same manner as he and his father had made, and enjoyed sole acquisitions;—so had the Plaintiffs and their fathers. Defendant admitted that there existed the thirty-two beegahs *Devotar* lands in Nuddea, acquired by Gundrap; of which he alleged the produce was appropriated to religious worship, and that the residences of the litigants were near the ancestral temple, on ground of which they were indeed tenants in common, but in the occupation of which, no dispute had arisen. The original suit was decided by Mr. M. H. Turnbull, in the provincial court, on the 9th March, 1826. He deemed it satisfactorily established by documentary evidence, that the disputed property was the sole acquisition of Achootanand, and had been in sole possession of his son from 1773. Mr. Turnbull deemed it, therefore, unnecessary to examine witnesses. He commented on the extreme improbability that the Plaintiffs and Defendant should, as alleged, for a long period be in joint enjoyment of extensive estates, and that Defendant should suddenly eject them, forcibly appropriating all the joint accounts and papers, and yet, that they should refrain from preferring an immediate complaint. Mr. Turnbull accordingly dismissed the claim with costs.

From this decision the present case is an Appeal. It first came on before Mr. Ross, who, at the request of Appellants, directed the lower court to examine their witnesses, and certify their evidence. Appellants accordingly caused two witnesses to be examined. The

evidence of one in no way supported their case; that of the other, (Gurnoo Parshad Hajra,) if believed, went to establish their various allegations.

On 28th April last the case came on for trial before Mr. Ross, who recorded his opinion to this effect. "From the papers I find these facts undisputed by Defendant. Gundrap and his brother separated,—dividing joint lands and the joint disciples. He acquired thirty-two beegahs from the rajah of Nuddea. After his death, his sons and their heirs have continued to reside in the same ancestral house." After noticing the evidence of Gurnoo Parshad Hajra, Mr. Ross proceeded to observe, that the parties defendant, had not proved the separation of Gundrap's sons, and that strong presumption existed, that down to 1817, the sons and grand-sons had been co-participant in;—1. The share of land received in division with his brother. 2. The thirty-two beegahs granted by the rajah of Nuddea. 3. The acquisitions in the name of Achoot Anand. 4. The administration of rites to religious communicants.—Mr. Ross, therefore, proposed, that the decision of the lower court should be reversed, and judgment passed in favour of the Appellants' claim.

Mr. H. Shakespeare: before whom the case came on, on the 7th May, differed from the opinion of Mr. Ross. He remarked, that the accountant of the court had reported on the account books, produced by Respondents, by order of the court, and that there was nothing indicating any participation of Appellants within the period of legal prescription. Mr. Shakespeare, after animadverting on the evident partiality of the witness, Gurnoo Parshad, indicated by the manner and tenor of his evidence, recorded his opinion, that Appellants had failed in establishing their case, and that the decision of the lower court should be affirmed.

The case now was heard by Mr. Walpole, a third judge, whose opinion coincided with that of Mr. Ross: in conformity to which, therefore, the judgment of the court was passed. Mr. Walpole deemed it established, that after the death of Gundrap, his four sons had continued joint in residence and mess, and that the lands disposed of were acquired whilst they and their sons were in that condition.

COURT OF APPEAL AT CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1831.

No. 195—1827.

Appealed from the Zillah Court of Nuddea.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellants Narrain Persad Oddeah, Pauper, and, after his demise, Rogounauth Oddeah, heir of Hár Loll Oddeah, dec., and the son and heir of Ramchurn Oddeah, dec. *Respondents*, Jankee Sree Mahunth, and, after his decease, Ram Mohun Mahunth.

Cause of action for the possession of lakrajh lands, with a tenement thereon, &c. &c., valued at Sa. Rs. 3,000, situated in mouzza Tomulputy, zilla of Nuddeah.

It appears, from the pleadings and documents filed in this case, that Madoo Ram Gossain, during his life, possessed some lakrajh charity lands, in mouzza Tomulputy, in the zilla of Nuddea, where he had his dwelling tenement and a religious *astana* devoted to Ram Sheeva, and Seeta Mohund, Thakoor, bestowed on him from the rajah of Nuddea, Kissonchunder, and that he derived his livelihood from the produce of those lands, and by charitable contributors amongst the domestics, &c. of the said rajah, and disciples of the said Gossain, that towards his old age, the Gossain associated the respondent in his religious rites, and after they had thus lived together for 4 or 5 years, the Gossain executed a deed of gift, in B. A. 1222, in favor of the respondent; and having departed this life in B. A. 1223, in 1224 the zemendars dislodged the respondent from those lands, who brought an action for the recovery of the same; and the zemendars not having pleaded their justification, the respondent obtained a decree from the zillah court of Nuddea, and in pursuance thereof took possession of the grounds. About 5 or 6 years after this transaction, the appellant brought an action against the respondent, for the possession of the said grounds, alleging

that he was the true heir of those lands, and that the respondent had no claim thereto; and that on account of his being absent at Benares, on a *teeruth*, he was unable to urge his claim to those lands previously. The judge of the zillah having investigated the case, and finding, by the deeds filed, and the deposition of witnesses, that Jankee Sree Mahunth was the legal heir, and owner of the said lands, and that Narrain Persad Oddeah, had no claim to the property, dismissed the suit. Dissatisfied with this decision, the appellant appealed to the court of appeal, at Calcutta, when the judge having investigated the proceedings and documents, forwarded from the zillah court of Nuddea, confirmed the decision of that court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1832.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellants—Juggessore Mookergea and Sumbho Nath Mookergea, of Jaumla Baug, and Sew Narrain Mookergea, of Kaunla Goomasta, in the zilla of Nuddea.

Respondents—Ramjay Sircar and Ram Toonoo Sircar, of Khaunla Haul, and Daumoo Buddurjea, of in the zilla of Nuddea.

Appellant's Vakeel—Gaury Buddeergea.

Respondent's Vakeel—Sewh Narrain Chutturjea.

Appealed from the decision of the zilla court of Nuddea, dated 26th September, 1826.

Cause of action,—for illegally seizing and cutting the corn from the Respondent's grounds, in mouzza Joomla Baug and Khaunla Goomasta, Indemnity fixed at 77½ Sa. Rs. 2 Annas 5 Gundas.

It appears, from the pleadings and documents filed in this case, that Ramjoy Sircar, Ram Toonoo Sircar, and

Danmoon Buddergea, had, as tenants from Juggesore Mookergea, Sumboonath Mookergea, and Sew Narrain Mookergea, 64 biggahs, 10 cottahs of ground, and they held besides some grounds, for 16 Rs. 7 annas rent per annum; the former being charity lands, and the latter lakhirajh lands of the said Appellants. That the Appellants, under pretence that the Respondents had not paid some arrears of rent to them, seized and held the produce of the said 64 biggahs, 10 cottahs, whereupon Ramjoy Sircar, &c. complained against Juggesore Mookergea, &c. in the zillah court of Nudda, whereupon a purwanah was issued from that court, on the moonshiff, to see the property released, and if the said Juggesore Mookergea, &c. had any claim for arrears of rent, against Ramjoy Sircar, &c. to substantiate them, first in the zillah court of Nudda. But the said Juggesore Mookergea, &c. refused to release the said lands, and failed to attend in the court, to prove their grounds of seizure, whereupon a decree was given in favor of Ramjoy Sircar, &c. and a fresh Purwana was issued against Juggesore Mookergea, &c. to release the said land. But the said Juggesore, &c. instead of complying, seized and cut the produce of the said lands, amounting to 4 pooters, 7 sullees, 18 urrees, and 3 khauttos of corn, and 258 loads of Sheaves, valued at 770 Sa. Rs. 2 Annas 5 gundas, for which the said Ramjoy Sircar, &c. brought an action at common law, by the order of the said zilla court, according to the V. Regulation, and the said Juggesore having failed to put in plea of justifications or joined issue, either personally by a vakeel of the court, the court decreed, on the 26th September, 1826, the claim of Ramjoy Sircar, &c. against Juggesore Mookergea, &c. Dissatisfied therewith the Appellants appealed to the Court of Appeal, at Calcutta, who, on hearing the plea of the Appellants for their justification for cutting the said corn, for arrears of rent, and perusing the original documents forwarded from the zilla court of Nudda, were of opinion that the Appellants had not established their claims for arrears of rent, and the seizure was unjustifiable and illegal; they, therefore, on the 7th March, 1831, dismissed the appeal with costs, and confirmed the decision of the zilla court of Nudda of 26th September, 1826.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, C. R. MARTIN,
AND J. CURTIS, ESQRS.

Appealed from the decision of the Zillah Court of 24 Purgunnas.

Appellant, *Gunga Bisson Chowdry*;
Respondents, *Dhurny Dhur Biswas*,
Tur Loonchun Biswas, *Jay Gopal*
Biswas, *Hur Mohon Biswas*, *Moothur*
Biswas, *Hur Sumboo Biswas*, and
Obey Churn Biswas.

Case of Assault—Damages rated at
728 Rs.

Decision given on 3rd May, 1832.

Cause of action, that, (on the 24th of a month not stated,) 1832 B. A. the ryots of the Appellant having returned from their several occupations, at Calcutta, to their respective homes, on a garden ground of the Appellant's, the Respondent, accompanied by Ramchand Cakar, Chundy Churn Ghose, and Hafizulla Gaze, entered the premises of the Appellant, and commenced a search for the ryots of the Appellant, and came with cudgels, bamboos, sticks, &c. to where the Appellant was sitting, and Jay Gopal Biswas struck the Appellant, without any just cause or provocation, with a bamboo so forcibly on the head, as to crack his skull, and the Appellant fainted away; after which the Respondents commenced an outrageous assault on the Appellant's carcase, liberally bestowing kicks, blows, &c. &c. leaving the Appellant half dead, inasmuch so, that the relatives of the Appellant, despairing of his life, and apprehensive of his dissolution, carried him to the river side, and one of his relatives made a complaint, before the Magistrate of the district, after which, the Appellant, (on his recovery,) instituted the present suit, on the civil side of the Court of the zillah of 24 Purgunnas, for damages, fixing the amount at 728 Sa. Rs.

Case of Defence. That, an old enmity subsists betwixt the families of the Respondents and Appellant; that the Respondents never committed an assault on the Appellant, as alleged falsely by him; that the Respondents are poor people, and this action is brought by the Appellant merely to distress them. That, if there were an assault, or breach of the peace committed by the Respondents, as alleged by the Appellant, on him, there ought to have been due notice of the transaction given at the zillah police thannah, which was not the case. That

the Appellant is a neighbour of the Respondent's, and of the Sut Goope caste, which is a low caste; and that supposing an assault to have been committed on the Appellant, yet he did not, and cannot, on that account, be ejected from his caste, and the action in that case ought to have been instituted in the criminal court.

The Appellant having, by the testimony of 4 witnesses, (whose evidence, in some respects, varied,) proved the assault, and it having further been proved, that the parties are all of the Sut Goope caste, which is a low caste, and that a Sut Goope is not ejected from his caste, in case of his being assaulted; the Judge of the Zillah Court of the 24-Purganas, thinking that the case bore more of a criminal nature, than of a civil suit, and that the Appellant has not lost his caste, which is not in itself a respectable one, dismissed the suit. From which decision, the Appellant appealed, in 1829, to the Court of Appeal, at Calcutta, and Mr. Curtis, on inspecting the pleadings and the evidence, &c. in the case, ordered the Appellant's vakeel, Sew Narraia Chutturgeah, to file the names of three more witnesses, of the Sut Goope caste, and neighbours of the parties to the suit, to inquire from them, as to the respectability of the Sut Goope caste, and of the individual respectability of the Appellant, and the Appellant's vakeel having within ten days, the time specified in Mr. Curtis' order, produced those witnesses, and by their evidence, proved, that although the Sut Goope tribe is not the most respectable, nor does a Sut Goope lose his caste by being assaulted, yet the appellant himself and his family, have hitherto always been respectable individuals in his caste, and neighbourhood, and the 4 witnesses examined at the zillah court of the 24-Purganas, having proved the actual assault, and that the appellant's life was for some time despaired of; it being further proved, that the assault was unprovoked, and the Respondents not having, either personally, or by a vakeel, entered their appearance, at the Court of Appeal, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Curtis decreed the cause in favor of the Appellant, viz: 728 Rs with the full costs of the suite, both in the zillah court of 24-Purganas, and at the Court of Appeal, at Calcutta, on the 3d of May, 1832, thereby reversing the decree of the Judge of the zilla court of the 24-Purganas.

POSTPONED CASE.

*First hearing on the 17th Feb. 1829,
and Final decision given on 5th May,
1832.*

G. C. MASTER, AND C. J. MIDDLETON,
ESQRS. JUDGES.

*Appealed from the decision of the zilla
court of Jessore.*

Appellants.—Manik Chunder Mittur and Aunundai Mai Dossy, widow of Kowlakauth Mittur.

Respondents.—Ragoonauth Mittur, and Ramjay Mittur, and on his demise his widow, Itookny Dossy, the Guardian of Dwarkanath Mittur, Minor, the son and heir of the Deceased.

The action was first instituted by the Respondents in the zilla court of Jessore, for the possession of twelve paukees of waste lands, and eight paukees of inclosed land, with tenements thereon, situated in Mauzza Kismut Sirka, in the purgana of Nuddia, in the zilla of Jessore, and in the collectorate of Rajshaye; total twenty paukees of ground, total annual rent 62 Sa. Rs. on a mortgage on the property granted by Doorga Ram Mittur, the Grandfather of the Appellants, to Calypersad Mittur the ancestor of the Respondents, in the Bengal era 1199. When the said property, together with other lands situated in the aforesaid zilla were conjointly held by Doorga Ram Mittur, and Calypersad Mittur, who mutually paid the ground rent to Government, rated at 3 Rupees, 5 Annas, 16 gundas per bigga, in the collector's book, at the collectorate of Rajshaye, in the names of the said Doorga Ram Mittur and Calypersad Mittur, who mutually engaged to share the profits arising from the said lands, but in the A. B. 1199, Doorga Ram having departed this life, his son filed a petition in the aforesaid collectorate, praying for a partition of the said lands, so that he may have his share thereof registered in the collector's books, in his own name, he being thereby liable, after that, only to the amount of the rent affixed on his share of the grounds, and not for the whole estate as it then stood; whereupon colypersad Mittur filed a petition in the said collectorate, stating that a portion of the said lands belonging to the share of the son and heir of Doorga Ram Mittur, was mortgaged to him, amounting to 12 paukees of waste

lands, and 8 paucees of lands inclosed, and a tenement thereon, renting for 62 Rupees per annum, with arrears of 40 Rupees due to him for rent, from the last year's unadjusted accounts; and further praying, that no deed of partition be made until the said claims be satisfied. In consequence whereof the matter rested until 1215, A. B. when, on the demise of the son of Doorga Ram Mittur, his sons, the present Appellants in conjunction with others, took in 1216, A. B. forcible possession, (pursuant to a decree of the aforesaid court,) of their share of the said lands, including the 20 paucees of land in dispute, whereupon the Respondents having instituted a suit against the Appellants, as aforesaid in the zilla court of Jessore, the case was referred to the decision of Caze Abdoolla, the sudder aumeen of the said court, whereupon the Respondents, who were Plaintiffs in that suit, failing to produce any written documents granted by Doorga Ram Mittur to Calypersad Mittur, from whom the ground descended, of Calypersad's share, to the Respondents and it further appearing, from the contracts of mutual possession executed by Doorga Ram and Calypersad, that the land in dispute appertained to Doorga Ram's share, who paid the rents for the same, and derived the profits of it, and the same fact being proved by the depositions of two mutual witnesses, and of two ryots on the said grounds, who stated that they used to pay their rents to the father of the Appellants, and that they held their potta from him, whereupon the said sudder aumeen dismissed the suit of the Respondents, giving a decision on the 18th July, 1823, in favor of the Appellants, who were defendants in that suit. Whereupon the Respondents appealed to the decision of the judge, of Jessore, who reversed the decision of the said sudder aumeen, giving a decree for the Respondents who were Appellants in the suit tried by the said judge, on the 17th June, 1824, whereupon the Appellants, who were the Respondents in the said suit appealed to the decision of the court of appeal at Calcutta, where Mr. G. C. Master, on perusing the original documents forwarded from the zilla of Jessore, was of opinion, that the Respondents had not made out their claim to the said ground good, and to the 40 Rs. of arrears of rent unadjusted; and if they ever had any claim, it appears that it had lain dormant for 17 years or

more, being nearly 11 years more than the time allotted for the recovery of the claim; and thinking that the Appellants' case, by the said documents, and the evidence of the witnesses, to be substantiated, gave his decision for confirming the decision of the sudder aumeen of the zilla court of Jessore in favor of the Appellants, and reversing the decision of the judge of Jessore, which had reversed the said sudder aumeen's decision, whereunto Mr. C. J. Middleton, on hearing the case, on 5th May, 1832, acceded, when the order was issued from the court of appeal at Calcutta, for confirming the decision of the sudder aumeen of the zilla of Jessore, and reversing the decision of the judge of the said court, and for putting the Appellants in possession of the said disputed ground, with the arrears of rent, and the costs of the suit throughout to be paid by the Respondents.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1830.

BEFORE J. CURTIS, AND C. J. MIDDLETON,
ESQs. JUDGES.

Appellant.—Govind Coar Budder Geah, Talookdar.

Respondents.—Casinath Chutturgeah, Gayahram Chutturgeah, Burkut Muddell, &c, &c.

Appealed from the decision of the zillah court of Hooghly.

Cause of action.—For the possession of 97 biggas, 19 cottas of ground, situated in Mouzza Nowgurreah, in the zillah of Hooghly, with the arrears of rents, received by the Respondents during their illegal retention of it.

It appears from the pleadings and documents filed in this case, that Manikram Buddergeah, the father of Gobind Coar Buddergeah, bought some grounds in the mouzza of Nowgurreah, in the zilla of Hooghly, in the name of his brother, Partaub Chunder Buddergeah, and was in unmolested possession of it till 1223, B. A. when on his demise, his son, the Appellant in the present suit, succeeded to the possession of the said lands; but before the expiration of the said year, Casinath Chutturgeah and Gayahram Chutturgeah, aided and abetted by the other Respondents, made a false sale of the lands in dispute, and having filed a petition with their bill of sale in the Mouthfurkant, accorde-

ing to the 49th Regulation, obtained an order from the zillah court of Hooghly, to take possession of the said grounds, whereupon the Respondents seized and took possession of the grounds, turning out Gunganath Mundell, the Mundell on the part of the Appellant. The Appellant on presenting a petition to the judge of Hooghly, was ordered to bring a suit in the equity side of the said court, and, in accordance with that order, the present suit was instituted; and inquiries were made by the judge of zillah Hooghly, in the office of the collector of Hooghly, and an aumeen deputed to go on the grounds, and after proper inquiries, to make his report on this case, and the judge of Hooghly, after hearing the pleadings on both sides, and inspecting the documents filed in this suit, together with the collector's and the aumeen's report, dismissed the suit, on the 14th April, 1839. Dissatisfied with this decision, the Appellant appealed

to the decision of the court of appeal at Calcutta, and J. Curtis, Esq. one of the judges of the said court, after examining the files of the case forwarded from the zillah court of Hooghly, and receiving the Appellant's claim in a favourable light, referred the papers to Mr. Middleton, likewise one of the judges in the said court, for his opinion. The opinion of Mr. Middleton, coinciding with the opinion of Mr. Curtis, the court decreed the suit in favor of the Appellant, thereby reversing the decision of the zillah court of Hooghly, with the costs of the suits, both in the zillah court, and in the court of appeal at Calcutta, to be paid for by the Respondents, and an aumeen, named Abdul Gunnee, was deputed by the court of appeal, at Calcutta, to proceed on the talook, and put the Appellant, the rightful owner, in the possession of the lands in dispute.

ZILLAH COURT OF 24-PERGUNNAHS.

MAY 4, 1832.

No. 171.—1829.

BEFORE R. BARLOW, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellants—Lallchand, Luskur, and Vawkeelchand Luskur.

Respondents—Kooranee Bevah and Manik, Songater.

Appealed from the decision of sudder aumeen, dated 23d March, 1829.

Cause of action for the possession of 1 biggah and 9 cottahs, in the mouzza of Mukumpoor, in the zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, renting for Sa. Rs. 14 per annum, together with 3 years' produce, valued at Sa. Rs. 58.

It appears, from the pleadings and documents filed in this case, that the Respondents brought this action originally against the Appellants, which was referred by the court, to the decision of the sudder aumeen of the said court.

The plaintiff stated, that 1 biggah and 9 cottahs of ground, was in the name of Bunchaw Ram Holdar, deceased, the husband of Kooranee Bevah, who held it as undertenant, from Ramchund Roy Chowdry, the copyholder from the original Talookdar,—and Kooranee Bevah was the sister of Manik Songater's father. This ground was formerly the moolool of Atom Nath Luskur,

from whom it was transferred to Bunchaw Ram Holdar, deceased; the rents were fixed at 1 Rupee 4 Annas annually, and Bunchaw Ram, during his natural life, paid the said rents to the original Talookdar, and enjoyed the profits of the produce of the said lands, and held unmolested possession of the same. In the month of Maug, 1231, B. A., the said Bunchaw Ram departed this life; in 1232, B. A., the Plaintiffs, his heirs, prepared and cultivated the lands, and sowed corn thereon, in the month of Kartik, of the said year. The aforesaid Defendants Lallchand Luskur, and Vawkeelchand Luskur, aided and abetted by others, forcibly and illegally cut and carried away the produce of the said lands, continuing their depredations during the two ensuing years, viz. 1233, B. A., and 1234, B. A., yet the Plaintiff paid the rents for those three years, to the Talookdar, from whom the copyhold of Bunchaw Ram, deceased, was held, and received the receipts for the same, of the years 1232, B. A., and 1233, B. A., but the receipt for the rents of the year 1234, B. A., was withheld, and by the accounts of the outlays on the aforesaid lands, for the said three years, and by the market value of the produce of the cultivation, during the same three years, the value is 56 Rs. 12 As., the total, on an average of all the

grain forcibly taken away by the Defendants, during the said three years. For the payment of which sum of 56 Rs. 12 As., together with their claims or the repossession of the said 1 bighah and 9 cottahs of ground; the Plaintiff now institute this suit against Ramchand Roy Chowdry, the original copyholder, together with the aggressors, Lollchand Luskur, and Vawkeelchand Luskur, and Seebchunder Nund, the deputy of the said Ramchand Chowdry. Whereupon Lollchand Luskur, and Vawkeelchand Luskur, the Defendants, by their vakeel, put in their replication, stating that the facts relating to the lands, and the carrying away of the produce of its cultivation are these; that Kooranee Bevah is not, as stated in her plaint, the widow of Bunchaw Ram, but merely was concubine, and consequently Bunchaw Ram, at his demise, having left no legal heirs to claim his rights to the disputed lands, and cultivate the same in his stead, thereupon the said two Defendants gathered together their neighbours, of the same caste as the deceased, and they united and performed the funeral rites of the deceased, and as there appeared no person to enforce their rights to the potta of the deceased, Bunchaw Ram, as his heirs, and to pay the arrears of rents to the original Talookdar, from whom the deceased held his potta and koboolent, the said zemendar, for the obtainment of the said arrears, seized the property, goods, and chattels, of the deceased, and fixed an istahar or notice, on the said property so seized, desiring any body who may be the legal heir of the deceased, to come forward within a stated time, and renew the potta of the deceased, in his or her name, and pay the arrears of rent, for which the property was distrained, and nobody having come forward during the limited period assigned by the notice, the Defendant Lollchand Luskur, in the month of Sawan, 1232, B. A., settled with the said Talookdar, for the arrears of rents, and took by a new contract, a fresh potta and koboolent of the said lands, from the said Talookdar, in his own name, for the said annual rent of 1 Rupee 4 Annas, and from the date of the potta and koboolent until this period the said Defendants paid the stipulated rents, and cultivated the said ground, and enjoyed the profits of the same unmolested. And by the potta, koboolent, notice,

&c. filed in this suit, the claim of the Plaintiff will be clearly shown to be false. And the zemendar, Ram Chund Roy Chowdry, likewise put in his replication personally to the same purport as that of the two Defendants Loll Chand Luskur, and Vookeel Chund Luskur.

The Suddur Ameen being satisfied, by the witnesses in behalf of the Plaintiff Kooranee Bevah, that she had married by a nickaw to Banchaw Ram, deceased, held that the plea of the Defendants stating that the deceased left no legal heir, was untenable, and for the same reason the seizure and notice of the zemendar, calling on the heirs of the deceased to pay the arrears of rents and renew the potta and koboolent of the deceased in their names; and further gave his opinion, that during the life time of the widow of the deceased, the zemendar could not, without her consent, transfer the contract of the deceased to the Defendant, Lollchand Luskur. And by the receipts for rents paid to the zemendar, filed by the said Kooranee Bevah, it does not appear that any rents are due by her to the zemendar, as asserted by him, and the two Respondents Lollchand Luskur, and Vawkeelchand Luskur, and that the Plaintiff cultivated the disputed lands for those three years, as stated in their plaint, and that the Defendants did illegally and forcibly cut and carry away the said produce of the said land in the aforesaid three years. This fact, as stated by the Plaintiff, is clearly established by the evidence of the witnesses examined in this suit, and although it appears by the deposition of one of the witnesses of the Plaintiff, that the Defendant Lollchand Luskur, cultivated the said grounds during those three years, yet by the testimony of the other witnesses, this assertion is outborne. Therefore, the said Suddur Ameen decreed the case with costs in favor of the Plaintiff, ordering the Plaintiff to be put in the possession of the disputed lands, and awarding 50 Rs. 12 Annas 18 gundas to be paid by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, as compensation for the grain illegally removed from the Plaintiff's grounds, by the said Defendants.

The Appellants, the original Defendant's, dissatisfied with the decision of the Suddur Ameen in favor of the Respondents, the original Plaintiffs appealed to the judgment of the judge of the zilla court, and having filed the original

papers of the suit stated their objection in their petition for appeal. That it was proved even by the deposition of the Plaintiffs' own witnesses, and by the replication of the zemendar, Ramchand Roy Chowdry, that the Appellant cultivated the grounds during the three years, as asserted by him, and by other documents, such as the notice, pottah, and kabooleut—this fact is further confirmed, and that in consequence of the new settlement made by him in default of any heirs of the deceased Bunchaw Ram, renewing the pottah and paying the arrears of rents as per notice of the zemendar, he has ever since held unmo- lested possession of the said lands, paying the affixed rents, and enjoying the profits accruing to him from them, as is proved by the testimony of his witnesses examined in this suit. And that the statement affirmed by the Defendant, Kooranee Bevah, that she was the ne- kawtee wife, and now is the widow of Bunchaw Ram deceased, is not the fact, that ceremony not being sanctioned by the Hindoos, and is contrary to the laws, and shaasters, and all other books of the same secta, treating of religious rites and ceremonies; and Kooranee Bevah having been previously married to a Hindoo, she could not possibly contract a second marriage with a Hindoo, and, therefore, being but the concubine of the deceased she cannot in any way become his heir, and that Goluck Ram the son of the brother of the deceased is the only per- son who could possibly assert his rights as an heir of the deceased, which he has declined to do, on the notice of the zemendar, and during his existence Kooranee Bevah cannot even think of becoming a claimant by law to the prop- erty of the deceased; and that even Goluck Ram, now that after due notice the property has been transferred to the Appellants, cannot, if he were so inclin- ed, lay any stated claim thereto, and excepting on the plea of being the widow of the deceased, the Respondents have not brought forward any other instance to ground their rights to the ground in dispute, as will appear by the papers filed now relating to this cause in this court, by the Appellants. The court adjudged, that Kooranee Bevah

is not the widow of Bunchaw Ram de- ceased, and that she having been previ- ously married, her connexion with the deceased cannot be viewed by the court in accordance with the Hindoo laws and ceremonies, and by the de- clarations of the pundits of the court, on being questioned on that point, but as concubinage and that a concubine cannot, amongst the Hindoos, inherit the property of her employer, excepting by will, and not even then, lands except self acquired by the testator, but not as his legal heir, and excepting that plea, the Respondent had not urged another to advance their claims to the disputed lands, and that if any legal heirs do exist it has not been shown to the court, with the exception of Goluck Ram, the nephew of the deceased, and that as he has neglect- ed, after due notice from the zemendar, to substantiate his claim, and that now the property has so long been held un- der a new agreement by the Appellants, he cannot now, if he were inclined so to do, lay any valid claims to the disputed grounds; further, that the Appellant, after paying the arrears of rents on account of the deceased, and having by a new potta and kabooleut dated in Sawun 1232. B. A. the property transferred to him did from that date cultivate the same and having paid the stipulated rents held undisturbed possession of the said 1 bigga, 9 cottas of ground, in the mouzza Mookimpoor; the matter in dis- pute and this statement is proved even by the evidence of the Respondents' own witness against their affirmation to the contrary, and the court further adjudg- ed the notice and seizure of the zemendar to be justifiable and legal, as he had therein given full time to any responsi- ble heir to establish his or her claim, and renew the covenant of the deceased with the zemendar, and if even the Re- spondents were the legal heirs, having failed to attend to that notice, and the property being now for three years and upwards held by the Appellants, they could not now, unless under plea of an alibi, rest their claims; therefore the court cancelled the decision of the Sud- der Aumeen, and gave a decree in favor of the Appellants with the whole of the costs to be paid by the Respondents.

GHAZIPORE ZILLAH COURT.

Mr. Trotter, Opium Agent; resident in Ghazipore,
VERSUS

Shewaram, Opium Gomastah of the Kootul gunge Kootee and his Securities.

This was an action brought for the recovery of 2,236 Rupees, the estimated value of 14 maunds some seers, of opium, fit for acceptance by the Company, which he ought to have transmitted to the chief station of the district, instead of the like quantity of impure stuff, which he actually delivered, and one maund short weight.

It was stated by the Plaintiff, that the chelan, (invoice,) of the Defendant represented 197 maunds, some seers, of opium, corresponding in quality with the established Standard, viz. 70 parts in 100 of pure drug; that on examination by proper persons at the sudder station, it appeared that the proportion of the pure to the impure particles was so deficient as to require a further quantity of 14 maunds of Opium, at par, before the 197 maunds could contain 70 parts pure, to 30 impure*. Besides this, the quantity, after the usual allowances, was deficient in weight 1 maund.

The Plaintiff further urged, that the Defendant must have been acquainted with the bad quality of the opium, and that the fraud which he attempted to practise and sustain by collusion with the mofussil arbitrators and cultivators, could be so clearly established, as to entitle the Government to the compensation demanded: that even if no intentional fraud had been committed; the Defendant and his securities were still liable, since at the time of taking office, the Defendant had signed an *Ikrarnamah*, binding himself to obey all orders of the agents, which he had not done: for he had been expressly ordered, on pain of pecuniary responsibility, to "take sufficient batta from the cultivators, and report the case, if they objected to give it; as well as to detect all rogueries on the part of the mofussil arbitrators and the cultivators themselves.

* This is not the wording of any part of the Proceedings: to have followed them more closely in this place would have involved the necessity of tedious circumlocution, or of want of perspicuity.

The Defendant declared that the opium, which he transmitted, had been approved by the mofussil arbitrators, appointed under the regulations; that he believed its quality to have been originally excellent, tho' it might have suffered some deterioration from exposure to bad weather during its conveyance to Ghazipore: that the subsequent weighing and examination had taken place, the one in his absence, and the other before arbitrators ("sales") to whom he had not consented; any more, than that Deen Bund, one of the arbitrators, had been appointed, acting in his, Defendant's place, as opium gomastah, previous to the examination, and was of course anxious to retain his situation: finally, that on a former occasion, when his opium had been above par, he had been desired to pay the cultivators for it, and that now it was but common justice that those who derived the profit of any transaction should also bear the loss.

The decree recites, that, by Sec. 15. Reg. XIII of 1816 the award of Mofussil arbitrators is "binding upon the parties," i. e. "the agents or their officers and the ryots, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the zillah judge, that they have been guilty of partiality." That the opium appeared to have been delivered to the agent in the state in which the gomastah had received it from the cultivators, and that its quality had been approved by duly appointed arbitrators; whose award must be upheld, because not proved corrupt.

With respect to the *Ikrarnamah*, the court considered it as merely referring to the obedience of an inferior to his superior in office, totally unconnected with any pecuniary responsibility: that the regulations did not render a gomastah liable to penalty in failure of detecting the partiality of arbitrators, nor subject him to the payment of damages, except in cases of embezzlement; and that any order of the opium agent, in a *Dustoorool-Urnu*, or other such proceeding in excess of the law, could not affect the decision of a court of justice.

In regard to the one maund less weight, it was the opinion of the court, that so small a deficiency in so large a supply, was insufficient to prove fraud, and the suit was accordingly dismissed.

Remarks:—The important trust reposed in opium gomastahs is very evident from this case; but the *serious consequences* of their dishonesty ought not for an instant to influence the mind of a judge in an inquiry into the existence of such dishonesty. True, they may make larger fortunes than even Mr. Muggier's salt derogate, but the remedy is not to be found in such prosecutions as this. For respectable situations you must procure respectable men, and the strongest inducement to such persons to accept such offices, is the conviction that they will be treated with the strictest justice. Had this case been given in favour of the opium agent, every honest

gomastah must have resigned or turned rogue, for it is quite true, that if they take too much batta, the price of the excess is restored to the ryots; and if they take too little, the opium agent would have the gomastahs make good the deficiency themselves. If he succeed, what is the consequence? The gomastah will evade paying the ryots when excess of batta occurs; the same interest, as our Defendant justly says, must have the profit and the loss; and the gomastahs will become a sort of Government contractors instead of remaining the subordinate officers of the opium agent.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1832.

J. W. HOGG v. BANK OF BENGAL.

Mr. Tutton, with whom was Mr. Dickens, on the part of the Plaintiff, stated this to be one of the cases arising out of the deposits on loan, made by the well known Rajkissore Dutt—to whom the Plaintiff had, in May, 1829, lent money in deposit of several Company's Papers, amongst the rest the three papers which were the subject of this action—and which, with others, had been before endorsed to and deposited with the Bank of Bengal, and which were redeemed from that deposit by the money procured, on loan, from the Plaintiff—on that occasion, the Bank had, in the usual manner, through their Secretary, reinsured the three papers in question, which, being promissory notes, made them liable, as indorsers, to the Plaintiff, as a subsequent indorsee.

The notes were produced and identified by Chunduchurn, Mr. Hogg's Banian, who, on the 4th May, 1829, accompanied Dwarkenauth Mitter to the Bank, taking with him a cheque of Mr. Hogg's, for Sicca Rupees 92,000, with the proceeds of which it was proved, that the three notes in question, together with eight others, had been redeemed from the Bank, by transfer in account, and taken by Chunduchurn, the same evening, to Rajkissore Dutt, for indorsement, and were by him indorsed to Mr. Hogg. An attempt was made to prove, by entries in the books of the Bank, that the trans-

fer was made to the credit of Plaintiff; but by the entries, which were produced after some demur on the part of the Advocate General, it appeared, that the cheque only was debited to Mr. Hogg, and the amount credited to Rajkissore Dutt by the hands of his Sircar, Gorrachund Ghosal, by transfer against the amount of loans for which the papers had been deposited at different times.

The notes were proved by Mr. Morley, the Accountant General, and by G. H. Nuttmann, of the Government Press, to be forgeries; and it appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Morley, that that Mr. Hogg, in the early part of July following, took the notes to the Treasury, to be exchanged for new papers; but a suspicion having been excited, some days passed before he could get a definitive answer: but at length he was informed by Mr. Morley, as well as by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the Secretary, that new papers could not be given, as they were forgeries—that Mr. Hogg applied for an official answer, as well as for the return of the papers, but was refused, and the papers taken to the Police for prosecution.

W. H. Smout, Clerk of the Crown, and C. K. Robison proved, that the Papers had remained in the custody, at first of the Police, and afterwards of the Clerk of the Crown, until after the second trial of Rajah Buddinath Roy, when they were at length, on the application of Plaintiff, returned to him.

underorders of Court, dated 21st June, 1831.

Mr. W. N. Hedger, Plaintiff's attorney, proved the presentment of the notes at the Treasury, on the 28th July, 1831, for payment of interest, and the refusal, by Mr. J. Barwell and Mr. Morley.

Objection was raised by the Advocate General to the production of the books of the Bank by Mr. Hogg, the present Secretary, who attended with them on *subpœna duces tecum*; but the objection was over-ruled by the Court, on the ground, that as they were in Court, and in the hands of the witness, and as the Court would, on application, previous to trial, have ordered their production, they could now order their production.

The Advocate General, (with whom were Messrs. Princep and Cleland,) contended, at great length, that on the evidence the Plaintiff must be non-suited on several grounds—1st, that these, were not promissory notes in a legal sense, nor negotiable instruments upon which an indorser could be sued—2dly, that even if promissory notes, they were not liable to all the incidents of promissory notes, and amongst the rest, nor to the same rule of law as to indorsement—3dly, that it was in proof, that the money lent was not Mr. Hogg's, and that he was a mere agent for another, and could not sue in his own name—4thly that Plaintiff being one of the members of the Bank, could not at law sue the corporation—5thly, that the indorsement by the Secretary only, did not bind the Bank, the signature of three directors being necessary, under the express terms of the charter. 6thly, that the Bank, as indorsees, were entitled to presentment, and notice of dishonor in due course: here no presentment had been made till many instalments of interest were due, and notice not given till months after refusal of new note, on the ground of forgery. 7thly. —That the notes at the time of indorsement to Plaintiff, were already greatly overdue, and several quarters of interest in arrear; and that, as indorsee of an overdue note, Plaintiff took it with all the equities that affected it in the hand of Rajkissore Dutt,

The Court declining to nonsuit, in the first instance, the Advocate General put in, on behalf of the Bank, the three genuine notes, of which those sued upon were *spœc similes*—and the admission of Plaintiff, that he became indorsee on

4th May, 1829, and knew of the forgery the 27th July following—also the entries on the Bank books, of the payment of the Plaintiff's check.

22d June.—Mr. Turton in reply commented, with great severity, upon several of the points insisted upon in the defence, and cited several cases, to show them untenable.

We had not time to follow the learned counsel through his long and ingenious argument.

The Court intimated great doubt, and a wish to take time for a deliberate judgment; but being pressed by Mr. Turton to deliver their present opinion—proceeded to do so *seriatim*, with the understanding, that the parties would be at liberty to move on either side upon any of the points of law, and to have the matter deliberately argued.

The Chief Justice expressed this opinion—the Plaintiff must be nonsuited, principally on the ground of want of due and formal notice of presentment and dishonour. He wished to rest his decision on this point; but, if pressed, had no hesitation in saying he now held, as in the former case of the *Bank of Bengal, versus the United Company*, that these were promissory notes, and that the Bank, as indorsers could be sued upon them; but that in this Court the Company could not be sued, in as much as they were chargeable by Act of Parliament, not on the commercial assets, but on the territorial revenue. That, as to the point of agency, it did not apply to the holder of a negotiable instrument, and he thought that a corporator might, in his individual character, sue and be sued by the corporation he was a member of. He had more doubt about the validity of the indorsement of the Secretary to bind the Bank contrary to the words of the Charter, but on the whole thought that, as against strangers, their constant course, in that respect, made them liable. Here Plaintiff being not a stranger, but himself a proprietor and director, threw the matter more into doubt. On the point of the note being overdue, he did not think it necessary to present for interest at the precise day, nor had such been the practice, especially in cases of deposit; but he repeated his wish to ground his opinion chiefly on the point of notice.

Sir John Francis was of opinion with the Plaintiff on all the points, though on some he expressed considerable doubt.

and wished for further argument. He thought the communications of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Morley sufficient evidence of notice, and that the holder was not bound to present for interest on the day.

Sir Edw. Ryan concurred on most points with Sir John Franks: he thought the instruments promissory notes, and that the Company could be sued upon them in this Court. On the point of indorsement by the Secretary, he had very great doubt, and wished for further argument. The objection of Plaintiff being a mere agent, appeared to go only to the money counts, upon which he thought, on other grounds, that the Plaintiff could not recover. In respect to the necessity of presentment and notice, he distinguished between the two first notes and the last. On the former no instalment of interest accrued, between the time of indorsement to Mr. Hogg and his communications at the Treasury, when the notes were detained from him, for the purposes of prosecution in the custody of the law. That detention was a sufficient excuse for non-presentment, and until presentment, notice could not be necessary. As to these notes, therefore, he was in favor of Plaintiff's recovery. On the other note an instalment had accrued in the interval of Mr. Hogg's possession, and he thought he had lost his remedy by *laches*. The other point of the notes being undue had not been very intelligibly put; but, as he understood it, the objection did not apply, for there was no equity affecting the note in the hands of Rajkissore Dutt. Had his forgery of this note been proved, the case might be otherwise; but no evidence had been given of that kind.

The Judges being divided in opinion, the verdict was taken in the sense of Sir Edward Ryan; i. e. for the Plaintiff on the two first notes only, and for Defendant on the other note and the money counts.—*Calcutta Courier*.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1832.

HURRYNARAIN DHUR, *versus* KRISTNO-MOHUN Bysack.

The Court was occupied a great part of the day in the argument of cross motions in this action, which was brought on breach of contract of sale, and tried at the last sittings—when a verdict was given for the Plaintiff, for Sicca Rupees

five hundred, the amount of his earnest-money, with liberty to the Plaintiff to move to increase the damages to Sicca Rupees one thousand, and to the Defendant to move for a nonsuit. These motions were made accordingly, and directed to come on together.

Mr. Turton, for the Defendant, argued, that, the Court having been of opinion that no breach of contract was established against the vendor, the Plaintiff was not entitled to recover even his earnest-money; inasmuch as he had neglected to treat the contract as still subsisting, and could not, at the same time, proceed as if it was cancelled. The two claims were inconsistent, and could not be joined in the same action. With regard to the claim for double the amount of earnest-money, he was at a loss to discover how it could be supported—the rule of law, in all reported cases, being, that nothing can be recovered for loss of bargains, unless a special damage was both stated in the plaint, and proved at the trial, neither of which had here been done.

Mr. Prinsep, for the Plaintiff, insisted on the rule of Hindoo Law, as laid down in Colebrooke's Digest, whereby a vendor, failing in his contract, is bound to pay back the earnest-money, and as much more, by way of damages. The contract was specially declared upon, and it had been distinctly proved to have been broken by the vendor delaying to produce or leave his title deeds, till the day before the term expired, and then refusing to leave them for examination, or to allow erasures and interlineation, apparent on the face of them, to be enquired into. This amounted to refusal to perform; for it prevented the vendor from taking the first step towards completion of the contract. At all events, if the Court was not satisfied of the breach of contract by the Defendant, the Plaintiff had a right to treat the contract as void from the beginning, and to recover his earnest-money; for it appeared, that the premises, at the time of sale, were already under seizure of this Court, by writ of sequestration, sued out against the vendor, which had been ordered to stand as a security in the prior action. This was such a defect of title as made it impossible for him to convey pursuant to his contract. Sequestration of this Court was different from sequestration in chancery at home, which does not affect the title to the land, but the rents

and profits only. Here it makes the land answerable for the debt.

The Court, after a short deliberation, unanimously concurred to discharge both rules, and let the verdict stand as before, being of opinion, that the breach of the contract had not been fully made out, the objectionable title deed not being in evidence, and that the sequestration was such a defect of title as rendered the contract nugatory.

DENT AND OTHERS V. MUDDOOSODEN SANDELL.

Mr. Dickens showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Turton, for judgment of nonsuit for not proceeding to trial. The action was brought for recovery of a sum of money, remitted by the Plaintiffs, from Canton, to the Defendant, at Calcutta, through Messrs. Palmer and Co., as the proceeds of thirty chests of opium. By the failure of the Chinese purchaser to complete his contract, a resale became necessary, on which there had been a loss of 50 dollars per chest; and the Plaintiffs, having remitted the full money on the credit of the first sale, for which, as agents, they were not responsible, sought to recover the excess in this action. As this could be done by proof, only to be obtained in China, Plaintiffs had applied to the Defendant, either to admit the facts abovementioned, or to consent to a commission, to examine witnesses at Macao. Defendant had refused to do either. Under such circumstances, it was the constant practice of the English courts to refuse judgment of nonsuit.

Mr. Turton endeavoured to support his rule, on the ground of delay before the application for a commission, and also that Plaintiffs might have proceeded by bill of discovery. But being asked by the Court, whether he was now prepared to consent to a commission for evidence at Canton, and replying in the negative, the Court felt itself bound, by the authorities of the cases at home, to discharge the rule with costs—*Calcutta Court*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1832.

In the matter of Mary Eleanor Moore, Spinster.

Mr. Cleland applied this day for, and obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to Mr Norman Grant, for the production of the above young lady. It appeared, from the statement made by Mr.

Charles Moore, the father of the young lady, that she eloped from his house on the night of the 18th Instant, and subsequently she was traced to be living with Mr. Grant.

BULRAMCHUNDER SALE V. PRESGRAVE.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, a native silk dealer, at Bauleah, against the Defendant, as proprietor of the silk and indigo mart, for recovery of a sum of Sixty Rupees 3,750, paid from the mart, in several payments upon silk purchases, to the gomastah of the Plaintiff, in seven different notes of the Bank of Bengal; which were alleged to have been all forgeries.

Mr. Turton, for the Plaintiff, stated the cause to be one of an extraordinary nature, and wholly turning upon the identity of the seven notes in question. There could be no doubt of their being all palpable forgeries; and of notes of the like numbers and denominations having been recorded by the gomastah of the Plaintiff on the mart: and the Court would have to determine, from the evidence, whether the fraud and forgery, for such there must have been, was effected by the people of the Plaintiff, or by those of the mart, or of the Union Bank, from whence it would appear that most of the notes had been procured. Mr. Turton observed, that a prosecution was now pending against the Plaintiff's gomastah: but it was somewhat extraordinary, that it had not been commenced, until a considerable time after the discovery of the forgeries,—and, indeed, not until after this action had been brought. He trusted the charge would appear to be wholly unfounded.

The dealings in silk, and the payment of Bank of Bengal notes, and other preliminary matters were admitted on the part of the Defendant; and the notes were produced, and proved to be forgeries, both in the numbers and denominations, which had been altered on the face of good notes of smaller amount, and appeared to be clumsily executed.

Gopeenauth Suhar, the gomastah, and other witnesses, were examined at great length on the part of the Plaintiff, and severely cross-examined by Messrs. Prinsep and Dickens, for the Defendant. The case for the Plaintiff was not closed until Friday afternoon.

Mr. Prinsep, for the defence, was stopped by the Court, who were unanimous.

ly of opinion for the Defendant; and gave the Plaintiff the option of a nonsuit, or a verdict against him, intimating, at the same time, that they could prefer to withhold the grounds of their judgment, with a view to avoid any influence upon the pending criminal prosecution, unless the counsel pressed for the expression of them.

The Counsel acceded to the propriety of this reserve; and Mr. Turton, for his client, elected to submit to a nonsuit.

We forbear to detail the evidence, for the reason assigned by the Judges for their own reserve in declaring their opinions. The trial of the criminal charge will afford us the opportunity of laying before the public the extraordinary facts of this case.—*Calcutta Courier*.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

JOYNARAIN MITTER v. RAMNARAIN BOSH,
IN EQUITY.

The Advocate General stated, that the plaintiff in this case was a young man whose intellectual faculties were not of the most powerful description; and he had been, during the life of his father, expelled the house and presence of his parent, in consequence of which he had wandered from place to place, not working, but obtaining such assistance as he could procure from those who were inclined to relieve him. It was well known in Calcutta, that the plaintiff's father was a man of great wealth, and that plaintiff was the heir of a very large property; this had come to the knowledge of the defendant who had been applied to, to render the plaintiff some pecuniary assistance; this he agreed to do, on condition that the plaintiff would sign a bond for Sa. Rs. 50,000⁰ as a security for what money might be advanced to him, and in the penal sum of Sa. Rs. 100,000, that the advances should be repaid upon the death of plaintiff's father. From the amount of the bond and penalty it might be anticipated that the defendant was about to make some extraordinary exertion of generosity; he certainly did so, having paid the plaintiff, at the time the bond for Sa. Rs. 50,000, was signed, no less a sum than twenty five Rupees: subsequently he had paid him, at various times, sundry sums, amounting to a further sum of thirty five rupees; he had also supplied him with a quantity of goods, consisting

of a piece of muslin, value 16 Rupees; and a bottle of Outr of Roses, value two rupees. The whole amount of money advanced, and goods obtained, amounted to Rs. 78. Shortly after the bond was signed, the father of the plaintiff died, having previously made a will, wherein he provided for the maintenance of his son; bequeathing him Sa. Rs. 20,000, and directing the remainder of his property to be held in trust for the benefit of various charitable institutions. This will was set aside, and the plaintiff declared entitled to the whole residuum. In consequence of defendant having entered no judgment on the bond, plaintiff was obliged to apply to a court of equity to set aside the bond, on payment of 78 rupees with interest.

The case was set down *ex parte*, and the Court granted a decree, setting aside the bond and warrant of attorney, and judgment entered on it as prayed by the bill, with costs, as between attorney and client, to be paid by the defendant.

The next case of *Journarain Mitter v. Kiseemohun* ———, was a similar case in almost all respects, except that the bond required was only for Sa. Rs. 10,000, and no money was advanced, but two shawls and an old boat, worth altogether Sa. Rs. 160. The Court made a similar decree.—*John Bull*.

SIR C. E. GREY.

On the opening of the Supreme Court, on Monday morning, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey appeared without his robes, and with much feeling took his leave of the bar. We were unprepared for this circumstance; and as our reporter was not present, we can only state, from the recollection of a friend, the substance, of the Honorable Judge's farewell, which it was difficult to catch, from the low, and often agitated tone in which it was delivered. "I have," said His Lordship "sat for seven years in this Court, and as I now do so for the last time, I am come to bid you farewell. During this period I am not conscious that the slightest disrespect has been shown in any way to any member of the bar. Many important cases have been decided, and many serious changes have taken place, and been contemplated, in which it has not always been possible to hold what would, under all circumstances, be called a straight-forward course. It

would be vain for me to say, that I have always looked for approbation; I must, at times, have been opposed to the views of many,—sometimes to those of all; but if in the discharge of my duty I have given offence to any, I desire to ask their forgiveness. I cannot now separate from you, from those whom I may never again meet with, but with such feelings as would actuate me on the bed of death. I can say with truth, that I have never sanctioned an injustice, and fervently do I offer you all my most earnest wishes for your happiness; I trust that there may be many amongst you who may be as fortunate as myself, in returning again to their native Isle, where I shall be most happy to renew our intimacy. Of my colleagues, with one of whom I have sat seven years, and the other a somewhat shorter period, I can truly say, that whatever may have been the differences of opinion amongst us, (and I am anxious now to say, that if there have been differences there have been no dissensions) the best advantage has been derived to the public from the collision of our opinions; the advantage arising from difference of opinion freely discussed, and I can truly say, that there has been no one decision in which this has not been the case. Once again, allow me to offer you my best wishes, and bid you all a long far well." The bar bowed in silence to the Hon'ble Judge, who then retired.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 3.

SIR W O RUSSELL.

A Salute from the ramparts of Fort William, on Tuesday evening, announced the landing of the *Honorable Sir Wm. O. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal*. His Lordship took the usual oaths and his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, as Chief Justice, on Wednesday evening, at four o'clock, under the accustomed salute.

We understood his Lordship to intimate, that as he felt fatigued by his long voyage, he did not intend sitting in Court till Monday next, (to-morrow.)

Mr. W. O. Russell was sworn in sealer of the Court.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 4.

We observe from a contemporary, whose paragraph we copy, that The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey took leave of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday evening, but we have not seen any report of his Address to that body. The

meeting, we presume, was the regular monthly one, but we think it might be worth while to remind the public when it occurs; for there may be many, both members and their friends, who might be gratified by attending on an occasion like this, when we are sure numbers, who, like ourselves, though no admirers of Sir Charles Grey as a Judge, would have been happy to pay him that tribute of respect to which he is unquestionably entitled as an able and zealous President of the Asiatic Society.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 7.

On Monday Sir William Russell presided in the Supreme Court for the first time. Several motions were disposed of, but none of them were of much public interest. Mr. Turton applied for an attachment against five persons, for obstructing the process of the Court, but the case was postponed, in consequence of the Judges wishing an additional affidavit to be made. There was also a long argument upon a motion to set aside an award which had been made between Messrs Mackintosh and Co. and Mr. Piddington. The objections taken to the award were numerous, but the only one on which any decision was pronounced, was the last, namely, that the umpire had received private communications from Messrs. Mackintosh, after he had announced that no further evidence would be received. The Chief Justice expressed his opinion very strongly upon the impropriety of such a proceeding, and the Court was unanimous in setting aside the award upon this ground. It was observed, however, that there was no intention to impute any moral blame to Mr. Hadow, the umpire, for his conduct on this occasion; Sir Edward Ryan remarking, that the arbitration appeared to have been conducted with every desire to do justice between the parties.—*John Bull*, July 10.

The Supreme Court was occupied the whole of yesterday with the arguments in an equity case, Anundomoye Biswas, v. Kistnonundo Biswas, the details of which are of no general interest. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case it was objected that the jurisdiction had not been proved. The Court decided that this objection must prevail, however much it might have felt disposed to over-

rule it. It was alleged in the bill that the parties were subject to the jurisdiction, by reason of their being parties to a former suit, which related, among other things, to the subject matter of this bill; and also by, reason of their being inhabitants of Calcutta. Neither of these allegations had been made out in evidence; as to the second, no proof had been offered; and as to the first, the evidence, which was the proceedings in the former suit, had been rejected by the Court. The bill was, accordingly, dismissed. A cross bill, filed by the defendant, in the above case against the plaintiff, was also dismissed, for want of parties. The Court rose at 5 o'clock.—*John Bull*, July 12.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court was much crowded with natives, to ascertain the decision of the Judges, upon a point of some general interest and much importance to the Hindoo population of this country. Mr. Turton stated, that he had a motion of rather a novel nature to make, which was for an order directing Mr. Money, the master, to swear Mothoornauth Mullick, a witness subpoenaed in a certain cause, which he, Mr. Money, had refused to do; upon what grounds Mr. Turton could not tell, but he held an affidavit in his hand, stating the facts, and which Mothoornauth Mullick was ready, in

Court, to verify upon oath, but the pundit, following the example of the master, also declined swearing him. The contents of the affidavit were, that the deponent attended the office of Mr. Money, in order to be sworn to give evidence before the examiner, but that Mr. Money had refused to administer the oath, unless the deponent took off his shoes, and that the deponent knew of no religious or other custom among Hindoos, which required them to do so on such occasions; and lastly, that he considered the oath administered, whilst wearing shoes, to be as binding on his conscience as if he took his shoes off. Mr. Turton cited several texts from Menu and others in support of his motion.

The Chief Justice directed the pundit to administer the oath to the deponent, which having been done, the Court ordered that Mr. Money should forthwith swear Mothoornauth Mullick when he presented himself for that purpose.

His Lordship observed, that as it was usual to swear respectable natives in the Supreme Court with their shoes on, he did not see why a different practice should prevail in the master's office, but if it were otherwise, where the individual considered the practice degrading, and particularly if it was not required by any religious custom, he should not feel inclined, for one, to press it.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 13.

THE LATE FIRM OF PALMER AND CO.

An application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court, on behalf of the Assignees of the late firm of Palmer and Co. for leave to enter up judgment in their own names upon a warrant of attorney, which had been granted to the insolvent firm. The case was considered, by the legal advisers of the Assignees, as being of great importance, in point of principle, independently of the sum sought to be recovered in the present instance, and was very ingeniously argued by Mr. Turton and Mr. Cleland, who confessed, however, that they were unable to find any precedent directly in point. The Chief Justice, after consulting for a short time with his brother judges, stated, that the Court was unanimous in its opinion, that the application could not be granted. Judgment might be entered up in the name of the insolvents, and the Assignees might

obtain the benefit of that judgment, by a writ of *scire facias*. No precedent could be found for this application, and before the Court would in any way depart from the established law, it must be able to see clearly that no mischief would result from such a departure. But in this case if the ordinary course were pursued, a time might arrive at which the defendants, (the parties by whom the warrant was executed,) would be able to contest the insolvency, if they should think proper; whereas, if the present application were granted, they would be effectually precluded from doing so. The judgment ought to be entered up in the name of the insolvents; and then, if the defendants had any thing to say, why the Assignees should not be allowed to recover upon that judgment, they would have an opportunity of being heard.—*John Bull*, July 14.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—DINNER TO SIR CHARLES GREY.

The farewell dinner given by the Asiatic Society, on Monday evening, to Sir Charles Grey, was attended by about sixty persons, including visitors. Sir Charles Metcalfe was in the chair. Amongst the company present were Sir William Russell, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Franks, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Mill, &c. &c. After the cloth was removed Sir Charles Metcalfe rose, and, in a very energetic and feeling manner, proposed the health of Sir Charles Grey, as President of the Asiatic Society.

He expatiated with much feeling on the loss which the Society was about to sustain, by the retirement of a man, who, amidst his high and laborious duties, had devoted much of his time to the interests of the Society, and had rarely failed to attend its meetings; a man, whose deep learning and extensive research, whose great abilities and zeal for the interests of science, would ever rank him in their memory among the most honored of those distinguished persons who had presided over them. Having alluded to the high situation lately filled by Sir Charles Grey, he would not omit the opportunity to declare, that a more conscientious, — a more unbiassed judge, — one more anxious to do his duty, regardless of every other consideration, he had never known. It was not only, however, by his learning, and by his exalted character as a public man, that Sir Charles Grey was entitled to his highest praise: as a private individual, — in his own family, — in the intercourse of society, — in his many charitable actions, he had earned, by his bright example, their warmest affection and esteem. •

Sir Charles Grey, in rising to return thanks, was so much agitated in the early part of his speech, that his words were not easily caught. The following, however, is a tolerably correct report:—

The manner in which Sir Charles Metcalfe has been kind enough to propose the honour of my health, has been such as to overwhelm me; and if it be possible to have any painful feeling

connected with that proud and happy feeling I have received, from *tam laudato viro*, it is the feeling of my incapacity to make an adequate return. With very many thanks, which I cannot express as I should wish, I receive the honor. If I have ever appeared, in the long time I have been among you, to have less eagerly courted the gratifications derived from society, I would entreat you to attribute it to my particular situation, and to the circumstances of a mind taxed to the utmost in the performance of a duty to which it was not adequate, or to any circumstances but to the want of a desire for your society. rather than, I can say with truth, what it is my pride to say, that there is not one among you whose nature would feel more gratification in your friendship, or more painfully feel the sorrow of having forfeited it, and I believe the best return I can make for the honour you have done me this day is to say, that which I can say with perfect and entire truth, that the spontaneous feeling which has produced this meeting, and the honour you have done me, will send me to England a happier man than I should have otherwise been. Gentlemen, in claiming the privilege to which custom entitles me, of proposing a health after that which you have done me the honour to drink, you may well suppose I should not overlook the gentleman on my left, and in the first place I feel it due to him, that calling to mind his high situation, I should return my sincere thanks for the honour he has done me in taking the chair this day. In going further, I am well aware there are many persons who feel there is something, perhaps, of difficulty, and something of meekness in uttering praises of a man in his own presence; I confess myself, that having had occasion sometimes to consider the question, on popular occasions, it has appeared to me that more difficulty is felt than necessary. I know of no occasion on which praise is bestowed more honestly, or should raise less scruple than on such occasions, from two considerations; first, that if I should utter any thing in his presence which I did not conscientiously believe, as I have always, since I first possessed the gift of speech, been in the habit of employing it to express my thoughts freely, I

am sure if I uttered any thing different from my thoughts, I should only cover myself with shame. Another circumstance is, that to so numerous an assemblage, if I should go beyond the pitch in which my audience would answer, I should only lessen what I meant to exalt. That gentleman having paid me such high compliments on my public character, I should willingly

the the connected with that high and public situation which that gentleman holds, but I doubt if that would be suited to this occasion, or agreeable to him. We are not in this country accustomed to comment on the proceedings of Government with the freedom which is done at home. Were it not for that, nothing would prevent me from trenching on this ground. I can say, with truth, that ever since I have resided among you and he has held that situation, I know no measure of public government of which I could not have spoken in terms of praise. I shall return, however, to topics more suited to this place, and consider him as the head of our society, in a station in which I firmly believe, that independent of any public situation he holds, the universal suffrages of the community would voluntarily have placed him. Gentlemen, I have always thought that we owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Charles Metcalfe, for that generous liberality, by which he, in common, no doubt, with others, but as constitutionally as any other, tends to remove the mistaken notion of the characters of Englishmen, and to remove from us the reproach, that we come to India, only to amass money. It is not to the circumstance of his official situation, that he holds the situation of head of the society, to which I alluded; on the contrary, he holds that by a stronger charm, the good affections of his own heart, by which it appears, that the courtesies he exercises, are not duties imposed upon him, so much as gratifications to himself. He derives as much pleasure himself from the exercise of these kind offices, as he imparts to others. Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose the health of Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Society of Calcutta.

The health of Mr. H. H. Wilson,
Secretary to the society, was

next proposed by Principal Mill, who spoke of the successful candidature for the Boden Professorship, with a noble liberality of praise.

In paying, Sir, our last tribute of respect to our distinguished President before he bids farewell to India, it cannot have escaped our recollection, that we have to anticipate, at a period not much more distant, the departure of another distinguished member of our body. An event which, when we last assembled here, was merely announced to us by our Chairman as highly probable, has since become a certainty. This, Sir, is not altogether the most proper occasion for enlarging on the profound Indian erudition and other admirable accomplishments of the Secretary we are about to lose: but when adverting, however briefly, to his loss, it is impossible to avoid the reflection, that his name is as imperishably associated with the history of the Asiatic Society as are those of the Joneses and the Colebrooks of our earlier annals; and that whether we estimate his services in augmenting or in digesting the literary stores of this Society, or in conducting its correspondence with the learned of other countries, we look in vain for the means of adequately supplying his place amongst us.

Our regret, however, must be tempered by the consideration of the new and honourable scene of action to which we are now resigning him, and we may confidently hope, that he may abundantly prosper in engraving on the ancient studies of the illustrious University of Oxford, the rich exotic literature which he has cultivated with such unrivalled success in this its parent soil. I will not longer detain you, Sir, than to propose the health of the eminent individual to whom I refer: the only one, on whose name, as a Sanscrit Scholar, the Boden Professorship could confer no additional lustre.

A friend to whom we are indebted for the report of Sir Charles Grey's speech also favored us with the following sketch of Mr. Wilson's. The gentleman who has so obligingly assisted us on this occasion did not go to the meeting prepared to take notes, but merely attempted the task,

in these two instances, on the spur of the moment :—

Gentlemen, I have had a good deal of practice in this room in reading, but not so much in speaking, I hope, therefore, you will make allowances for any defect in the return I wish to make. It is impossible, that I can adequately express the feeling with which the compliment has inspired me; and I should, therefore, prefer thanking you in that expressive silence which, sometimes, surpasses speech; but I feel you will expect a more ample acknowledgment, and will, therefore, do my best to express my thanks in words. It is also probable, that it will be a long time before I have occasion to meet so full an assembly in this society, and I shall not, therefore, have an opportunity of returning my thanks to the members generally for the kindness, confidence, and consideration, which I have experienced from them, during the many years I have been Secretary. I shall not affect to disclaim the commendations which on this, and other occasions I have received from many distinguished members. I can without less propriety disclaim these, after the opinion that our President has given—after he has assured us that the public expression of commendation is to be considered as honestly given, and I am the more, willing to believe that the commendations you have bestowed are really what you feel, though I am convinced they are far more than I deserve. I have always been proud to promote the prosperity of the Asiatic Society; not by any means as much as I ought, but as much as circumstances would permit. I, as well as all other men in this country, have our time engaged by business of another nature; and if this business has not allowed me to contribute to the Society to the extent I could have wished, and ought to have done, yet, I have done my best, and am satisfied, because you are satisfied, and it will always be to me a proud recollection, that I am connected with an Institution, which, though, at times, it may have appeared languid, as all public bodies sometimes do, yet, in the twenty years that I have been secretary, there never has been a time in which there was not a fair proportion of members interested in its success. There has never been a period in which there were not a number of individuals who, though they had not time or inclination to cultivate Oriental literature themselves, were not pleased to encourage the

exertions of others—were not ready to receive with attention the results of all inquiries into the opinions, manners, and languages of the people of India, which it is the duty as well as the interest of the British Nation to appreciate and understand. That I have been connected with such individuals must always be a proud recollection to me, and to have been brought by my situation into immediate contact with such men as Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Harrington, the Marquis of Hastings, Mr. Balyer, and though last, not least, with the President, of whom we are this evening assembled to take leave. If there is any thing that could have added to the gratification which the kindness of this meeting has afforded me in drinking my health, it is the circumstance of its having been proposed by the highly talented and respected individual by whom the compliment was suggested, and in terms of which I cannot but feel most proud. Circumstances with which you are no doubt acquainted, have, of late, brought us into temporary opposition, but nothing for a moment has ever weakened the high sentiments of respect and esteem I have ever felt for him, and it is a subject of heartfelt satisfaction to me to have received this public assurance, that these sentiments are not confined to me, but common to me with him. In becoming a candidate for the Boden Professorship, I little anticipated coming into competition with that gentleman, and I declare now as I have declared to many of the members present, whilst the issue was uncertain, that his success would have yielded me scarcely less satisfaction than my own. I should at least have had the consolation of knowing that the election was a worthy one, and that a Professor had been chosen fully competent to the duties of the situation, singularly fitted to promote the especial objects of the endowment, and certain of doing honour to the University of Oxford and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. I will not trespass longer than to express my sincere thanks, and a wish that the Asiatic Society may long furnish competitors for Sanscrit Professorships.

After this speech the following was the order of the toasts:—

Mr. Colebrooke, and the Royal Asiatic Society—proposed by Mr. Wilson.

Sir W. Russell, and the literary Gentlemen, who have honoured us with their company—By Sir E. Ryan.

Sir W. Russell returned thanks.

Mr. Wynch, and those Gentlemen who have contributed to Oriental Literature, independently of the Society.

Mr. WYNCH rose to return his most sincere thanks for the honor which had been conferred on him, by the com. any collectively assembled, by the learned Secretary of the Society, by whom his health had been proposed, and not least by the distinguished guest of the evening, who had done him the honor to append so kind and handsome an adjunct to the toast, in noticing his humble labors towards the accomplishment of what he (Mr. W.) could not but consider as the first and important desideratum for an adequate administration of justice; namely a clear, consistent, and intelligible digest of the laws, or a JUDICIAL CODE. The tribute that was most justly due to their Honorable Guest, Sir C. Grey, for the interest he had uniformly taken in the prosperity of the Asiatic Society, had been already paid; but there was one now no more, the recollection of whom was indelibly interwoven with the foundation, and early annals of the existence of the society, whom it was most fitting should, on an occasion like the present, be recalled to their minds, and in their flowing cups be freshly remembered—he meant an illustrious man whose portrait adorned the Hall in which they were then assembled.—SIR WILLIAM JONES; one who might be named without invidiousness towards living excellence, because he was no more—and without disparagement to any, because take him for all in all, he had no equal, or, to adopt the language of the Roman Lyric,

Quando ullum inventient parem?

His name, it had been most justly observed, was associated not only with the splendour of a great reputation, but with almost all the most ex-motary virtues; his life was distinguished for manly exertion, unremitting industry, and varied activity. It had been truly said that he was a learned and upright judge, a consummate scholar, an accomplished philologist, and an elegant critic. As a cultivator of Oriental Literature in particu-

lar, he had thrown a classic halo around all that he had undertaken, and it sired a taste in others for the prosecution of the same studies in which he had himself so conspicuously excelled. Much was uttered and repeated in the present day, regarding the necessity for economy of money. For his (Mr. Wynch's) part, he thought there was an economy of still greater value, and than which no virtue was more rare, namely *economy in the division and use of Time*. Sir William Jones was a remarkable example in point, with talents it was true of a high order, but more especially with an industry that never tired, and a methodical appropriation of every moment of his time to some definite, and specific purpose, he made acquisitions if had been justly said in the midst of an active and busy life that astonished the mind, and cast into the shade the greatest exertions of other eminent men whose days had not been so quickly numbered. His life was remarkable for unblemished purity and unexampled industry. The scope and end of his studies was practical utility. Above all, the great object which he had most at heart was to give to this country a code of laws in which the principles of substantial justice should be adapted to the circumstances of society, and in the correspondence given to the world by his noble and elegant biographer, Lord Teignmouth, is recorded a letter (to Sir John McTherson) relating to the publication of the first volume of the Asiatic Transactions, in which he observes. 'What I can possibly perform alone, I will by God's blessing perform; and I would write on the subject to the Minister, Chancellor, the Board of Controul, and the Directors, if I were not apprehensive that they who know the world, but do not fully know me, would think that I expected some advantage either of fame or patronage, by proposing to be made the Justinian of India; whereas I am conscious of deriving no advantage, but the pleasure of doing general good'—It may be added also, in the language of Lord Teignmouth, that to render himself useful to his country and mankind, and to promote the prosperity of both, were the primary and permanent motives of his indefatigable exertions in acquiring knowledge. It was deeply to be lamented that in so early a stage it might be said of his high career and destinies, he had been cut off

by the unsparing hand of Death—but too often the attendant fate on exalted talents and honorable ambition. To that untimely event which had so early deprived the world of such a man, he (Mr. W.) was inclined to apply the beautiful tribute which had been paid by a noble bard, (himself no more,) to the memory of a younger aspirant for fame, endowed, it had been most justly said, 'with a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which Death itself destroyed rather than subdued'—Henry Kirk White.

"Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,
And thy young Muse just waved her joyous wing;
The spoiler came, and all thy promise fur
Has sought the grave to sleep for ever there—
Oh! what a noble heart was here and ne
When science self destroyed her favourite son.
Ye! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds, but death has reaped the fruit;
'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low!"

So it was with the eminent individual to whose memory he would invite them to 'bid the liquid ruby flow'—whose death was in some measure accelerated by his too great ardour in the pursuit of Literature and of Science, of which, to the latest hour of his life, he was a fond and devoted lover.—The Memory of Sir W. Jones.

Principal Mill—by Sir E. Ryan.

MR. CHARLES PRIESTER ROSE to propose a toast, and said, that on such an occasion, and in such an assembly, it would indeed be strange, if, after indulging the expression of private feelings, and especially of those feelings which had prompted their meeting, they should omit to offer their libations in honor of that which was the end and object of their association—the progress of science—the extension of human knowledge, by all possible means, and in all possible directions, this had been the purpose of their institution, and this purpose the Asiatic Society had constantly pursued, with what success it did not become its own members, in a conclave of their own body, to pronounce—least of all a member so utterly ineffective, as he was sorry to confess himself to have been. But the distinguished associates whose happy transition to a higher condition of intellectual association, where his talents would have ampler scope, though they would no where be more highly appreciated; whose eulogias, for so he must call it, they were now met to celebrate,—he would bear witness for him,

to the sons of science, in other lands: that amidst all the distractions of official care and labor, in despite of all the languor of overpowering climate, and all the discouragements of public indifference, there had not been wanting, in this country, either scientific research, to dive into the recesses of nature, and possess us of her secret treasures, or literary zeal, to recover the lost hoards of ancient learning, as well as to illustrate the deeds of modern enterprise; and what was far more important, because, without it, there was no security for present acquisitions, and no hope or assurance of further progress, he would testify, that there had not been wanting those, who were ready to devote life and fortune, to the grand object of public instruction. He was not about to name individuals, he would not trust himself to do so, but rather would invite their wishes, for the greater cause itself; he would invoke it by a name, which had become a by-word with the thoughtless, though a word of alarm to the timid and ignorant—to them it should be a watch word, a word of promise, a device of honor; for so, he was sure, they would regard—"The March of Intellect."

Sir E. Ryan—"The Drill Sergeant of the March of Intellect"—by Colonel Young.

"Sir Charles Grey, *half seas over*"—by Sir John Franks.

SIR CHARLES GREY said,—he certainly had not expected a repetition of the honor done him by drinking his health; but he felt the delicacy of the compliment, bestowed in a form which supposed him already beyond the reach of a reply. His friend Sir Edward had hesitated to accept the epithet of Drill Sergeant to the march of intellect. As for himself, he thought it highly appropriate, and it would have given him much satisfaction to have earned it so well as his friend had done, by his labors in promoting the cause of education. He was of opinion, that to improve the education of the Natives was to do a real service to the country. (Sir Charles Grey here made a few remarks upon the political circumstances of the country, of which we very much regret we can but offer a very imperfect sketch.) Every one, (he observed,) even the most tenacious admirer of existing

systems, must be convinced, that we were arrived at a period when great changes were become necessary. A state of things, created for a system of exclusion, could not be proper for a system of free trade and open intercourse with all the world. Indeed, when we looked abroad at the state of Europe, and at the progress of events in the world, it was impossible not to perceive that important changes in Governments were necessary, and were now impending. He looked forward, certainly not without fearful apprehension, but still with confidence in the powers of the human mind to produce improvement, and in the enlarged intelligence and good sense that were abroad, to bring about a happy result. He did not see why we might not consider ourselves now in the spring, or perhaps in the summer,—culling the buds, or rather the blossoms of liberty, and liberal sentiments. Such was the prospect in every quarter of the globe, and he regarded it as promising every where a rich harvest of prosperity. With respect to the Government of India, every body must be sensible that much remained to be done. Opinions differed widely upon the subject; but for his own part, from his experience of parties, he felt, that there were none of them with which he could not conscientiously have joined. He regarded the present plan of Government in India as based upon the broad principle of doing good, and developing the resources of the Country for its own benefit. He saw no ground to apprehend violent convulsions, nor reason to doubt, that the desired improvements might easily be engrafted into the present system. Of this he was sure, that the attempt could not be made under happier auspices than those of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Sir E. Ryan disclaimed the merit awarded to him as a main instrument in bringing about a change in the condition of the Natives, by the encouragement of education, and attributed it chiefly to Mr. Wilson, with much energy and feeling.

Mr. Wilson returned the compliment, and paid a just tribute to the exertions of Mr. Hare, whose health he proposed—

Sir C. Grey proposed. The Physical class of the Asiatic Society.

Sir E. Ryan, President of the Class returned thanks.

Mr. JAMES PRINSEP rose, and said he was one of the youngest members of the society, and one of its humblest office bearers;—he could as yet, therefore, have earned but little title to their consideration, and he felt that the compliment paid to himself was intended rather for his predecessors, (Mr. Ross and Capt. Jenkins,) who were present, and would appreciate it. The proper duties of a Secretary, (although he might certainly adduce a lamentable exception to the rule,) were confined to the bringing forward and recording the labours of others: in this humble capacity he should always be happy to exert himself, and he trusted that the discoveries and researches of the members of the Asiatic Society in the yet unexplored regions of Oriental science would ever furnish him with ample employment.

Sir C. Grey remarked that all the interests of the different branches of the Society had now been proposed (virtually through their representatives,) he should give—

Messrs. J. Young, Calder, Gordon, and the mercantile Society of Calcutta.

Col. Young returned thanks, and paid some handsome compliments to Mr. Calder.

Col Young, again rose to express his warm sentiments on the subject of the Boden Professorship, and for the third time Mr. Wilson was drunk as “the Boden Professor.”

Mr. Wilson with much feeling reviewed his connection with the Asiatic Society, and spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen—You impose upon me rather an arduous task, in calling me to appear before you in such various capacities; but I can fully appreciate the honour,—honour I will not call it, but, what is still more highly prized by me, the kindness and friendship, which you intend to express towards me. It is no more than a continuance of that treatment which I have ever experienced from the Asiatic Society, and an addition to those obligations in which I stand indebted to it. I am indebted indeed to the Society, much more than

the Society is to me—much more than may at first view appear; and to it I may ascribe my election to that office which is the subject of your congratulations. When the Society first chose me as their Secretary, I was a young man—scarcely commencing Oriental study, and wholly undeserving of such a distinction. Its being conferred upon me supplied me with a new incentive to application, and encouraged me, I may say compelled me—not reluctantly—but still compelled me to persevere. Had it not been for this circumstance, I might probably have been satisfied with the first fruits of my curiosity, and in the occupation of public duties, or the relaxation of private amusements, I might have abandoned the pursuit. My connexion with the Society made that a duty which was at first only an amusement, and thus enabled me to earn my notice which I may have been honoured with in Europe, and to acquire the high distinction—for a high distinction it unquestionably is—of being called to a Professorial Chair in the University of Oxford. Still, gentlemen, although fully sensible of the honour conferred upon me, I cannot contemplate without regret the necessity it imposes, of quitting a country and a society in which I have spent the best years of my life, and spent them happily. I have found abundant interest here, and whether engaged in the cul-

tivation of Oriental literature, in the promotion of native education, or even in contributing to the amusements of the Society of Calcutta, I have been happy. These things reward themselves, and when to the feelings of self-satisfaction, which they are calculated to inspire, I add the kindness, the esteem, the friendship of so many of those amongst whom my days have been passed—It is but natural that I should be reluctant to leave you,—that I should feel some unwillingness to relinquish what I must ever most highly prize. I feel, however, that it is an act of duty to accept the honourable post to which I have been appointed, and I must therefore make up my mind to separate from those with whom I have for so many years been so closely and so happily connected. But I shall always think of my Calcutta friends with gratitude, with affection; and whilst I endeavour zealously to discharge the duties of my new office, I shall feel that I am labouring, not for my own credit only, but for the credit of those who first thought me worthy of distinction, and to whom I must ever hold myself indebted for the Boden Professorship.

The whole evening passed off in a most agreeable manner, and we must do the *provisioners*, the justice to say that the viands were plentiful and excellent.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 7th July.

MEMBERS PROPOSID.

Dr. James Bryce, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by Dr. Jackson and Mr. Mercer.

S. A. G. Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service, by Mr. Tytler and Mr. Twining.

D. Woodburn, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Pearson.

D. Campbell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, expressed his wish to return to the Society, and have his name replaced on the List of Members, in conformity with the decision of the 4th April, 1829, which was complied with accordingly.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

A catalogue of the Books received since the last Meeting was laid on the table, and the following communications were presented to the Society.

1st Dr. K. McKinnon's Essay on Public Health in Tirhoot.

2nd. Sir Gilbert Blane's Observations relative to Contagion in Cholera.

3rd. Two cases of wounds of arrows; with the iron point, and part of the shaft of an arrow, with which one of the wounds had been inflicted.

4th. Mr. Ludlow's account of an epidemic Catarrhal Fever, which appeared at Indore and Mhow, about the middle of April.

The disease commenced with pyrexia, pain, and a sense of constriction across.

the chest; and slight inflammation of the fauces, attended with hoarseness and pain in the trachea. The pulse was frequent, at first rather hard, latterly full and soft. At Indore the disease affected the majority of the inhabitants, and proved fatal to some patients in the bazar. Above 70 men of the 65th Regiment were treated in hospital, but only a case or two in the 7th Light Cavalry, although both Corps had recently arrived at Mhow. The disease had nearly disappeared by the end of the month, and only proved fatal in the few cases above alluded to. The epidemic was ascribed to the state of the atmosphere. Immediately before the epidemic now noticed, the weather had been sultry and calm; the atmosphere hazy in the day, and at night chilly breezes from the N. E. had been frequent. Mr. Ludlow observes, that the previous cold season had been remarkable, on account of the unusual quantity of rain which fell throughout the northern and western provinces of Bengal. At that time salivation was frequently observed to arise after the use of very small quantities of mercury: and Chokra of a severe and fatal kind appeared in the rainy season among the European Artillery, but was evidently often the consequence of drunkenness. Vaccination was singularly successful at that part of the country this year; whereas in 1831 (a remarkably dry season), of 50 or 60 vaccinations, only one child had the true vaccine vesicle; but many had a spurious pustule, sometime accompanied by slight eruptions on other parts of the body.

5th. A List of the Members of the London College of Surgeons. The four last communications presented by the Medical Board.

6th. Mr. Mitchelson's case of Urinary Calculus.

7th. Mr. Corbyn's Remarks on the prevalence of Measles at Calcutta in March, April, and May, 1832.

8th. Dr. I. N. Casanova's account of a second operation of Lithotomy; with a specimen of the detritus of part of the calculus.

9th. A case of Psoriasis Invenetrata, by Mr. Guthrie.

10th. A list of 86 Medicinal Plants, specimens of which are forwarded to the Society, with a brief account of the

uses to which they are applied by the natives. From Mr. Spry, of Saugor.

11th. Rules and Regulations for the performance of Quarantine at Calcutta.

12th. Case of Death from Snake-bite, drawn up by Mr. Davidson.

13th. A case of Hypertrophy of the Heart.

14th. A case of Enteritis, presented by the Medical Board.

15th. Observations by the President, regarding the expediency of this Society attempting to publish a Medical Journal; which he considers unadvisable, as tending to divert their attention and resources from its principal objects, which should be the advancement of professional knowledge, and maintaining the credit of the Society, as promoted by the meetings and by the regular publication of the Transactions. He observes, that notwithstanding the greater variety of means at the command of London Editors, and their familiarity with the way of dressing periodicals, to render them attractive; they are often obliged to make out their pages by ephemeral gossip, personal controversy, or articles intended to bring individuals into notice, rather than to promote science; and by long and not unfrequently partial reviews of medical works: the former subjects unworthy of publication by this Society, and the latter, even the most liberal description of criticism, could neither be attempted by the Society as a body, nor delegated to an individual, without hazarding a compromise of its character. He further states, that besides the great difficulty of selecting articles which should give satisfaction to the majority of non-resident members, and the obstacles in the way of continuing monthly, a publication of sufficient interest to give general satisfaction; there is reason to fear the attempt to publish a Journal might destroy the harmony hitherto subsisting between the resident and non-resident members of the Society. With respect to one of the motives urged in favor of a medical Journal, Mr. Wilson objects to the principle implied, of a bargain or a barter; he conceives that the members of this Society contribute to its support, not for any pecuniary or personal profit; but from the higher principle of supporting the credit of the Profession in India, and for the concentra-

tion and advancement of professional knowledge. The expense is another and a positive objection, as a Journal of any extent could not be printed without calling on the members for an addition to their subscriptions—a call which, in the present state of medical prospects, the Society could not consent to propose. Mr. Wilson is of opinion, that it would be possible to alter the plan, and extend the limits of the Monthly Circulars, so as to include short notices of absolute facts of novelty or interest, extracted from the London Journals or other works, which might occasionally occupy 8 or 12 pages octavo; that might answer every useful purpose, with little cost to the Society, and without any additional expense to the members: and he expresses his willingness to agree and co-operate in effecting such a plan; but recommends caution in our proceedings, and that we should not attempt to effect that which not being legitimately within our province, might in any way divert the energies and funds of the Society from the more creditable and substantial labors, which secure its reputation and stability.

The proposal, that the Society should undertake the publication of a Quarterly Medical Journal, was then ballotted for, and negatived; after which, the following papers were read and discussed by the meeting:—

Dr. Wise's Observations on the Lepra Tuberculata, as it appears in Bengal. This essay enters fully into the history of the disease, as recorded during the earliest ages; from which it appears, that when Leprosy was most prevalent, no doubt was entertained of its contagious nature; extensive public establishments were then maintained for the purpose of secluding lepers, and strict regulations enforced in preventing their communication with the community.

The author is inclined to adopt the opinion, that the disease is hereditary as well as contagious; although he admits, that occasionally one or more children of leprosy parents escape the disease. He then alludes to several instances where Leprosy was supposed to be owing to personal communication, and others where it appeared to be hereditary; and he strongly urges, that the medical profession should strictly investigate the nature of the disease.

Mr. Preston's communication contains a description in which both common carotid arteries were tied, for the removal of disease.

In the first case, the result of these operations was the removal of the head aches and restoration of muscular power; vision, which had been much impaired, was so far improved, that he could see to walk without difficulty, but he could not discern minute objects.

In the second case, Mr. Preston remarks, that the relief afforded by the first operation was very remarkable, and the result of the two operations, though not completely successful, has been a decided amelioration of this patient's condition: he can now walk with the assistance of a stick, but he suffers from occasional painful throbbing in the head, which is relieved by bleeding; and he has occasional returns of slight epileptic fits. Both carotid arteries appeared very large at the time of the operations.

Cox, in whom one common carotid artery was tied for epilepsy on the 4th February, 1831, has had no return of the disease, and his health is excellent. Rochford, in whom the right common carotid artery was tied by Mr. Preston, for hemiplegia, on the 22d November, 1830, has regained, to a certain extent, the use of the paralytic arm; and the pain in that limb has ceased; he can walk four or five miles a day with the assistance of a stick, and his health is good. These two cases are published in the 5th vol. of the Society's Transactions.

Mr. J. L. Geddes's paper on Hospital Gangrene contains a description of this formidable disease, showing, that when it appears in crowded hospitals, it is liable speedily to affect every wound, ulcer, or even every slight scratch; and he describes fully the awful rapidity with which the soft parts are destroyed, and the excruciating pain of the disease, while the ulceration and sloughing are in progress. The author distinctly points out its infectious nature, and the great danger of its being communicated to healthy sores and wounds, unless the greatest precautions are used in ventilation, separating the patients, and avoiding transmission of the disease by bandages, or sponges.—*Calcutta Courier.*

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

SCHORN v. DICK AND CO.

The Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. The defendant, Mr. Dick, was a partner in the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. in Calcutta, and this action was brought against that firm by the plaintiff, for the amount of his salary for services performed by him from the 1st of May, 1831, to the 30th April, 1832: During this time he was serving under an agreement of 500 Sa. Rs. per month, which amounted to 5,950 Sa. Rs. of this it was admitted he had drawn 2,870 Sa. Rs. and 220 had been paid on his account; these sums left a balance of 2,859, which was the amount sought for. The circumstances under which the debt was contracted were simple and few. The plaintiff, who was a relation to Mr. Crump, a partner in the concern, had entered into the service of the firm in 1820, and continued in the employ until 1825, when he left it, but returned again in 1828. Dick, Crump, and Co. besides having a house of business at Calcutta, had an establishment at Cawnpore, where they sold wines and various articles. The plaintiff attended to the latter establishment, and had a monthly salary of 200 Rupees; this he continued to receive until May, 1829, at which time Mr. Dick went to England, and was away from this country until October in the following year. At the time Mr. Dick went to England the salary of the plaintiff was increased to 400 Rupees monthly; and a little previous to this period he was advertised as a partner in the concern; however, he was only nominally a partner, and was, in reality, a servant: the advertisement being inserted in the papers merely for the purpose of enabling him to sue the name of the firm. In October 1830, Mr. Dick returned to this country, and the firm having purchased from the partners of Palmer and Co. an establishment at Roorkee it was agreed that the amount of plaintiff's salary should be increased; and at the end of August, 1831, the plaintiff received a letter from Mr. Crump, stating that Mr. Dick and himself had taken the amount of his salary into their consideration, and agreed, that from the succeeding April he should receive 2,000 Sa. Rs. per annum. He understood that the objection raised by Mr. Dick

was, that he was not aware of the nature of the agreement to which he had assented, but such a defence would be perfectly unintelligible. The agreement was a proper agreement, written by one of the firm, forwarded by him, and received by the party in whose favour it was made at Cawnpore. Another defence might be, that the plaintiff did not continue in the service of the defendant the whole of the time he had claimed the salary for. It could be proved that he did; and what was about to be stated to their lordships, on that point, would be very satisfactory. On the 24th February last, when the plaintiff was about leaving the employ, an advertisement appeared in the newspaper to the following effect: "Mr. John Schorn, our assistant at Cawnpore, will be permitted to set up on his own account or that of Mr. William Crump, as soon as he has completely and satisfactorily delivered over charge to one of our Cawnpore concerns, but not before, of which due notice will be given. Dick and Co 24th Feb. 1832." From this notice, it was evident plaintiff had a right to consider himself a servant of the firm on the 24th of February last; and as no notice was given him to quit the employ, he remained in it until the 27th of April, when the defendant came to Cawnpore, and told him he was no longer in his service.

A number of witnesses were examined, who proved the hand writing of various individuals, and the respective signatures of Mr. Dick, Mr. Crump, and Mr. Schorn, to a number of letters which were produced in evidence; one of which was the following, in the handwriting of Mr. Crump.

"JOHN SCHORN, Esq. Cawnpore.

Dear Sir,—In order to remove all doubts as to the amount of salary which you are to receive from the 1st of May last, for your services to us, we beg to inform you, that we agree to allow you, from that date, in conformity with a private arrangement entered into between ourselves in October last, the sum of Six hundred Rupees (6,000) six thousand per annum. Your faithfully,

DICK, CRUMP, AND CO.
Calcutta, 30th August, 1831.

On the examination of the witnesses it appeared that, from the commencement of 1831, Mr. Dick and Mr. Crump had been at variance, and that Mr. Crump, who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Schorn, had not attended to or conducted the business since April 1831. That in January, 1832, the partnership was dissolved retrospectively from 30th April, 1831, after which time Mr. Dick alone was responsible for the stock upon himself and for all payments. It was proved also, on the examination of one witness, that Mr. Crump had said, since the dissolution of the partnership, that he would do all in his power to ruin Mr. Dick, and that Mr. Crump was now in partnership with the plaintiff.

Mr. Turton contended there was no proof when the letter of 20th August was written; and if the person by whom it was written was not a partner at the time, it could not bind the other partner; and, therefore, the letter ought not to be received in evidence without proof when it was written, especially under the circumstances of this case; and when the connection between Crump and Schorn was taken into consideration.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection—the date of the letter was *prima facie* evidence when it was written.

Mr. Turton, for the defendant, expressed himself satisfied that this action, though nominally Mr. Schorn's, was really and truly brought by Mr. Crump against his late partner the defendant, whom, he had been heard to declare he would ruin, should it cost him half his fortune to do so. If any doubt of such being Mr. Crump's intention might, after the evidence they had heard, remain in the minds of their Lordships, he (Mr. Turton) would endeavour to remove it. Dick and Crump were in partnership for a number of years, and carried on business in Calcutta, and at Cawnpore. In the year 1829 the defendant went home with his father, General Dick, who was seriously ill; on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, his partner, Mr. Crump, who attended at the establishment at Cawnpore, came from that place, and insisted on Mr. Dick allowing the plaintiff, who was an assistant and nominal partner in the Cawnpore concern, and Mr. Crump's brother-in-law, an additional allowance out of his own purse, during his absence from India. Mr. Dick accordingly agreed to do this, and arranged to allow Mr. Schorn 200 Sonat Rupees

per month out of his own pocket. On the return of the defendant to this country in October, 1830, a disagreement took place between the two partners, the defendant found that Mr. Crump had violated the terms of partnership, and had, during his absence, invested the funds of the firm in various ways, which Mr. Dick did not approve of. The defendant positively refused to take a part of a share in the Union Bank, which Mr. Crump had purchased in his absence, and this refusal finally led to a dissolution of partnership. Mr. Crump had also established, during the defendant's absence, a depot at Revelgunge, and shortly after Mr. Dick's return the two partners agreed that Mr. Crump should proceed to that place, and that the plaintiff should remain at Cawnpore, and receive out of the private purse of Mr. Crump an additional 100 Rupees per month; at that time the plaintiff's salary was only 200 Sonat Rupees monthly, the allowance of 200 Rupees from the pocket of the defendant, having ceased on that gentleman's return to this country; subsequently the firm of Dick and Co. specifically agreed to allow the defendant 300 Rupees monthly from April 30, 1831: and to avoid litigation, Mr. Dick had paid into Court 980 Rupees, allowing the plaintiff at the rate of 400 Rupees monthly up to the time he quit- ted his service in March last, on the supposition, that having taken upon himself all payments after that period, he might possibly be liable even for that portion which Mr. Crump was to have paid out of his private funds, consequently Mr. Dick had paid more into Court than he was bound to do; for plaintiff had no agreement, whereby he could demand more than 300 Sonat Rupees monthly, of the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. his legal remedy for the other 100 being against Mr. Crump individually. It would seem certainly that Mr. Crump had written to his brother-in-law; in the end of 1830, to say he was to have 6,000 Rupees a year, but it appeared distinctly that Mr. Dick had written to the Plaintiff on the 20th December, 1830, that from the following 30th of April he would receive 300 Rs. a month from the firm at Cawnpore, and 1200 Rs. at the end of the year, from Mr. Crump's private funds, and no more. In answer to this the plaintiff wrote a letter in February, 1831, saying he had told Mr. Crump, that what he had previously

written as to the 6,000 was only a verbal agreement, and acquiescing in Dick's letter in February, 1832, after the dissolution, he had again written, recognising these terms, and asking if he were at liberty to draw upon Mr Dick for the 100 Rupees extra, which he was to have received from Mr. Crump, acknowledging that he had received the 300 rupees per month from the firm at Cawnpore. Again, in 1832, after the action was brought, the plaintiff wrote another letter distinctly acknowledging Mr Dick's letter of December 1830, fixing 300 as the allowance from the firm. In none of these letters was there any allusion to the letter of August, 1831, now put forward as the agreement to maintain the action—nor was it mentioned in any one letter of Mr Crump though so late as May and June last, he appeared, from the letters put in, to have been making out the Plaintiff's claim for him. However, Feb 1832, Mr Schorn refused to serve Mr Dick any longer—shortly afterwards that is to say about the middle of March, 1832 he left the employ of the plaintiff joined Mr Crump in business which he had long privately intended to do, and claimed from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co the sum of 5,950 Sicca Rupees, as his salary from 1st of May, 1831 to the 7th April 1832; at 500 rupees per month and in support of this claim he now produces the letter said to be written in Aug 1831, by Mr Crump in the name of a firm wherein plaintiff knew Mr Crump was not then acting as a partner, being at open variance with Mr Dick, and in that letter it was stated, that Mr Dick, and himself agreed, in order to settle all disputes, to give the plaintiff 500 Rs monthly. This letter to call it by the mildest name, was a gross fraud, got up to serve the purposes of the present action, there could be no doubt it had been written at a period subsequent to its date; it was upon half a sheet of paper; there was no seal,—no post mark upon it; the envelope was absent, and he (Mr. Tutton) begged their lordships to observe, that to apologise for the absence of the seal, post mark, and the other half sheet of paper; the envelopes of two other letters of the nominal defendant Crump, which were produced in evidence, had been craftily removed. The learned counsel then contended, at great length, that Mr. Dick had clearly and distinctly wrote to the plaintiff in De-

cember, 1830, informing him that he was to receive no more than 300 Rs per month from the firm of Dick, Crump, and after April, 1831, whatever he might get before that date. that he had written a similar letter in Feb 1832, that Mr Reed, plaintiff's successor at Cawnpore, had told plaintiff, that his salary was to cease from the 16th of March last, that the receipts for his salary which, after April, 1831 were given for 400 Rs monthly, and after that date 300 were always given in Sonat Rupees, and his now claiming it in Sicca was wholly inadmissible, the Sonat Rupee being the current coin at Cawnpore. And finally, the learned counsel said, if the plaintiff was entitled to any thing further, than what was already paid into Court, it must be from Mr Crump individually, and not from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. The several letters of Mr Schorn, alluded to by Mr Tutton, were put in evidence.

The Chief Justice after looking at the letter dated 30th August, 1831 remarked, that it led to a conclusion not borne out by the agreement it had reference to.

The Advocate General replied at considerable length and contended that there could not be a clearer proof of the letter being genuine, than the discrepancy mentioned by the Chief Justice; for it must be evident had the letter been written at a period subsequent to its date with an intention to impose on their lordships, it would have been framed so as to appear an exact copy of the agreement, and written with that kind of accuracy which would defy the sagacity of the gentlemen of the bar to discover the imposition. With regard to the letter leading to a conclusion, not borne out by the agreement, he could not think it did so, but he considered the apparent contradiction as a strong confirmation of the truth of the whole story and the want of critical accuracy in the letter, an evidence that it was not a got up transaction.

The Chief Justice observed. If it was necessary to decide on the point, whether the salary due under the agreements for 1200 Rupees could be recovered, I would be of opinion that it could not. I think the plaintiff ought to look to Mr. Crump, and to no other person for payment of that amount. The letter dated the 30th August, 1831, was a very peculiar one, and certainly had a very suspicious appearance. Mr. Crump, who

wrote the letter, has done all in his power in this action, not only by that, but two other letters, to enable the plaintiff to recover: it says, "We agree to allow you," with reference to a private agreement, on which it is clear the 1,200 Rupees are separate. I do not see any agreement on the part of Mr. Dick, by which he was bound to allow the plaintiff more than 300 Rupees monthly. I do not find in the receipts anything that could lead me to suppose they were only for a portion of the salary; and it is rather singular, that if 400 rupees were to be paid monthly, the receipts should be each of them for no more than 300 Rupees.

Sir John Franks coincided with the Chief Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan. I am quite satisfied that the 1,200 rupees was intended to be paid by Mr. Crump, and by no other person, and that no agreement was made by defendant, or understood by plaintiff, that he should receive 400 Rupees a month from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. Mr. Dick's letter, dated 23d December, 1830, repudiates the agreement of Mr. Crump, to which plaintiff refers so late as June, 1832 and takes no notice, in his communication at that time, of the letter said to be written by Mr. Crump, in August, 1831. I am quite satisfied that letter is not genuine, or written at the period at which it is dated.

Plaintiff nonsuited, and to pay costs of both parties.—*John Bull*

Immediately after the Judges had pronounced a verdict for the defendant G. S. Dick, Mr. Turton moved, on his behalf, for an order, that the letter of 30th August, 1831, written by Mr. William Crump, be impounded, and not removed out of the Court as the defendant, G. S. Dick, purposed to institute fresh proceedings thereupon. Order granted.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1832.

Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

The business of the third Sessions was commenced this morning, when the three Judges took their seats on the bench. The following gentlemen were sworn in for the Grand Jury:—

W. Dunstaple, Esq., Foreman.
James Ryd,
Jas. P. McCulligan,
Jas. S. Stopford,
John D. Smith,
James Cowel,
Eneas Mackintosh,
Laurence De Souza,
Chas. McKenzie,
Wm. P. Watson,
Wm. F. Fergusson,
Geo. Alexander, Esq.

The charge delivered by the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury was to the following effect:—

Gentlemen, it is not my intention to delay the business of the day with any lengthy preliminary remarks, I only wish to say, that I have come to this country with an earnest desire diligently and effectually to discharge the duties of my office, and I trust, by the blessing of God, and with the assistance of the learned and able judges now seated on the bench, a talented and ingenious bar, and in criminal cases, intelligent and efficient juries, to be enabled to do so. With respect to any general remarks on the administration of justice in this country, or any remark upon local matters, I shall decidedly abstain from them, because I feel strongly sensible that such remarks coming from this place, ought to be considered more deliberately and cautiously than it is possible for me to do, owing to the shortness of the time I have been in this country. I, therefore, proceed to business, observing, with regret, in a catalogue of twenty cases, six of great atrocity, four of which are of murder, and two of assault with intent to kill.

On these I must address you, but I shall not do so at greater length than is necessary, and I trust my experience in criminal law may be of some assistance to you. There are, besides these six cases, some others which also require some remark. Among the cases of murder, the first is that of Dunne, who is charged with the murder of an old woman, by inflicting a wound with a hatchet, which penetrated the spine, and caused her death. I have an opportunity of knowing, from the depositions before me, the nature of the case, which presents no difficulty. The question for you to consider will probably be, whether anything like provocation had been given to reduce the crime to manslaughter, if

appears in the evidence, that the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel on the day before, when it seems the deceased struck the prisoner with a broom, and her son said that the quarrel had lasted for several days; but there is no evidence to show that there was a quarrel or blow on the day the murder took place; but, if it should turn out in the evidence brought before you, that a blow was given by her to the prisoner on that very day, then it will be for you to consider how far the nature of the crime will be lowered by such provocation. No beating on the former day, or at any time previous to the infliction of the wound, sufficient to have allowed the prisoner's passion to cool, would have the effect of mitigating the offence. Even a blow would have no effect to extenuate the crime to manslaughter, where the revenge is disproportioned to the provocation, and the striking with a hatchet in return for a blow from a broom or a stick would not be proportionate to such provocation. Another question that I must notice, is one that was raised before the Coroner; whether the blow was mortal at the time of infliction, because one of the Medical men said that the wound had at first a bad appearance, and it afterwards became worse and proved mortal? The law, on this point, is perfectly clear, and states that the neglect of a wound which becomes mortal will not extenuate the crime attached to the infliction of it; therefore, the inquiry on the face of the Coroner's inquisition is not material. Another medical man speaks pretty decisively of the wound having been mortal from the time it was inflicted—but in either case the opinion they would come to would be the same. The next case is against a man named Baloo for the murder of a woman named Dooknee by striking her on the neck with a hatchet, and in this case no difficulty presents itself. The death was so decisively caused, that the head of the woman was nearly severed from the body. The cause assigned by the prisoner for this act, was a jealousy he entertained to the woman, but there is no circumstance to reduce the crime with which he is charged. The third case is against Baboo Ram, for the murder of Kisann Singh with a sword. The act was committed, according to the evidence, in a very determinedly sanguinary manner,

and I am not aware of any circumstance which will mitigate its character. The fourth case is against Hussau Uly, for the murder of Namud Carreem, by stabbing with a knife. Of the fact of stabbing there can be no doubt, but of what it was the result, must depend on a great deal of contradictory evidence; and you will judge whether the stab was given after the prisoner had been attacked, or whether it was done without such provocation. One part of the evidence claims remark, which is the deposition of the deceased taken before the magistrate; I do not consider it can be received as a dying declaration: for circumstances apparent leave it doubtful that there was a sufficient consciousness of approaching death; but the whole of it was taken before the prisoner, and if the prisoner was desired to attend, and did so, then that examination may be received as evidence. These are the four cases of murder, and I shall now proceed to notice the other capital offences. The first of these cases is one of great malignity, and is on an indictment of the King against Baloo, for having wounded a woman, named Toony, on several parts of her body, with an intent to stab, cut, maim or disfigure her, which, as the indictment is laid, is now a capital offence in this country. It will be for you to consider whether the wounds were inflicted by him intentionally, or by some accident. I believe that in the account he gives of it, he attributes the wounds to some accident. It must be observed that the woman (Toony) is the wife of the prisoner, and in the present case she is a competent evidence, because it will be required on an indictment charging the husband with an offence committed against her person. One wound was inflicted in the thigh, where we know there are several arteries which were likely to have been injured, and which injury might have caused her death. You will find that one wound was inflicted on the nose, which was calculated to disfigure, perhaps more than a wound similarly inflicted on any other part could have done. The next case is one against Mamad Hoosain, indicted under the same statute, with striking a man named Jannoo with an iron bar. Jannoo and the prisoner were conversing about some money which one had to receive from the other, and the prisoner having denied it, struck

Jannoo with the iron bar, on which Jannoo ran away, and was followed by the prisoner, who then struck him dead. A medical man states, upon oath, that it was a dangerous wound; and I have no doubt that the iron bar comes within the statute. There are two other cases of a malignant nature charged, for burglary in the house of Rammohun Ghose, and against two others, for receiving the property stolen, but there is nothing in these cases that requires remarks. There is one case of the King against Ramcommar Roy, who is charged with stealing three promissory notes of a thousand rupees value each, said to have been stolen on the 28th of September, 1828. There is very little doubt, from what appears in the depositions, that the notes were stolen by one Issurclunder Moorkerjee, who was in the office; but there is nothing to connect the defendant with these notes till March last, when he passed two of them in the course of business. Under the circumstances, it was a mere possibility, that notes passed after such a lapse of time should imply the guilt of the individual so passing them. If you take the same view of this difficult case that I do, you had better dispose of it without sending it into this Court. There are other cases for larceny and embezzlement, but such have often been before you, therefore, do not require me to notice them. There is a charge against Cunnia Lal Thakoor, and others, who are indicted with assaulting some servants: they had lost some property, and with a view of finding out the thief, they tried a process of regular torture. The witnesses will state the extraordinary proceedings, peculiarly so to one just arrived in this country, that were adopted, and as the facts, are all clearly supported, I need not say any thing further, but leave it and the other cases to your discretion.

The Chief Justice concluded his remarks with the usual offer of assistance to the jury, in case of their experiencing any difficulty in the course of their enquiries, and the Grand Jury then retired.

Before the Chief Justice and a Petit Jury.

Michael Keough and James McGinnis, two Privates of His Majesty's third Buffs, stood severally indicted with larceny on the 19th of April last, at Calcutta, feloniously stolen a gold watch of the value of Rs. 100, from William

D'Arville, the property of the said William D'Arville.

William D'Arville sworn. I reside in Bow-bazar, and am now out of employment. On the day before Good Friday I lost a watch. I went to sleep at about four o'clock, and awoke in about an hour afterwards, when I missed my watch from out of my pocket, where it was when I went to sleep. Four soldiers had come to see me at seven o'clock that morning. They went out afterwards, and came home with me at about three o'clock. When I went to sleep, one of them, named Shortall, went to sleep likewise, and the two prisoners were sitting in a chair in the same room. No one else was in the house. When I awoke the two prisoners were gone, and Shortall was still asleep. I went across the river to look after the prisoners, but could not find them. About four days afterwards I again saw my watch in the possession of an Artilleryman in the Fort. The number of the watch is 5071. [In reply to Keough.] I frequently visited two friends in the Fort. I have been living with Mrs. Dalrymple as her tavern keeper, and was employed by her to ship men as a crimp; I did not, on that day, send any sailor to Mr. Beck's house. I stated at the Police that they were the only persons, except Shortall, who was asleep, that were in the house. I did not take my watch out of my pocket and offer it to Beck, nor to any one else, to sell or pledge for the purpose of getting more liquor. I have been in the Fort since they were committed, but did not say I was sorry for them, and that they were not guilty.

John McCarthy sworn. I am a Gunner in the Artillery Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum. I bought a watch somewhere about the 16th of April, from the prisoner Keough, in the barracks at Dum-Dum. He was brought to me by Gunner Thomas Bell, and offered me the watch for 25 Rs. saying that he had given 45 Rs. for it. I refused to purchase it, when he asked me what I would give for it, to which I replied that I would give eight rupees for it. Another person who was with him, but whom I could not recognize, advised him to let me have it for that price, which he did, and I paid for it in the presence of Gunner Bell and Sergeant Perry. Both persons appeared to have been in their dress uniform. I afterwards

wards sold the watch for Rs. 20, and gave four months' credit. [In reply to Keough.] At the time I bought the watch from the person I speak of, I was not aware that it was worth very much more than what I gave for it, but I knew that it was worth something more. I never saw him before, but took sufficient notice of him to recognize him. I did not ask him his name, nor where he got the watch; neither did I ask him to show his pass. I did not take a receipt for the money, because I thought it unnecessary, having had two witnesses to the transaction.

Thomas Bell sworn. I am a Gunner in the Artillery, and recognize the prisoners at the bar, having seen them sell a watch on the 18th or 19th of April last to the last witness. They came to me in the rear of the barracks, and Keough asked me if I knew any one that wanted a watch, to which I replied that I did, and took him to McCarthy. I asked McCarthy whether he wanted a watch, to which he replied in the negative. He next asked what sort of a watch it was, and Keough replied that it was a gold watch, and, on being asked the price, said that it had cost him Rs. 45, but that he would let him have it for Rs. 25. McCarthy refused to buy it at that rate, and, after some trafficking, got it for eight rupees. They said that they were induced to sell it at so low a price, because they had no money to take them to Calcutta. (In reply to Keough) I swear that you are the person that sold the watch.

George Perry sworn. I am a Serjeant in the Regiment of Artillery stationed at Dum Dum. I know the prisoner Keough, but cannot swear to the other. Keough came to my berth with Bell and McCarthy on Thursday the 19th of April, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening. They brought a watch, and McCarthy asked me to be a witness that he had purchased it from Keough for eight rupees. The watch was delivered, and the money paid, in my presence. To the best of my belief the other prisoner was with Keough, but I cannot swear to him, as I only took particular notice of the person who sold the watch.

John Stokes sworn. I am a Bombardier in the Artillery at Dum-Dum. I purchased the watch which I now produce from Gunner McCarthy, for twenty rupees, which I agreed to pay in four months, by monthly instalments.

The witnesses were then severally recalled, when they swore to the identity of the watch. D'Arville proved that it was the same that he had missed out of his pocket, and Perry and McCarthy proved that it was the same that had been purchased by the latter from the prisoner Keough.

The prisoners, on being called on for their defence, put in a written statement to the following effect, which was read by the Clerk of the crown:—"They were, two soldiers who were indicted for a crime of which they were not guilty—they were ignorant of the law, and unable to employ counsel,—they were, therefore, obliged to state what had occurred to themselves, and left their case in the hands of the Jury. They were going to the bazar, when they were met by D'Arville, who enticed them to his house and treated them with spirits. He then endeavoured to persuade them to desert from their Regiment, and ship themselves on board of a ship that was in want of men, and sent them to the house of Beck, where they found a sailor, destined for the same ship. D'Arville afterwards arrived at Beck's, when they refused to leave their Regiment, and left the place for the purpose of returning to the Fort, when they were overtaken by D'Arville, who succeeded in again enticing them to his house, when he gave them more liquor, and renewed his persuasion for them to join the ship. They would not remain, but went away, leaving Shortall in the house, previous to which, D'Arville had taken out his watch, and requested some of the men to pawn or pledge it, for the purpose of getting more liquor.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at some length, after which the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Keough, but acquitted the other prisoner, McGinnis.

Keough was sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour, for a period of two years.

Heeron, Bhola, and Tareef were severally indicted, for, that they, on the night of the 21st of April, feloniously broke open and entered the shop of Nubkissore Paul, and feloniously stole therefrom, one pair of gold ballas, value Rs. 80, two gold bajjos, value Rs. 50, two clasps of a necklace, value Rs. 16, and divers other articles, the property of the said Nubkissore Paul. To this indictment the prisoners pleaded "Not guilty."

Heeron said, in his defence, that he had left his door open previous to his going to sleep, on account of the heat. While Tareef and Bhola were asleep, and woke him, on which he cried out, when Emamdee came to the door, and Tareef dropped something from his person. The lamp was put out, and he sent Bhola to light it, which he did, and assisted the Thannadar, who came, in the mean time, to look for the things.

Bhola said, that he was asleep, and knew nothing of the matter, till the arrival of the Chowkeydars. He was a servant of Heeron's, and was sent by him to get a light, which he did.

Tareef put in a written defence, the purport of which was as follows:—On Saturday he was led by the calling of his profession, to carry a load to Garden Reach, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, he was forced to take shelter in the verandah of a shop-keeper. While he was there, some Chowkeydars came up with two prisoners in their custody, and asked him who he was, to which he replied by telling them. They then demanded money of him, and, on his inability to satisfy them, they took him into custody, and accused him of being one of the thieves.

The last prisoner called three witnesses to establish a good character, two of whom knew nothing about him, further than seeing him at times in the street; the third witness was his landlady, and she stated that she had never known of any other instance of his being charged with crime.

After a few moments' deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against all three prisoners.

Chief Justice. The Jury have found you severally guilty, and I am fully satisfied with the verdict, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court. There can be no doubt that you are very bad charac-

ters; two of you have not attempted to produce any evidence of character, though you are in your own place of residence. You Tareef, have attempted to do so, but your witnesses have proved nothing. The crime of which you are found guilty was committed in the dead of night, at a time when the peaceable inhabitants of this city ought to be able to sleep in security. The sentence of the Court is that each of you be transported to the British settlements on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural lives.

Zerreef, Harreef, and Jeetoo were severally charged with having, on the 15th of April last, feloniously stole a string of gold beads, of the value of rupees 17, the property of Boobun Doss. They were likewise charged in a second count with the same offence, in which the beads were represented as the property of Nuncowhar Doss.

To this indictment they pleaded "Not guilty."

The prisoners denied the charge, and called several witnesses, with a view to prove that a quarrel had taken place between themselves and the females of the prosecutor's family, wishing to make it appear that the charge had been got up against them through malicious motives.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and on their return, acquitted the prisoners.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

Nazir Peada was indicted for having, on the 3d of July instant, whilst in the service of John Jenkins and others, and employed by them to receive money, received on their account, Rs. 100 in cash, and a promissory note of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 50, and with having feloniously embezzled the said money, the property of the said John Jenkins and others.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

John Jenkins sworn. I am a partner in the firm of Leyburn and Co., Auctioneers. The Prisoner at the bar has been in our service since the year 1824. He was employed as a Peon to collect bills, the amount of those received he was in the habit of paying in every evening. He was sent on the 3d of July

instant to Major Rochford, with a bill for Rs 150, for the purchase of a tent. [In reply to the prisoner.] I did not make an arrangement with your security to take the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 45, nor did I make an agreement to that effect.

Major Rochford, of the Buffs, sworn. At the commencement of the present month I was indebted to Messrs. Leyburn and Co for the amount of a tent, the bill for which was brought to me by my sirdar bearer, at about eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd of the present month. I referred it to the Paymaster for payment.

Captain Lucas, Paymaster of the Buffs, sworn. A bill was presented to me on the 3rd instant, which I directed my sirdar Joygopal Roy to pay.

Joygopal Roy sworn. I am a cash keeper in the service of Captain Lucas, and know the prisoner at the bar, to whom I paid a sum of Rs. 150 on the 3rd of the present month, on account of Major Rochford. This is the bill which I paid, but I cannot recollect whether Captain Lucas sent it to me, or whether the prisoner brought it himself. I paid the money to the prisoner, who wrote a receipt on the back, at my desire. I gave him a note of the Bank of Bengal for Rs 50, and Rs. 100 in cash.

Mahomed Massour sworn. I am a shop-keeper, and deal in perfumes. I was personal security for the prisoner. I entered into a written security with the Jemadar for the prisoner, when he was engaged by his employers. On the morning of the third of July the prisoner took Rs. 19 from me, and on the evening of the same day he brought me Rs. 50 in cash, and a bank note for Rs. 50. I paid the note away the same evening. On the 7th instant he took back the whole amount of Rs. 100, without even paying me the Rs. 19 which I had lent him.

Mr. Jenkins re-examined. On the evening of the 3d of July he accounted with Cossinath Day as usual, and each day afterwards. It was his duty every evening to pay in the amount that he had collected, and to return the bills that had not been paid.

Cossinath Day sworn. I am a bill keeper in the service of Messrs. Leyburn and Co. The prisoner at the bar was in the habit of daily accounting to me for the amount of bills received, and

returning such bills to me as had not been paid, which I used to put in a drawer, without examining. On the 2d of July instant I gave that bill to him to collect. On the evening of the 3d he did not account to me as having received the amount. On the 10th instant the prisoner was apprehended, before which he never told me that he had received the amount; but on the day when I examined the bills, and questioned him, he said that he had lost the money. Between the 3d and the 10th of July, the prisoner accounted to me for other bills that he had collected. The amount of bills collected, was paid into the hands of Byrup Bonnerjee, the cash keeper, or his assistants, to whom such amounts should be paid on the day of receipt. If he had done so with the amount in question, he would have informed me of it, for me to enter the transaction, which was the usual course of doing business. [In reply to the prisoner.] When you went to Barrackpore to collect money, it sometimes remained in your hands for some days, but only when you were absent; the moment you returned, you had to pay in the money. On no other occasion than the present, were you made to sign an acknowledgment for a balance against you.

Joygopal Roy re-examined. The number of the note given by me to the prisoner, was 29,747.

Mahomed Massour recalled. The number of the note given to me by the prisoner, was 29,747.

The case having closed for the prosecution, the prisoner put in a written defence, which stated that he had received money to the amount of Rs. 398 in the Fort some time back, which he had had the misfortune to lose. He was afraid to mention the loss, which he concealed, in the hope of being able to make it good. Two months afterwards inquiries had been made, when there was a balance of Rs. 262 against him, which he engaged to pay by instalments, but on the following day he was taken to the Police.

The prisoner then called the following witnesses. *Mahomed Massour* deposed that he had made an arrangement on the 10th or 11th instant with Hissam Ooddeen, at his desire, and at that of the head Banyan of the house, to make

good the deficiency in six months, by monthly instalments.

Hessam Ouddeen, the jemadar corroborated the statement of the last witness, but stated that none of the partners of the house were aware of the transaction.

Leclumber Sircar deposed to having written the abovementioned agreement at the desire of the jemadar.

Cossinauth Day was recalled by the Court, and stated that the amount received by the prisoner from Major Rochford was included in the amount deficient, for which the arrangement was made.

Mr. Jenkins was recalled, and stated that neither the Banyan nor the jemadar had any authority to make the arrangement that they did, and that he rejected it when informed of it.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner, who was sentenced to transportation to the British settlements on the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for seven years.

Ameer Khan was indicted, with having, on the 21st of May last, feloniously stolen five silver spoons, and two silver forks, of the value of Rupees 26, the property of John Howard Wakefield.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "GUILTY," notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Court, that such a course would not mitigate the severity of his punishment. The Chief Justice then addressed him as follows:—The Court might transport you, but in consideration of your youth, and in the hope of your amendment, it only sentences you to hard labour in the house of correction for two years.

Doorjadun Doss, a boy of about fifteen years of age, and *Parbutty Doss*, were severally indicted for having, on the 28th of May last, feloniously stole, in the dwelling house of one *Ram Doss*, one pair of gold *taveez*, value Rupees 96, two strings of *kantamallah*, value Rupees 24, and divers other articles of jewellery, the property of the said *Ram Doss*.

Doorjadun Doss said, in his defence, that the daughter of the prosecutor had given the things to him, tied up in a

bundle, and desired him to give them to his brother.

Parbutty Doss said that he had been on terms of intimacy, for three or four years, with the youngest daughter of the prosecutor, and that she had given him the articles, which were her own personal ornaments, for the purpose of converting into money, to supply him with a capital to commence business as a cloth merchant.

Ram Doss was recalled, when he stated that the ornaments belonged to the several females of his family, namely, his wife, his two daughters, and his two grand-daughters. The articles belonging to his wife were selected from the rest, and valued at rupees 132.

The Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against both prisoners, but recommended *Doorjadun Doss* to the mercy of the Court, in consideration of his youth.

The Chief Justice passed sentence in the following terms:—The sentence of death which the Court has just recorded I shall commute, and I wish, with respect to you, *Doorjadun Doss*, that the law left it in my power to pass some other sentence than that of transportation. I should in that case further attend to the recommendation of the Jury than I am now able to do, by sentencing you to hard labor in the house of correction; but I am obliged, as the law now stands, to order you for transportation; and indeed, the offence you have committed is a very bad one, for you were a servant, and you robbed your master, who appears to have been a kind master, and to have allowed your brother to reside in his house on your account: your youth, however, makes you an object of mercy, and I shall, therefore, so arrange your sentence of transportation, as to make it as lenient as possible. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years, and I shall endeavour so to recommend your case to the Government, as to prevent, if possible, the further corruption of your morals.

As to you, *Parbutty*, I think you by no means an object of mercy. You robbed your benefactor, and set your younger brother a most infamous example. After having injured your benefactor in respect to property, you have endeavoured to injure his feelings, by

traducing his nearest and dearest relations. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to the British settlements on the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural life.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1832.

Dutnerain Sacra, Rampersaud Roy, Kumlee Khankee, and Nerain Dar, were severally indicted, the two first for having, on the 7th of March last, at Calcutta, feloniously and burglariously broken open and entered the dwelling house of Rammohun Ghose, in the night time, and stolen therefrom several pieces of Sheershukker cloth, value Rs. 420, two wrappers, value Rs. 2, and one suttiringe, value Rs. 4, the property of the said Rammohun Ghose, and the two last, for having, on the 8th of March last, feloniously received five pieces of Sheershukker cloth, part of the said goods, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Two of the witnesses subpoenaed for the prosecution were not forthcoming. It was stated that one of them, the durwan, was dead, which there appeared no reason to doubt. With respect to the other, Radamohun Mitter, it was stated that he was sick, and that he had returned to his village; nothing appearing to support this statement, he was called on his recognizances, but did not appear.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, after which the Jury acquitted all the prisoners.

Neelmony Day, Bojohurry Day, Roashun, Danish, Prem Sing, Sookun Sing, and Bowaume Sing, were severally indicted for having, on the 21st of May last, at Calcutta, feloniously stolen forty pounds weight of orange cotton twist, value Rs. 47, on board a certain boat called a burr, in the river Hooghly, and fifteen pounds of other twist, value Rs. 18, on board a certain other boat, the whole being the property of Walter Leigh.

There were other counts in which the property was represented as that of Robert Eglington. The prisoners pleaded not "guilty."

The prisoners declined saying any thing in their defence.

After a long charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Neelmony Day and Bojohurry Day, but acquitted the other prisoners.

Chief Justice. Neelmony Day and Bojohurry Day—the offence of which you have been convicted is, I fear, a very common offence, and the Legislature has thought it an offence requiring greater punishment than common larceny; and I see nothing in your case to lead me to remit the punishment the law awards; and I hope your punishment will be a warning to others. The sentence of the Court is that each of you be transported to the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural lives. With respect to the others, they have been acquitted, yet there are some among them who are unquestionably as guilty as the other two, but, unfortunately for the purposes of justice, we have not been able now to discover their guilt, but I beg, whoever may be the guilty persons, that they will take warning by this example, for they will not be so fortunate in future, if they persist in their guilty practices.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1832.

Balloo was indicted for having, on the 10th of February last, feloniously made an assault on one Toony, and with a knife, stabbed cut, and wounded her on the nose, and upon the inner part of both thighs, with intent to kill and murder her.

He was charged, in a second count, with having wounded the said Toony in the manner aforesaid, with intent to maim, disfigure, or do her some grievous bodily harm.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had always shown the greatest affection for his wife, and that it was not at all likely that he should have attempted to destroy her. He never had an angry word with her, and he did not marry her for the purpose of destroying her. It was the usual practice with people in Calcutta to get their daughters married while mere children, and, after they had lived some time with their husbands, to get rid of the latter, to obtain possession of their property.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at great length. He observed that as the law now stood, which had been extended to this country, the act of stabbing or wounding with any of the intents set forth in the several counts of the indictment was a capital offence, but that, if the stabbing had been inflicted under such circumstances, that if death had ensued, and the offence had not amounted to murder, then the party should be acquitted. It however the Jury believed the evidence in the present case, it would appear, that if she had been killed, the offence would have amounted to murder, because there did not seem to have been any provocation that could have mitigated the nature of the offence. With respect to the wounds, it appeared that they were in vital parts, and, according to the evidence of the medical gentleman, if they had been deeper, they might have caused death. If such had been the case, he would have undoubtedly been placed at that bar for murder. If they believed the evidence, which they were better able to judge of than he could be, the case was clearly brought within the statute. The learned Judge then recapitulated the whole of the evidence, and concluded with a few more observations on the legal points of the case.

The Jury retired, and after a short time gave a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

After judgment of death had been recorded against the prisoner, the Chief Justice addressed him as follows:—A Jury of your country have found you guilty of a crime by which your life has become forfeited to the law, and I entirely concur in the verdict they have given. I hope the mercy which is about to be extended towards you will not be misplaced. Your conduct has been so aggravated, that I should have been justified in carrying into execution the extreme penalty of the law; and I have some fear that I am not doing right in yielding to an inclination to mercy. Your crime is one of the deepest dye, inasmuch as you raised your hand against a woman whom you had undertaken to protect. Though I do not deprive you of your life, I will protect her from further violence. The sentence of this Court is that you be transported to the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural life.

Mahomed Houssein was indicted for having, on the 15th of March last, at Calcutta, feloniously made an assault on one Jaunoo, and, with an iron bar, struck and bruised him on the fore part of the head, with intent to murder him.

He was charged in other counts with the same offence, with intent to maim, disfigure, or do him some grievous bodily harm.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner, when called on for his defence, said that all that had been said by the several witnesses, from first to last, was a parcel of lies. He was sick at the time that it was alleged that he had struck Jaunoo, of which he professed to know nothing. He then called several witnesses, some of whom stated that he had been sick on the day in question, though they could not state the extent of his sickness; indeed it would rather appear, from what they said, that he had been sick some time before, and that he was then either recovered or recovering. After the Chief Justice had summed up the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

The Chief Justice declined passing sentence on the prisoner, whom he remanded for further consideration.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1832.

CASE OF FORGERY.

Gopendath Shaw was indicted with having, on the 19th of September last, at Calcutta, feloniously forged a certain promissory note, purporting to be a note of the Bank of Bengal, No. 7117, for the payment of Rs. 500, with intent to defraud the said Bank of Bengal.

He was charged on a second count with the same offence, with intent to defraud Robert Presgrave; and on a third, with having uttered and put away the said note, with the intents aforesaid.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Prinsep opened the case for the prosecution.

Mr. W. H. Smout, Clerk of the Crown, produced seven notes, which he had received from the Police Office, to the best of his recollection, on the Saturday before the last Sessions. He believed, that there was an action pending at that time, against Messrs. Presgrave and

Co., by Bulramchunder Saha, the master of the prisoner, who was consulted.

Mr. C. K. Robison, sworn. I am a Police Magistrate: I look at these seven notes, which I delivered to Mr. Smoult. They were delivered to me on the 17th of February last, by Mr. Prinsep. [Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.] I took the deposition of Nubkissora Bonnerjee, whom I detained till he gave me security. I am quite certain that I used no threats to him. I did not commit him to prison, but I detained him in the Town Guard, till he gave security for his appearance here. To the best of my recollection, I took his deposition directly he was brought to me. I examined him on oath. The prisoner was not present when I examined him. Nubkissora has been supported by the Police up to the present time. I have been five or six years at the Police, and do not recollect, that the prisoner —

We regret, that we cannot give the whole of Mr. Robison's evidence, as, at this stage of the proceedings, we were obliged to give up our chair to one of the counsel for the prosecution, and could not get another for some time afterwards, though several were occupied by natives, and persons unconnected with the Court.

Mr. William Prinsep, sworn. I look at this note No. 7117, which is apparently an altered or forged note for Rs. 500. I first saw it on the 19th of September, when I received it from Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, the Banyan of Presgrave and Co. The prisoner was present, and the Banyan told me, in his presence, that he had brought this, and six other notes, stating them to be forged, that they were received from Messrs. Presgrave and Co. and that he demanded payment for them in good money. I examined the books to ascertain whether the seven notes, or notes of a similar number had been paid to him, which I found was the case. I expressed my surprise that such a length of time had elapsed before they had been brought, and said that I would immediately cause inquiry to be made of whom Presgrave and Co. had themselves received them, and that if he proved them to be the same notes, we would assist him in recovering the amount. I desired him to call again on the following day. I received this note, purporting to be for Rs. 500, No. 7500, at the same time. [Mr. Prinsep proved

that five other of the forged notes had been given to him at the same time.] They remained in my possession till I delivered them to Mr. Robison at the Police Office. I saw the prisoner on the following day, when I told him that I had found that the numbers and amounts agreed with notes that had been received by Presgrave and Co. from the Union Bank and other parties, but that it would be necessary for him to produce testimony that they were the same that he had received from us before we could recover for him. I told him to fetch his books, to which he replied that he could not, as he was sick. I then told him to bring his books the next day, when I would have the Secretary of the Union Bank to meet him. One or two days afterwards he came and met Mr. Carr, the Secretary of the Union Bank, when he said that he could not produce the books, without reference to his master at Bauleah, on which he was told that he might take away the notes, and recover them in the best way that he could, since he would not afford the necessary assistance. They were sealed up, after having been offered to him, and after he had refused them. [Cross examined by Mr. Turton.] I have known the prisoner for many years, and have dealt with him to a large amount. He always bore a good character, to the best of my knowledge. His master, is one of the principal silk dealers in Bauleah. From my knowledge of the prisoner, I should think him incapable of making the numbers on the notes. To the best of my knowledge he neither speaks nor writes English. The notes are done so badly that almost any one might have done them. I did not notice whether he was alarmed on the first occasion, but on the second, I thought that he did hesitate a little, when I questioned him closely. I conduct the detail of the business of the firm in the Indigo and Silk line. I am sure that the notes remained in the envelope unopened from the time that they were sealed up till they were delivered to Mr. Robison. I have seen Ramnarsain Mullick frequently at the Indigo Mart. Parbutty Churn has been in our employ since the Mart was first established, before which time I had no knowledge of him. Hurry Har is our native bookkeeper, and is, I believe, the brother of Parbutty, who was introduced to us by the banyan of the late firm of Palmer and Co. Parbutty

is the dewan, and is responsible for the whole establishment. I did not see Nubhissore Chatterjee till after his examination at the Police. I have no personal interest in the firm of Presgrave and Co. but receive a monthly salary. I have no interest in the profits or losses of the firm.

Mr. Franks, Clerk of the papers, sworn. The prisoner was examined in the civil action brought by Bulramchunder Saha against Presgrave and Co.

Mr. Rowson re-examined. The six notes were put into the hands of the prisoner on the civil trial. He stated that he had received them from Presgrave and Co.

Mr. Henry Henderson, the accountant of the Bank of Bengal, proved that the following notes had been forged by alteration of the amounts, viz No. 7117, for rupees 500, No. 7500, for rupees 500, No. 5318, for rupees 500, No. 7380, for 500, No. 6574, for rupees 500, and No. 7479, for rupees 250. Other notes of the same numbers and amounts were then put into his hand, which he proved to be true and genuine notes of the Bank of Bengal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. A person unable to write English would certainly not have been able to have altered the figures. They might have been painted by a person who was ignorant of the English language.

Parbatty Churn Chuckerbutty, sworn. I am the mootsuddie of Messrs. Presgrave and Co. and know the prisoner at the bar. Notes were paid to him in the course of business, in July and August last year. Hurry Hur is my cousin, and the cash-keeper of the firm. I saw the prisoner on the 19th of September last, for the first time, on the subject of the notes. He was examining Hurry Hur's books and comparing them with the seven notes, when I asked why he did so after such a lapse of time. The prisoner went with me to Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Presgrave, and said "these are the forged notes that have been given to me." The numbers of the notes were compared with the entries in the books, when I discovered that notes of those numbers and amounts had been received from Rajib Lochun Dutt. Gopenauth Shaw demanded money for the notes, on which Mr. Prinsep sent for Rajib Lochun Dutt, who came with his book. The number of the note,

agreed with the number in his books, Mr. Prinsep then went with the notes and the two books to the Bank, accompanied by Bissonauth Chuckerbutty. The prisoner remained till the return of Mr. Prinsep, who told him that he had left the notes at the Union Bank, and that he would give him an answer on the following day. The prisoner came again on the following day, and was taken by me to Mr. Prinsep, who told him that no answer had been received, either from the Union Bank, or from Mr. Saunders, from whom the note for Rs. 1000 had been received. The next day he came again, when Mr. Carr came also. Mr. Prinsep asked the prisoner why he had so long delayed bringing the notes, to which the latter replied, that they had been in his chest. Mr. Prinsep said that it was not usual for dealers to keep so large a sum unemployed, to which the prisoner replied, that it was usual with people of his kind to keep money till they got *hoondies*. Mr. Prinsep then asked whether the entry of the notes would appear in his books, and, on his replying in the affirmative, desired him to get them, but he declined, saying that he had a fever, which prevented him. The prisoner did not afterwards produce his books, and two or three days afterwards, when Mr. Prinsep asked him why he had not brought them, he replied that he could not do so without the sanction of his master. In July or August I received orders to pay the prisoner certain amounts, which I directed Hurry Hur the cash-keeper to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I have been in Mr. Prinsep's service since December, 1830, before which I was Sheristadar to Mr. Trower the Collector. Before that I was in the Commissariat department, but was never at Rangoon. I was Sircar to the gram agent in the west country, in 1803. I was at Sylhet during the Burmese war, during which time no forged Bank notes came into my hands. I was not turned out of the Commissariat department, but resigned my situation three or four years ago, because I could not get leave of absence to go and see my father at Benares. I am a resident of Bowanypore, and have always resided just out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, I am not aware of any forged papers having been found in the neighbourhood. Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty is my cousin, but Bisso-

nauth is no relation of mine. I placed him at Presgrave's, as well as my brother Hurry Hur, and I am responsible for the whole establishment. I have known Ramnerain Mullick since he was required to attend at the Police, about three or four months ago, but I have no recollection of having seen him at the Indigo Mart. I found, when I became acquainted with him at the Police, that he had Indigo at the Mart, but not in his own name. I never was at his house at Arcooly, nor do I know that he has a house there; I believe that he was at my house on one occasion, when I had singing there, but he never went there before, nor was he ever employed by me, or any of my family. I took the notes to Mr. Prinsep on the same day that the prisoner brought them to me. I can speak English, but the prisoner will best be able to tell you whether he can or not. On each occasion he demanded the amount of the notes. I know Coonjoo Beharry Mitter, but do not recollect whether I saw him on the morning before the notes were brought back by the prisoner. The first intimation I received from any one about the forged notes was from the prisoner himself. I do not recollect whether I saw the prisoner's books produced at the Police. I do not recollect, nor do I believe, that I ever said that the prisoner was not guilty. I never said so to Debnerrain Mookerjee, nor did I ever say, that any one else was guilty. I never expressed an opinion to Debnerrain Mookerjee as to who was or who was not guilty, nor did I ever offer any money to Nubbokissen Bonnerjee.

Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty, sworn. I am cash keeper to the firm of Presgrave and Co., and know the prisoner, who brought seven Bank notes of the 19th of September last. He asked me to produce my book, which I did, that he might compare them with it.

This witness proved that he had paid the several notes to the prisoner on the 27th of July and the 3rd of August, but on looking at the genuine notes and the forged ones, he was not able to say which were those that he had given. The five notes, for five hundred rupees each, he had received from the Union Bank, by the hands of Rajib Lochun Dutt and Bissonauth Chuckerbutty, on the 3rd of August; and that for Rupees 250, he had received from Coonjoo Beharry

Mitter. He examined the notes brought from the Union Bank, which were Bank of Bengal notes.

Rajib Lochun Dutt, sworn. I am a Podar, and deal in pice, opposite to the godown of Presgrave and Co. I was sent, on the 3rd of August, by Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty, to the Union Bank, to get change for a Union Bank note of Rs. 4,000, on which errand I was accompanied by Bissonauth Chuckerbutty. I got eight Bank of Bengal notes of Rs. 500 each in exchange for it. [The forged and genuine notes were put into the witness's hand, when he said that he supposed that the genuine notes were part of those that he had brought from the Bank, as he would not have taken the others which were erased.] When I took the notes at the Union Bank they appeared good and genuine notes. These are not the notes [the forged ones] that I brought from the Union Bank, because I brought good ones. I gave the notes that I received at the Union Bank to Hurry Hur.

Bissonauth Chuckerbutty, a Sircar in the employ of Messrs. Presgrave and Co., deposed, that he went with the last witness, to the Union Bank, where he (Rajib Lochun Dutt) got some notes, which he brought to Hurry Hur, who, after entering them, paid them away to the prisoner.

Ramnerain Mullick, sworn. I am a dealer in Indigo, and live at Tuntunnea. On the 2d of September last, I received three notes of the Bank of Bengal, from Nubbokissen Chatterjee and Brkant Day, one for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 500, and one for Rs. 250. The number of the notes were 7055, 7117, and 7479; the first for 1,000, the second for 500, and the third for 250. I afterwards saw Nubbokissen Chatterjee at the Police, when he went by the name of Nubbokissen Bonnerjee. I gave the note for Rupees 250 to Hollodur Uddee and took the other two to the Bank of Bengal. That is my signature in the Bank of Bengal receipt book. I signed it when I received cash for the note. This note for Rupees 250 is one of those that I got from Nubbokissen. I gave them change for three notes.

Several other witnesses were called, some of whom did not appear, and others of whom were objected to by the Counsel for the prisoner, they having been present in Court during the whole, or a part of the trial.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Turton suggested, that the indictment had not been supported by evidence. He made several objections, which want of time prevents our noticing; the trial not having concluded till half-past six o'clock. Mr. Turton then called the following witness:

*By*kont Day sworn. "I know Ramnerain Mullick. I never went to his shop at any time, or gave him any notes. He went to my house four or five times, and told me that if I, being a poor man, would say a couple of words, he would give me something. He said that he would give me some money if I would say that I was Gopenauth's security for the passing of the note. I refused to do so. I went to the Police, where I said that I knew nothing. I was committed to prison, and am in the custody of the jailor at the present moment. Ramnerain keeps a spice shop, and his whole stock in trade is thirty or forty Rupees. [Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.] I am a petty dealer in drugs, and have known Ramnerain for the last four or five years.

"The Chief Justice was about to sum up the evidence, when the foreman of the Jury told his Lordship, that it was unnecessary for him to trouble himself, as the Jury had decided on the verdict, which was one of Acquittal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1832.

CASE OF MURDER.

Dunnae was indicted for murder, in having, on the 4th May last, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Paunnoo, and with a hatchet, struck, cut, and wounded her, in and upon the spine, giving her a mortal wound of which she languished till the 11th of May, and then died.

The following statement, made before Mr. Blaquiere, by the prisoner, after having been properly authenticated, was read:—I am a carpenter by profession, and lived in the house of Paunnoo Raur and her son Saddon, for upwards of four years. The day before yesterday an altercation took place between me and Paunnoo, who asked me to pay for some milk, and demanded the arrears of rent due by me. Further altercation took place between us, during which she struck me three times with a broom. Yesterday morn-

ing I removed part of my things from her house, but she objected to my taking away a *tuckta* post, in consequence of which further abuse passed between us. After I had eaten my morning meal I went out, and returned at four o'clock in the afternoon, and, being unwell, sat myself down, when she came and abused me again, on which I inflicted a wound on her hip with the adze now produced, which belongs to me, when she screamed out, and attracted the neighbours by her cries, and I was taken into custody.

On being called on for his defence, the prisoner positively denied all knowledge of the matter.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, recapitulated the whole of the evidence, after which the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner. His Lordship then put, on the awful black cap, and, in a solemn and impressive manner, addressed the prisoner as follows:—Prisoner at the Bar—you have by a most attentive Jury, and, I may add, a most intelligent Jury, and after the most attentive and deliberate investigation, been found guilty of the heinous crime of murder. It is a crime that is visited in every civilized nation with capital punishment, and you must prepare to undergo that punishment. The Court sees no circumstances in your case which can extenuate your crime, or induce it to extend mercy to you. I pity you from the bottom of my heart, but I trust your example will be a warning to others, of the consequences of being betrayed by the diabolical passion of revenge. For yourself, I trust that the very short time that the law allows you, will enable you to make your peace with God. It now becomes my painful duty to pass upon you the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and, on Saturday next, be taken to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and God have mercy on your soul!

Bhooloo was indicted, with having, on the 4th of May last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault upon one Dooknee, and, with a hatchet, struck the said Dooknee on the left side of the neck, and thereby gave her several

mortal wounds, of which she then and there died.

The statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner, having been properly verified by that gentleman, was then read; it was as follows:—My mother went out to get fire, on which I took hold of my wife, and struck her with the coolarree. I then went to the thanna, leaving the house as soon as she had fallen down. I do not know whether she was dead or alive when I left the house. When I got to the thanna I told the people that I had murdered my wife, and on their asking me why I had done so, I replied that she had misbehaved herself. I took her to the house, when I was taken into custody. If the woman is dead, you may hang me for it; I have nothing more to say.

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had not killed his wife, but that he had found her dead when he returned home, on which he had gone to give information at the thanna, where he had been beat in a most unmerciful manner, to make him confess that he was the murderer.

He then called several witnesses to testify to his character, some of whom spoke very favorably of him.

Sir John Franks, who conducted this case, summed up the evidence at great length, after which the Jury found a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

The learned Judge then addressed the unfortunate prisoner, in the following terms, during the delivery of which he was affected almost to tears. Bhooloo—you have been found guilty by a Jury of your country, of the murder of a female who stood in the near relationship to you of a wife. The laws of all countries punish the crime of murder with loss of life. The atrocious crime of murder has been made more culpable in your case, by the relationship which she held to you. With that hand with which you ought to have afforded protection you have committed murder. According to the evidence, you make an early acknowledgment of your crime, and I hope it was accompanied by an early and sincere repentance. I earnestly conjure you, during the short time that is left you, to obtain in that state of repentance, and to ask that mercy of your God, which cannot be granted you by man, for, having been found guilty of such a

crime, I cannot hold out to you a hope of mercy, and the only duty I have now left to perform is to do that which the law directs me, which is to pronounce the sentence of the Court, and it is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and on Saturday morning next, that you be taken from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and the Lord have mercy upon your soul!

August 3, 1832.

Baboo Ram was indicted for having, on the 19th of June last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Kissen Sing and for having with a sword cut, struck and wounded the said Kissen Sing on the left side of the neck, and on the left shoulder, and thereby caused his death.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner altogether denied the charge and stated that some one might have put the sword into his hand while he was in a state of intoxication, as he was in the habit of taking intoxicating drugs. He knew nothing of the matter and had no recollection of having been taken to the thanna, having found himself at the Police when he came to his senses. He denied having had any quarrel with the deceased, whom he represented as a relation of his, but stated that the deceased had had quarrels with the two witnesses who gave evidence against him.

Sir Edward Ryan, who conducted this case, summed up the evidence, and the Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner. Sir Edward Ryan then passed upon the prisoner the awful sentence of the law in the following impressive address: Baboo Ram.—After a patient and cool investigation into your case, the Jury have found you guilty of the crime of murder, and I may now say, that no one that has heard your trial can, for a moment, doubt your guilt. Your case is a sad example of one crime constantly leading to the commission of another. A criminal intercourse with the wife of the unhappy man Kissen Sing has been the cause of placing you in your present unfortunate situation. The blows that

you received from Kissen Sing that night produced in your mind a feeling of revenge, and you took the first opportunity of carrying that revenge into execution. Had that criminal intercourse never existed, those blows had never been given, and that feeling of revenge had never been excited. You have now but a short time to live, and I trust that, according to the faith in which you have been educated, you will employ it in making your peace with God. It only remains for me to pass the sentence of the law, which is, that you, Baboo Ram, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that, on Monday morning next, you be taken to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy upon your soul!

Hassan Ally was indicted for murder, for having, on the 3d of July last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Mahomed Kurreem, and for having, with a knife, on the left side of the breast, struck, stabbed and thrust him, giving him one mortal wound, of which he languished till the 10th of July, and then died.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The deposition of the deceased, taken before Mr. McMahon, in the presence of the prisoner, having been properly authenticated, was then read. It was as follows:—I reside at Ouratollah. This day, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, I was returning from the China Bazar and, on coming near to the house of Beejee Bye, I found a palanquin at the door, and saw the prisoner in it. I asked him who he was, and what he wanted, to which he replied, that he had money to receive from the woman. I told him to go to the Petty Court if he had any demand against her, on which he asked me who I was, to which I replied, that I was a friend of hers. Some altercation took place between us, when I saw the prisoner put his hand under the bedding of the palanquin, and take out a knife of about a span long, and two fingers broad. I went near and asked him if he intended to strike me with the knife, to which he replied that he did, and thereupon stabbed me on the left side of the breast. I bled profusely, and put my hand to my side to stop

the bleeding. The prisoner was endeavouring to make off, when three or four of my countrymen ran after him. I cannot say where they came from—whether they were on the road, or whether they came out of Beejee Bye's house. I am quite positive that the prisoner is the man who inflicted the wound. He had four or five people with him, and the blow on my head was given by one of them. I think that my life is in danger, yet it is in the hands of God, and he may spare it.

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had gone to the house of Beejee Bye, for the purpose of recovering some money, that was due to him. Finding the door shut, he sat down in his palanquin, and called out to those inside, on which, first, one of Beejee Bye's girls, and then herself, desired him to go away about his business. On his refusal to do so, two Moguls came out of the house, and six or eight other Moguls came up in another direction. The deceased went up to the palanquin, abused him, and dragged him out, and the others fell upon him, and beat him with sticks. Jammauttoo made a blow at him with a knife, in doing which it glanced aside, and wounded Mahomed Kurreem, who accused him of doing it.

The Chief Justice commenced summing up the evidence at a quarter before eight o'clock, and did not conclude till twenty minutes past nine.

At twenty two minutes past eleven o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of "MANSLAUGHTER" against the prisoner, but recommended him to the favorable consideration of the Court, from the contradictory evidence that had been given.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the common Jail of Calcutta, for the period of eighteen calendar months.

Mahomed Housseio, the man who was convicted of striking his uncle Jannoo with an iron bar, with intent to murder, was sentenced to transportation to the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of his natural life.

The business of the Sessions having been concluded, the following prisoners were discharged by proclamation, viz. Kammo, Rosnun, Danah, Prem Sing, Sookun Sing, and Bowannie Sing.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1832.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Hurrischunder Mitter, George Henry Stapleton, and Maudschunder Mitter were respectively discharged this day, on taking the usual oaths.

In the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co.—A further dividend of 5 per cent.

was ordered to be declared in this matter.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1832.

In the matter of A. G. Roussac, the insolvent was brought up, and remanded until Saturday next, to amend his Schedule.

In the matter of N. Campbell, the insolvent was discharged.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

Government against Lulack Singh, and Huoomunta Singh, AND AGAINST Seetloo, and Khoorboor—Charges Highway Robbery.

These two trials came on at the first sessions of 1828, as Nos 14 and 15 of the Calander, for zilla Goruckpore. The prisoners, in each case, were charged with having been concerned in highway robbery.

The circuit judge, (Mr. T. J. Dashwood,) in his letters to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus stated the cause of his reference to the superior court.

The parties were, in both cases, duly convicted, and agreeably to the regulation, sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment or banishment, and thirty-nine stripes; but since their conviction I have seen in the printed cases of the Nizamut Adawlut, that the Court, in the case of Rambhau, November 28, 1827, have held, "that a British subject, committing an offence in a foreign territory, being seized in such territory and forcibly brought into the British provinces, is not amenable to the Company's Courts under the provisions of Regulation 5, 1809." These two cases, in my opinion, are liable to the same objection, and, therefore, I have postponed issuing the warrants till I have obtained the orders of the Court on the point. In the case of Nos 14, the prisoners, inhabitants of this district, formed part of a gang under a jemadar of the name of Bahadur, in the service of a Raja of Bomedah, who had a fort within the territories of the King of Oude. They plundered a traveller, (a British subject,) of some clothes near

their fort, and on his giving notice to the nearest Thana within our provinces, they were attacked by the Police Officers, with some auwars of the local horse, stationed in this district to aid the Police, and were apprehended in their fort, and brought into Goruckpore. The Magistrate obtained the sanction of Government to bring these two prisoners to trial, under Regulation 5, 1809, and sent four others, being Oude subjects, to Lucknow, to be punished by their own Government. In the other case, No 15, a Mahajun was sending Rupees 2,600 to Zinda, in the custody of five men, who were attacked by the prisoners, and a gang of ten men, beaten and plundered at a place called Bildaha, within the Oude territories. About a month afterwards the two prisoners, who were the only ones recognized, were seized at Sorhorepore, in Oude, brought before the magistrate of this district, and after leave obtained from Government, were committed for trial, before the court of circuit. Similar cases have, I believe, often occurred in all the frontier districts, and the prisoners punished on conviction, without the objection to the jurisdiction having been raised. The native governments are so lax in their Police, and will not give up criminals, unless compelled to it by force, that an amendment of the regulation is absolutely requisite to protect the inhabitants living on our frontiers from plunder, as it is so easy to escape beyond the boundary, before any notice could be given to the nearest Thana of any crime committed, and the offenders pursued and apprehended. But until that amendment is

promulgated, I much fear that the present convictions cannot stand, as I conceive the mere fact of the apprehension in a foreign country guided the decision of the Court in the case of Ramhuns. It is usual, in this district, to give notice to the Oude Government and its local officers, when a warrant is issued and executed against persons in their territory, though it does not appear to have been done in this particular instance. The sanction of that Government to our apprehending criminals may, therefore, be considered as tacitly granted, which may make a difference in these cases from that of Ramhuns, who was probably taken without the sanction of the Bhurtpore Government.

Some contrariety of opinion existing in the court regarding this case, and as it appeared that on a reference made from the joint magistrate of Futehpore, in the case of Gunneish, which was similar to this, a report of the proceedings had been made to Government, the Court resolved that these cases also should be laid before the Governor General in Council, with the court's opinion on the course to be pursued; accordingly a letter, in the following terms, was addressed by the register to the secretary to government in the judicial department:

The Court are of opinion that, under the circumstances of these cases, the prisoners in question cannot be considered subject to the British jurisdiction; but, at the same time, deeming it highly objectionable that such offenders should escape with impunity, the court were disposed to direct that the prisoners should be delivered into the custody of the nearest amil in the Oude territory, and that the magistrate should make over to that officer a copy of the proceedings held in their cases, taking his official receipt for the same, and furnishing the Resident at Lucknow with a statement of the transaction, in order that he might adopt the necessary measures to secure the punishment of the offenders.

The court observe, that a course of proceeding similar to this, was pursued in the case of an individual named Gunneish; and the instructions issued to the magistrate, on that occasion, were communicated to Government, with my letter, dated the 25th of February, 1825; but as the practice is not warranted by

any express regulation, and as the Government did not distinctly signify their approbation of the course pursued on the former occasion, the Court are unwilling to follow up the precedent in question, for which there may not be adequate authority.

The reply to this letter contained the sanction of the Vice President in Council to the proposed course, and orders were issued accordingly to the court of circuit.

Note.—This case gave rise to Regulation 8th, 1829, passed on June 9, 1829, "whereby the rules contained in Regulation 5th, 1809, and in Section 6th, Regulation 1st, 1822, are declared applicable to native subjects of the British Government, charged with criminal offences committed in places out of the limits of the British provinces, who shall be delivered into the custody of a magistrate in any of those provinces; wheresoever such British subject may have been apprehended."

GOVERNMENT *versus* BODHOA KAHRA.
Charge.—Murder of Beenaram, and wounding Chamar Kahar.

The prisoner Budhoa Kahar, aged 20 years, was tried by the court of circuit, of the division of Patna, in the zillah of Ramgaur, the 2d sessions of 1831, on the charge of murder of Beenaram, and wounding Chamar Kahar, at Sheergotty. And a letter from Mr. W. Lambert, the Commissioner, dated 24th December 1831, thus detailed the particulars of the case.

It appears, from the depositions of the witnesses examined in this case, that the deceased had become acquainted with an intriguer between the mother of the prisoner's master and the prisoner; that the prisoner, in consequence, came to the house of the deceased at night, and desired him to accompany him to his master's house; that, on the deceased going out of his house, the prisoner attacked him with a sword, and wounded him so severely, that he died immediately afterwards, and that the prisoner also wounded Chamar Kahar, (one of the witnesses on the trial,) who had gone to the spot. The charge is supported by the evidence of Mussamut Mool-ha, the widow of the deceased, and by Chamar Kahar, one of his neighbours, both of whom depose to the facts of the

case; the charge is further supported by the evidence of Lutchoo, Kahar, and other witnesses, who went to the spot immediately after the occurrence, and were informed of the facts, as above stated, by Mussumut Molhea and Chamar Kahar. The prisoner, in his defence, totally denies the charge, and states that he was falsely accused, but he has not named any witnesses to his defence.

The law officer of the Commissioner's Court, considers the evidence of Mussumut Molhea and of Chamar Kahar to be inadmissible, on the grounds of the former being the widow of the deceased, and the evidence of Chamar Kahar alone being insufficient; but without the legal disqualifications, he declares the prisoner to be convicted, by the evidence of those witnesses, of wilful murder, and to be liable to "Kisas." The Commissioner, however, considered the prisoner to be fully convicted of the crime of wilful murder, and could perceive no cause to render him an object of mercy.

By the Court, R. Walpole.—The "Putwa" of this Court acquits the prisoner, because the testimony of the wife of the deceased and of the wounded person, are legally not sufficient for conviction; I think the evidence fully establishes the guilt of the prisoner, on the crime laid to his charge, and would sentence him capitally. The murder was clearly deliberate and malicious.

A. Ross.—I concur.

In conformity with these opinions, the prisoner Bodho was, on the 16th February, 1832, condemned to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at Shergotty, for the murder of Beenaram Kahar, and the prisoner, pursuant to the sentence, was, on Wednesday the 14th March, hanged at Shergotty, and after his execution, his body was taken from the gibbet and hung in an iron cage at the place where he committed the murder.

It appears, by the opinion of the Mahomedan Law officers, both of the Commissioner's Court and that of the Nizamut Adawlat, that the wife cannot give evidence in a case in which her husband is concerned, not even against his murderer; and further, that the evidence of one person is not sufficient, by the same Law, to prove the perpetration of the murder, though backed by circumstantial evidence. Two persons at least must swear to their having actually seen the crime committed by the prisoner to ground his conviction.

JUNE 29, 1832.

GOVERNMENT *versus* MUSSUMAT AMBECKA DEBA AND NIZAM SHAH FAKKER.

The prisoners were tried at the 1st Sessions for the Zilla Silhet, for 1832, charge murder of Mohees Surma, the son of Mussumat Ambeeka Deba.

Mr. Goldsworthy, the Commissioner, detailed the circumstances of the case in his letter, accompanying the record of trial.

The female prisoner, Mussumat Ambeeka, is the widow of a Brahmin, and resided in the same house with her son, the deceased, (a young man of 25 years of age,) and a daughter, (about 7 years old;) the other prisoner Nizam Shah, who is a Moosulman faqueer, and was formerly in the habit of wandering about the villages, took up his residence in the house of Mussumat Ambeeka some time before the murder was committed, and a criminal intercourse commenced between them; which the widow persisted in, notwithstanding the endeavours of her son to dissuade her from such a disgraceful course, and his having on one occasion, turned the faqueer out of the house. Several quarrels took place in consequence between the deceased and his mother's paramour, and a strong enmity subsisted between them. In the month of December last, some of the neighbours, on passing near Ambeeka's house, saw the dogs eating what appeared to be part of a human body, and on asking where Mohees Surma (who they had not seen for two days) was, his mother and the faqueer gave such contradictory answers, that their suspicions were excited, and information was sent to the thana. The police officers found some parts of a human body near the house, and on the bed of a khal, (or rivulet,) behind the house, the earth of which was stained with blood, a mat was discovered also, bearing bloody stains. On their proceeding to search the interior of the house, the female prisoner produced a (koolharee), or hatchet, a (doss) or sickle, and a (Bookree) or small sickle, and confessed, that she had murdered her son during his sleep, by a blow over the left eye, with the koolharee, at the instigation of the prisoner Nizam Shah, by whose direction she afterwards cut up, and dismembered the body, part of which she cooked and gave him, (Nizam Shah,) to eat! and

the remainder was buried in a hole, dug by the laquerer, under some trees near the house, from whence the piece found by the neighbours, had been taken by the dogs. That she had made use of the Doss and Bookee, for the purpose of cutting up the body; that a criminal intercourse subsisted between her and Nizam Shah, who had for some time before the murder, been incessantly importuning her to murder her son, and had given her the Koolharee for that purpose. On a second examination she stated to the police officers, that Nizam Shah was the murderer, and that she was accessory to it, that she had declared herself to be the murderer in her first examination, with the view of exculpating her paramour. The police officers then caused the earth to be dug up, where the prisoner pointed out, and found the mutilated fragments of a human body, the limbs and head of which had been cut off, and the head having a deep wound over the left eye; the neighbours on seeing the head, recognized the features of Mohesh Surma. Before the magistrate Mussumat Ambeeka repeated her secondary assertions, viz. that Nizam Shah was the murderer, and that she was an accomplice, and said that, Nizam Shah persuaded her that he was her former husband, who had been restored to life, and that if she killed her son Mohesh Surma, it would be the means of restoring to life four children whom she had lost.

Massumat Doorun, daughter of the female prisoner, (aged 7 years,) whom the magistrate examined without oath, but whose depositions were not taken before this court, in consequence of her minority, stated that she had seen her mother strike the deceased 3 blows with a Koolharee, and that Nizam Shah was holding him. At the Thana she denied having seen the murder committed, which, was probably through fear of the prisoners.

Before the circuit court, Ambeeka admitted having made the Mofussil and Foujdaree confessions, and stated that she committed the murder herself, at the instigation of Nizam Shah.

The prisoner Nizam Shah denied the murder in toto, before the police officers, but he admitted that the Koolharee was his, and that on the night of the murder, he was in the house of a person named Hussan Reza; that he went next day

with the Koolharee to Ambeeka's house, where he saw Mohesh Surma lying dead, on which he ran off through fear, leaving the Koolharee behind him. The alibi however could not be proved, and it is established in evidence, that he lived day and night in Ambeeka's house, up to the day on which the murder was discovered.

The futwah of the Law officers convicts Mussumat Ambeeka, on her own confessions, and declares her liable to "Dient," "Kissas" being barred, in consequence of her relationship to the deceased; a second futwah declares, that, if the relationship did not exist, she would be liable to suffer death by "Kissas." Nizam Shah is convicted by the futwah, on violent presumption, and declared liable to punishment by "Akoobut."

The Commissioner further added, that he concurred entirely in the conviction of both prisoners, and from all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of any other motive which could have induced the mother to murder her son, he was of opinion, that the presumption is sufficiently strong to convict Nizam Shah of instigation, aiding, and abetting in the crime, and that both prisoners are deserving of capital punishment.

(By the Court). R. Walpole—The circumstances of this extraordinary case affords a violent presumption, that the murder of her son, must have been committed by Mussumat Ambeeka Deha, at the instigation of Nizam Shah, her paramour, who seems to have acquired a boundless influence over her mind; she is apparently a woman of very weak intellects, but I can discern no sufficient reason to believe that, when she committed the crime she was under the influence of any mental illusion so as to render her insensible to the nature of the act; I would sentence her, capitally, and the prisoner Nizam Shah to perpetual imprisonment, as an accessory to the murder before and after the fact.) See case of Anundee, &c &c. 5 V. 2. Nizamut Reports.

R. H. Rattray—I concur in the conviction of both these prisoners, after a most attentive perusal and careful consideration of the proceedings; and am quite satisfied, that the murder originated with, and was personally aided in by Nizam Shah. The transaction ex-

hibits a connected chain of evidence to his diabolical influence over the other prisoner, the unfortunate woman who must necessarily suffer, the victim of his arts, and her own imbecile submission to them; but I would, by no means, make a distinction to his benefit; I would convict him as an accomplice, and sentence him with her, capitally.

H. Shakespear—I concur with Mr. Walpole in the degree of crime established against the prisoner Nizam Shah, and would sentence him, as proposed, to imprisonment for life. In regard to the woman Mussumat Ambeeka, I cannot divest my mind of the impression, that she must have acted under an aberration of Reason, which though not amounting to insanity, precludes her being, in my opinion, a fit object for capital punishment; I would sentence her also to imprisonment for life.

A. Ross.—It appears from the statement of the Prisoner, Ambeeka Deba, that Moheah Surma was murdered during the night, between Sunday the 20th, and Monday the 21st of Aughoon, and from the Thana proceedings, it appears, that the prisoner, Nizam Shah, when apprehended, stated, that he was at the house of Hussun Ruzza, in Nussurut-poor, during the night above mentioned, which was proved not to be the case, by Hussun Ruzza's servants, and the other circumstances established by the evidence, adduced on the trial, are, in my mind, sufficient to establish a violent presumption, that Nizam Shah was an accomplice with the prisoner Ambeeka in the murder he is charged with, and I would in concurrence with Mr. Rat-tray, sentence both to suffer death. They were, in my opinion, both actuated by the same motive, viz: the desire to get rid of the hindrance opposed by the deceased to their illicit connection.

R. H. Rat-tray—The case must be referred, I presume, for a final opinion to the Western Court, I cannot conscientiously concur in any other sentence against Nizam Shah, than the one I have recorded; but I should be sorry to issue that, in opposition to the voices for a mitigated one.

A. Ross—I concur.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, of the Western Adawlut, I concur with Mr. Walpole and Mr. Shakespear, in convicting the prisoner Nizam Shah, of being accessory to the murder of Moheah Surma

before and after the fact, and would sentence him, as proposed, to imprisonment for life, with labor in the jail at Alipoor. The trial appears to me, to have been sent to this Court, to determine the portion of this prisoner's punishment. Three judges out of four, having concurred in sentencing the prisoner, Mussumat Ambeeka, to death; had I, however, been called upon to record my opinion regarding the prisoner, also on his own confessions, I should not have hesitated in concurring with Messrs. Walpole, Rat-tray, and Ross, who, propose sentencing her capitally.

In conformity with the above opinion, the prisoner Mussumat Ambeeka was sentenced to suffer death, and the prisoner Nizam Shah to imprisonment for life.

JULY 2, 1832.

No. IV. 2d. Sessions 1832, Cuttack Zilla.

GOVERNMENT, Prosecutor—Kissun Naik, Prisoner.

Charge.—Wounding Mussumat Parbutty with intent to kill her.

It appears that the Prisoner, in a paroxysm of passion, attacked his daughter-in-law with a knife and a drawn sword, and after inflicting 4 wounds, as described in the Surgeon's report, dated 2d May, 1832, on her back and right shoulder, with the former weapon, and having failed in giving her a mortal wound, he struck her on the head with the sword. The Prisoner is a weak, infirm old man, which accounts for the blow not terminating fatally, as had he been a strong man he would undoubtedly have killed the woman on the spot. The fatwa of the law officers declared the Prisoner guilty of wounding with an intent to kill his daughter-in-law, and that he is liable to punishment by a "Tejeer," in which the Commissioner concurred, and recommended the Prisoner to be imprisoned for life in the zilla jail, without labor, on account of his age and infirmities.

By the Court, R. Walpole. It is not very clear why this reference has been made; the Judge should be informed that he should have passed the sentence prescribed by Regulation 12, of 1829, for the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, and issued a warrant for the same. Let the case be returned for that purpose.

JULY 7, 1832.

No. 1. April Sessions. 1832. Zilla
Hedglee.

GOVERNMENT, Prosecutor—Shake Ghoussee, Prisoner.

Charge.—Murder of Ahamed Ali.

It appears that the deceased had resided for some time at Contal, and on the 19th November, 1831, left it for his house at Amersee, a few coss distant; that he engaged the prisoner to carry his bundle, and they proceeded to a village called Bainepoor Kishenagur, where they laid down to sleep, in the verandah of a house close on the road side, belonging to a person named Chytien Paul, who was from home, but his wife and aunt were in the house. About 2 hours before daylight the women were awakened by the sound of groans; they got up thinking they proceeded from a cow of theirs who was near calving. On opening the door they perceived a man, apparently asleep, lying down, and another sitting up, and asked who they were, but receiving no answer were frightened, and the aunt ran out and called her neighbours. The wife remained much terrified, and saw the man who had been sitting, and on their asking who he was, had laid down, got up, and run away. A hue and cry being raised, the villagers assembled, and, on examination, found the deceased weltering in blood, cruelly mangled and dead; the prisoner having been seen accompanying the deceased was apprehended, and confessed that he had assisted in the murder, naming two other persons as the principals. These two persons were apprehended, but want of proof prevented their commitment.

Before the Magistrate and the Session Court the prisoner pleaded not guilty, but his confessions taken at the Ponce Thanna was proved; and his having been the cooly who accompanied the deceased, has also been proved. The Ftwaa convicts the prisoner of murder, and for various reasons set forth therein, believes that he alone committed the murder. The Commissioner concurred in finding the prisoner guilty, but did not conceive that the prisoner alone was the murderer, the confession of the prisoner, the appearance of the wounds on the corpse, which corroborated the confessions, and the moral impossibility that such wounds should have been inflicted by one person,

without resistance from the deceased, and without his calling out, so as at least to have aroused the two women in the house, render such a supposition incredible. The Commissioner thought the prisoner convicted of aiding and abetting in the murder, and of his being an accomplice in the deed.

By the Court.—H. Shakespear.—The circumstantial evidence in this case, together with the prisoner's own confessions, by which he acknowledges himself to have been an accessory before the fact, in conducting the deceased to the house where he was murdered, and an accomplice in the murder, by holding the legs of the deceased while, according to his own account, others killed him, leaves no doubt of his guilt, nor do I see any circumstance in the case, to render him a fit object of mercy; I would sentence him to suffer death.

R. H. Rattray.—The evidence in this case consists of the asserted confessions of the prisoner to the Police officers, the testimony of two women who witnessed what they depose to, two hours before daylight, and who had never before seen the prisoner, and that of certain individuals, who state their having seen him, while attending the deceased, in the capacity of a coolie. The prisoner denies the confessions asserted to have been made before the Police, and pleads not guilty throughout every stage of the proceedings; of course, the confession being admitted, there is an end of the matter, and it is accredited by several individuals, whose veracity I have no intention of impugning,—at the same time, the impositions and malpractices of our Thanna officers, are so notorious, that I should hesitate to act upon a report emanating from them. However plausible, the evidence to the facts exhibited in the present instance, I do not think the circumstantial evidence, by any means, sufficient to render conclusive, what of itself is of a nature not to be relied upon, I would acquit the prisoner.

A. Rom.—The confession of the prisoner at the Thanna, corroborated as it is, by the circumstantial evidence adduced, leaves no doubt on my mind, as to the guilt of the prisoner, of having been an accomplice in the murder charged; but would sentence him only to imprisonment, with labour, in irons, for life, because one of the Judges, who revised

the proceedings on his trial, is doubtful as to his guilt.

B. Shakespear.—I have no objection to join in the mitigated sentence proposed by Mr. Ross.

In conformity with the above opinions, the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for life.

JULY 14, 1832.

CHARGE DACTOITY.

Prosecutor.—Sreenath Roodoor.

Prisoners.—Daby Hary Basy alias Sumbo, Chokeydar, Fukirchund, Chokeydar, Buder Hary and Gudadhur.

About 10 or 11 o'clock of the night of the 21st February, 1832, a gang of 25 dacoits attacked and plundered the prosecutor's house of property valued at 148 rupees 2 annas. The attention of the village chokeydar, who was at his post, at the time, was attracted by an uproar in the direction of the prosecutor's house, to which he immediately repaired, and concluding, from the noise proceeding from the interior of the dwelling, and from the light in the chundemundop, that dacoits were plundering the former, he called Unnoop, his maternal uncle, and Ramtoono, his brother. On their arrival, two of the dacoits were parading before the house, one of whom, seeing the three abovementioned individuals, two of them armed with clubs, and the third with a sword, and shield, coming resolutely towards them, and expressing their intention to arrest them, went into the house and brought seven or eight robbers to their assistance. At this moment, the prisoner Daby, who is described as being armed with a hulka or long bamboo, pointed with iron, wounded the witness Unnoop very severely in the left breast, and attempted to strike Ramtoono, who avoided the blow, and wrested the weapon out of his hand. Unnoop fell on receiving the wound, and the dacoits alarmed at the approach of the villagers, ran into the courtyard of the prosecutor's house, and made their escape by the back door. The chokeydar Sreenath swears that he recognised, by the light of the torch, the prisoners Daby, Basy, Fukirchund, and Gudadhur, and Unnoop and Ramtoono swear, that they also recognised the above mentioned, together with Buder, Gajabarn, and Madub, who have not

been apprehended; all the three witnesses agree in saying, that Daby was the man who wounded Unnoop. They have adhered to their stories with very little variation in the Mofussil, before the Magistrate and on this trial, and if implicit faith can be put in their evidence, the prisoners must be considered guilty; but the Commissioner doubted their evidence, for the following reasons:—1st, Distrustful as he felt of unsupported evidence of eye witnesses, and disinclined to ground a conviction on it, the deponents, in the present case, being relatives, and the principal one the chokeydar vitally concerned with a view to his own impunity, in bringing the crime home to the prisoners, more than ordinary doubts of their evidence were created. 2d. The house of the prosecutor was, on the alarm of the robbery, surrounded by the villagers, who knew the prisoners personally; and it appears strange, that none of them recognised them amongst the gang, except these three witnesses. 3d. Wahed Uily, burkundanz, swore on the former trial of the prisoners, (on the trial, the records of which is here transmitted, he tells a different tale,) that the chokeydar did not mention to the daroga the names of the dacoits, when he gave intelligence of the dacoity to that officer in Mouzza Belgooi; he was equally silent as to the sharp sightedness of Unnoop and Ramtoono. That silence to the daroga is the last thing to be anticipated from him; if he had really then been acquainted with the robbers, he would have come forward with intelligence, gratifying to the man, on whose frowns or smile his situation depends; and his not having done so, is an inducement to discredit his evidence. The burkundanz states, that the chokeydar gave secret intelligence to the daroga of his having recognised the dacoits—what caused this secret intelligence (when as it appears, by the depositions of witnesses) that the village was rife with the report of the dacoits having been recognised by the chokeydar? 4th. The evidence of Ramtoono was not taken till four days after the dacoity; this delay is inexplicable, except that he knew nothing of the matter, and was afterwards brought forward by the daroga. 5th. Every other commitment dacoity tried in this session is founded, as the present one, on unsupported evidence of eye witnesses, with-

out any corroborating circumstances, or any plundered property recovered; in fact the cases are so similar, that were it not for the difference of names, the one might be taken for another. It seems impossible that such similarity should be observed in eight cases without suspecting that there exists a particular mode of proving dacoity cases amongst the police officers, by the production of eyewitnesses. 6th. Four cases of dacoity occurred in less than one month in Aurgurdeep thana, within the jurisdiction of which the plaintiff lived: the daroga, aware that his appointment, in all probability, depended on the apprehension of the perpetrators, such persuasion would induce him to strain every nerve, without being much concerned about the means; with men of his stamp the end sanctifies the means, and the chokeydars being under the direct influence of the daroga, it is not difficult to suppose, that the chokeydar and his relatives, (from the total disregard of the obligation of an oath by such persons,) would swear to any thing dictated by the person on whom he is dependant, calculated to

secure him from censure and dismissal, and himself from punishment. In conclusion, if the evidence of eyewitnesses is sufficient to convict a person of dacoity, no person, against whom the remainder of amla or the daroga has an enmity, can be safe from that charge.

The prisoner Gudadhur was released on the former trial. The Futwa of the Circuit Court law officers found the prisoners guilty of the crime, and liable to discretionary punishment.

By the Courts.—R. H. Rattray.—After a perusal of the proceedings in this case, I entirely agree with the session Judge, that the evidence is not of a nature to warrant a penal sentence against the prisoners; the Futwa of the Nizamut law officers convicts the prisoners of dacoity, in which Unnoop was wounded, and declares them liable to discretionary punishment, by "Ackonbut." The Court not being satisfied with the evidence against the prisoners, acquits them of the charge preferred against them, and directs that they be immediately discharged.

COURT OF APPEAL AT CALCUTTA.

MARCH 1, 1831.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ.

Plaintiff.—Juggut Bullup Munder.

Defendants.—Collector of Burdwan and Radakypersad Bahoo.

Cause of action. For release from a claim of 15,743 rupees of the Board of Revenue, at Calcutta, for the value of deficit of stamps.

The plaintiff's *Plaint* stated, that he was a Stamp Daroga, in the security of Davypersad. In the month of Jait, Radakypersad persuaded him to advance 373 rupees to 12 stamp vendors, to pay Radakypersad as their salary for procuring them their situations, undertaking for the repayment, but after the lapse of some time, on his demanding the money from Radakypersad, he persuaded the Collector to discharge him, and he, by the order of the Collector, made over his accounts of Stamps from the 7th to 9th July, 1822 but the Bahoo did not credit him the 373 rupees, and he was brought in deficit to that amount. On the 10th July, the Bahoo who is the Paishkar, took

from him the key of Stamp godown, and gave it in custody of the Record-keeper, and in August, 1822 Ram Needy was appointed Stamp Daroga in his place, and the collector ordered him to render a fresh account to him of the Stamps, to which the Plaintiff objected, as having already once rendered the account in July, and delivered up the key of the Stamp godown; whereupon the collector confined the Plaintiff, who petitioned the Magistrate of Burdwan, on which the collector sent a statement of 509 rupees eight annas deficit against him. Subsequently the collector sent another report fixing the amount to 10,693 rupees 13 annas, but as the two statements varied considerably, the Magistrate examined Modashy Gunga Narain and Pumber, to whom the Plaintiff had made over the Stamps, and after taking their deposition, ordered the Plaintiff to be released. The collector eventually sent a statement to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, making the Plaintiff a defaulter of 15,743 rupees, and the Board ordered the collector to recover

the same, on which the collector instituted a plaint at the Zilla Court, and the Judge, after taking the Plaintiff's security, referred the case to higher authorities, and the Plaintiff filed a petition, praying this Court to be released from this claim. On reference to the Board of Revenue by the Section 3 of Regulation II, 1814, the Board of Revenue ordered the Plaintiff to sue the government, in pursuance to which order this suit was instituted.

The defendants replied, that the Plaintiff's security being discharged, he was ordered to account for the Stamps in his charge, when it appearing that he had let 3,645 rupees lay long unaccounted to Government in the hands of Stamp vendors, thereby he was ordered to make over all the Stamps to the Collector, when a deficit of 373 rupees 5 annas was found against him, and in consequence thereof he was suspended, and the keys taken from him; but he still discharged the duties, as will appear by his forwarding Stamps to Jungle Mehals for 2,562 rupees, and by his issuing purwanas signed by him to the Sptam vendors, to forward their monthly balances, and by his remitting balances of cash collected from the Stamp vendors. The variation of accounts are thus:—On his refusing to count the Stamps over to the new Daroga, the accounts were balanced, when the deficit appeared 509 rupees; but as the account of Stamps, remitted to him from the Superintendent of Stamps, and which Stamps he had remitted to the subordinate stamp vendors, had not been accounted for, on their being balanced a deficit of 11,337 rupees was found, and on reference to the Board of Revenue, an order being sent therefrom to sue him for the defalcations, the final accounts were balanced, and the deficit appeared 15,743 rupees.

The Court decided after the several hearings before Messrs. Walpole, Turnbull, Curtis, and C. J. Middleton, that, the Plaintiff, having once accounted the Stamps over to the collector, and delivered over the keys, and the deficiency then appearing to be but 373 rupees five annas, the collector could not claim any further sum, after once discharging the Plaintiff; and that any deficiency not then accounted for, must be through the inattention of the collector, and as such he was only to pay 373 rupees five annas, and the collector the costs of this,

suit; and if the Daroga had advanced any sum to the Stamp vendors, he cannot debit it to the Government, but must sue them for it.

MARCH 14, 1832.

No. 27—1831.

BEFORE J. CURTIS, AND C. J. MIDDLETON,
BQRS. JUDGES.

Appellant—Rom Nudy.

Respondent—Brojonath Bose.

Appealed from the decision of the zilla court of Nuddea. Cause of action for 80 Sa. Rs. for indemnity for the value of trees. It appears, from the papers forwarded from the zillah court of Nuddea, relative to this cause, that the Respondent brought an action for the value of some trees to be supplied from his ground to the Appellant; as he could not prove that these trees were delivered, as per contract, to the Appellant, the case was dismissed by the register of the zilla. Whereupon the Respondent appealed to the decision of the judge of the zillah, who reversed the decision of the register. Dissatisfied therewith, the Appellant finally appealed to the decision of the court of appeal at Calcutta, and the judges of that court cancelled the decision of the judge of the zillah, and confirmed the decision of the register of that court, in favor of the Appellant.

MARCH 29, 1831.

BEFORE C. R. MARTIN, J. CURTIS, AND C. J.
MIDDLETON, BQRS. JUDGES OF THE
COURT.

Appellant—Bessonath Chatterjee, (former Defendants.)

Respondent—Mussumat Dunmoony pauper, (former Plaintiff.)

Appealed from the Decision of the 24-Purgana Court.

Cause of action for 5,182 Rs. 8 As. The Respondent's husband's share of lands, bequeathed him by her father-in-law, by will and ready cash.

The Respondent, in the Zillah Court, (in accordance to a will of her father-in-law, dated 7th Sabran, 1225,) sued for the

share of her deceased husband's property, goods and chattels, according to the tenor of that will, and the Appellant, to set aside the will, and dismiss the claim of the Respondent, rest his rights on two counts; first, that the father of the Appellant Ramkuniah, after the demise of the Respondent's husband, (the testator's son, and the brother of the Respondent,) to set aside his will, had petitioned the Court of Appeal at Calcutta. —Second, by the "Shastur Bevusta," in case a son dies before his father, the will is null in favor of the son's widow, and the 18 bighahs of ground claimed by the Respondent, as her late husband's earning, is the earning of the Appellant's father. The question then is solely this, is the will good by the Shasturs or not? and whether the Respondent can claim her husband's share by it? The Court decided, that by the pleadings and the depositions of witnesses, and the "Bevusta of the Shasturs," the will does not appear good; but, by other circumstantial occurrences, it may be held valid. 1st. By the very perusal of the will, it appears, that the father of the Appellant, to prevent any cavils after his death, regarding the division of his property, made 3 divisions of it, one share to his nephew, Sitachund Chatterjea, and of the divisions, one remaining division allotting 4 Annas' share to the husband of the Respondent, and 4 Annas' share to the Appellant, and the last division allotting 2 as. 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 crunt's share for the support of his family, viz. his widow, and the like sum to the widow and children of his younger son, Muttranath deceased; on these conditions, viz. that after the demise of his widow the 2 as. 16 gundas, 1 cowree, 1 crunt's share left her be then divided equally betwixt the heirs of his two sons, viz. Respondent and the Appellant; and because the proprietor has the sole control over his property, either as to the selling or bestowing it as a gift, or disposing of it by will, as he may think fit, and the practice is not contrary to the Shasturs; it, therefore, plainly appears, that when the father of the Appellant, by his will, equally divided this property, and defined the shares of the Respondent's husband and the Appellant, then there cannot be any after subdivisions, ordered by the Court, as to awarding to one party more than to another legatee in variance with the will. Further, with

regard to the "Shastur Bevusta" given by the Pundits in a Robacarry in the Court of Suddur Dewany Adawlut, at Calcutta, on the 24th June, 1825, and filed by the Appellant in this case as a document bearing in his favor, the Court does not consider that document applicable to this case; for that Shastur Bevusta plainly states, that when the testator, in prejudice to the rightful share of any legal heir, makes an impropionate will, bequeathing a smaller portion to one relative who, by the Hindoo law of succession, is entitled to a larger, and giving the larger portion to the one who is entitled only to the smaller share, without assigning a sufficient reason for his so doing, then, that will is invalid—now as this has not been the case in the present will, and the share of each brother is equal, the precedent does not, as before stated, apply to this case.

2ndly. By the tenor of the will, the Respondent is, on the demise of her husband, entitled to his share, and on her demise her daughter, as such, the Appellant has no claim or right to dispose of the Respondent of her late husband's share; on the contrary, it appears, that on the Appellant's petitioning the Court to set aside the will of his late father, the Court ordered him, if he had anything to urge against it, to sue on the equity side of the Zillah Court, and the assertion of the Appellant that, on the demise of the Respondent's husband, her father-in-law, the father of the Respondent, by the 4th Regulation of 1793, filed a petition to cancel that will, has not been proved by any document filed by the Appellant, either in the Zillah Court, or in this, for if the testator had actually filed a petition, either personally or by his Vakeel, expressing a wish to alter his will, and cut off the Respondent from her deceased husband's share, after his demise, the Court would have passed the order for his so doing, and allow her only maintenance, which the Appellant has illegally attempted to do, and merely stated to have been the intention of the testator, without having been able to make it evident to the Court that it was so; added to which, it appears, that after the demise of the testator, the Appellant and Respondent, for some time, jointly held their respective shares, without cavil or molestation, and equally divided the profits of the same, and in like propor-

tion paid the Government rents; and subsequently the Court having refused to sanction the petition of the Appellant to set aside the will, the Appellant, without any legal authority, forcibly ousted the Respondent from her rightful share. The Court is further compelled to observe with regret, that it appears, that after the demise of the Respondent's husband, the Appellant drew up a petition, without any warranty for so doing, in his father's name, praying to have the will cancelled.

3dly. It appears in evidence, that the testator's nephew, his widow, and the widow of his youngest son, are all, up to this moment, in full possession of the respective shares allotted them in the will; thus plainly showing, that the will is in actual force, and has not hitherto been disputed by any of the legatees, but the Appellant in the present instance.

4thly. The testator after signing and executing the will had it Registered in the Zilla Court, and no underhand double-dealings has been brought forward or alleged against either the

Respondent or her husband throughout the whole transaction; the latter being sick, at that time; and as every point tending towards a quibble has been cleared up in that will, the Respondent is entitled by it, and by the circumstances of the other legatees being in possession of their legacies, to her share, from which the Appellant had no right to eject her.

5thly. With regard to the 18 biggas of ground, stated by the Respondent to be the self-acquired property of her deceased husband, although it is customary with Hindoos to execute the deeds of sales of the property purchased by them, during their father's life time in their father's name, yet, as the bills of sale are plainly in the testator's name, and the property included in the will, it cannot, in that light, be regarded legally in Court to be the self acquired property of the Respondent's husband; nevertheless, by the tenor of the will, it being included in her deceased husband's share, thereby she is intitled to it. The Court, therefore, confirmed the decision of the Zilla Court of the 24 Purgunas, and dismissed the Appeal with costs.

ZILLA COURT OF 24 PURGUNNAS.

MAY 4, 1832.

No. 182.

BEFORE R. BARLOW, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellant—Ram Mohun Bhoose.

Respondent—Muddun Mohon.

Appealed from the decision of the suddur aumeen, 27th April, 1829.

Cause of action for 90 Rs. as a debt on a bond for 56 Rs. dated 7th Jait, 1236, and payable in Mang. 1236, with 42 Rs. interest thereon; total claim 98 Rs. The plaintiff having brought this action, and the defendant not having joined issue, the suddur aumeen, on hearing the case apart, because the witnesses to the bond could neither read nor write, and had merely touched the pen, and another person had written their names putting a mark over their names, which they could not point out, dismissed the case; but on appeal to the judge, the court decided, that if the defendant did not owe the money, he ought

to have come into court and denied the debt; and that if the witnesses sworn to the defendant's having borrowed the money and signed the bond, it was sufficient proof, and decreed the appeal, and reversed the decision of the suddur aumeen.

MAY 7, 1832.

No. 170—1829.

BEFORE R. BARLOW, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellants—Ram Toonoo Holdar and Chaund Holdar.

Respondent—Lucky Narrain Holdar. Appealed from the decision of the moonsaiff of Bankeepoor.

Cause of action for 15 Rs. debt contracted by the Appellants, the original Defendants, from the Respondent, the original Plaintiff, on the 2nd Falgun, 1232, B. A. and payable with interest in August, 1233, B. A. together with 3 Rs. 15 Annas, the interest of the said sum for 2 years and 7 months.

The Respondent brought this action in the Bankeepoor moonshiff's court, for money lent at the aforesaid time, to the Appellants, the original Defendants, but without any written bond or promissory note being given for the same, yet in the presence of respectable witnesses. The Appellants, the original Plaintiffs, denied the debt, and stated that they went to mouzza Dhor, to cultivate some grounds, of theirs there, about the time of the alleged debt being contracted, and thereby put in an alibi, and further stated, that the Plaintiff was illegally filling up a tank of the Defendants, who had a quarrel with him on the subject, whereupon the Defendants intended to bring an action against the Plaintiff for trespass, to counteract which, the Plaintiff brought this false claim for debt against the Defendants, who never borrowed any sum from the Plaintiff, and had witnesses to prove their asseverations. But the moonshiff having examined two witnesses, who proved the

Defendant's borrowing the money from the Plaintiff, and thinking that a negative could not be proved by law, without putting faith in the testimony of the Defendant's witnesses, decreed the case in favor of the Respondent, whereupon, the Appellants appealed to the decision of the Judge, stating that those witnesses were Bazar witnesses, and that there had no deed been filed by the Respondent to prove the debt, and that due regard had not been paid to the depositions of their witnesses, by the said moonshiff. The judge, on investigating the pleadings and documents, forwarded from the moonshiffs court, was of opinion, that a debt of so long a standing could not be substantiated on the testimony of two witnesses, without a regular written document testifying the same, and, therefore, cancelled the decision of the moonshiff, of Bankeepoor, and decreed the Appellants case, with costs of the whole suit, against the Respondents.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Medical Profession, held at Saugor, June 29th, 1832. COLN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Superintending Surgeon, in the Chair, Mr. SPRY being previously elected Secretary by the Division: it was agreed,

1st. That the establishment of a *Life Annuity Retiring Fund* for the Medical service of Bengal, is highly desirable.

2d. That the plan submitted by the Neemuch Committee, based as it is, on the *Annuity branch* of the Madras Medical Fund, appears to be drawn up with much care and attention; is highly approved of, and strongly recommended to the consideration of the service.

3d. As the acceleration of promotion is one of the principal objects contemplated in the establishment of the Fund, it may be optional with subscribers, to retire at the expiration of their 17 year's actual service in India, and still be allowed to continue their contribution to the Fund, till their tour for an annuity arrives.

4th. Were a life annuity to be formed, solely by the subscriptions of individuals, the ultimate benefit to each subscriber would be restricted to the contingent result of a Tontine. It is obvious

therefore, that to be successful, it must derive material assistance from the Company*.

5th. That the Agra Committee be recognized as the Central Committee, and that they be requested to furnish a plan for submission to the service, and eventual transmission to the Court of Directors, for their sanction and aid,

HENRY HARPUR SPRY,
Secretary Saugor Division.

List of Members in the Saugor Division, favourable to the establishment of a Life Annuity Retiring Fund.

C. Campbell, Esq.	J. Inglis, Esq.
J. Sullivan, Esq.	J. Steel, M. D.
J. W. M. D.	C. Griffiths, Esq.
C. Maxwell, Esq.	J. Eccles, M. D.
T. B. Hart, Esq.	C. Garhet, Esq.
J. Vaux Leese, Esq.	R. Irvine, M. D.
H. H. Spry, Esq.	A. Storm, Esq.

H. H. SPRY, *Secretary.*

Saugor, June 29th, 1832.

* Vide The Court of Directors's dispatch to the Supreme Government, sanctioning the civil life annuity fund, under date the 8th of December, 1834.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

On the 25th July, a very serious fire occurred in the range of buildings forming the Arsenal, within the Fort. The daily papers have each of them published several accounts of it, estimating variously the damage sustained. The following is from an authentic source, and we publish also a letter on the subject of an alleged deficiency of water for the engines. We are glad to see, that the loss to Government has been much overrated. We should hope that it may be repaired at an expense under five lakhs of Rupees: if the Armoury had been destroyed, the amount of the loss would have been ten times as great. We understand that some Officers had a narrow escape from a shot, which struck a wall close to them, taking an oblique direction after passing through a building, which the Artillery were playing upon. Some persons, we hear, quitted Calcutta in apprehension of an explosion, not aware that the powder is kept in a distant part of the Fort, well secured from accidents of this kind.

The fire broke out, either in, or close to, a store-room, in which nitric acid and other articles used for browning arms were deposited. This circumstance leads to the supposition, that it may have been accidental; but as the smoke was first observed only about half an hour after the working establishment had left the Arsenal, there is reason to suspect, that it was the work of some incendiary.

The buildings appropriated to the Arsenal department, in the part of the Fort where the conflagration took place, form a square of about three hundred feet—the southern and eastern sides of which are respectively composed of the grand Armoury, and the store rooms for camp equipage, joining each other at the angle—and the northern and eastern sides are, in like manner, joined together at the north-west angle, forming two ranges of store-rooms, but considerably lower than the other sides of the square. The eastern extremity of these store-rooms is separated only by a few feet from the camp equipage dépôt first mentioned, and their southern extremity by the same interval from the great Armoury. It was within about

fifty feet of the eastern extremity of the store-rooms, that the fire originated; and such was the rapidity with which it spread, that it would very soon have reached the camp equipage dépôt, notwithstanding the narrow interval which separated them, if the wind had not providentially blown from the opposite direction. The circumstance enabled a party of H. M. Buffs to keep their station at this point, and, in defiance of the almost suffocating heat, to throw water in at the end windows of the store-room, till the flames had so much exhausted themselves, that nearly all danger was over in that direction.

But whilst this object was being effected, the wind, which favored it, impelled the flames with such fierceness in the opposite direction, that nothing was found able to resist them. There was at first a loud call for water, and many voices being exerted to the same effect, led inattentive observers to believe, that there was very little to be found. This, however, was not the case, after the first quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes; for Captain Hutchinson, of the Foundry, got his steam engine into play, and by the time the two engines had arrived, under the direction of Mr. McFarlan, Captain Jamieson, Captain Steele, and Mr. Seppings, there was water quite sufficient to supply them all. But the truth is, that, from the nature of the ignited materials, little or no effect could have been expected, even from a much heavier body of water, than all the united engines of the Fort and Calcutta could have thrown. The flames, consequently, gained ground with great rapidity: hardly could H. M. 3d Buffs, with such of the Europeans and Natives of the Arsenal establishment as could be spared from the engines and buckets, succeed in removing the more portable stores from the rooms yet untouched, than they were driven away by the heat and intolerable smoke that accompanied it. About eight o'clock, the conflagration had turned the north-west angle of the store-rooms, and was fast approaching the main edifice of the Arsenal, when it was deemed expedient by the Principal and Deputy Commissary, the Town Major, and the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, to resort to the extreme mea-

sure of battering down a part of the still unconsumed store rooms in order effectually to interrupt the progress of the flames. This expedient, it is almost needless to say, succeeded completely, and by midnight, the larger and more important part of the Arsenal buildings were entirely out of danger. It was not, however, till near day-light, that all apprehension was over. Towards two o'clock, the guns were again opened on the spot where the fire had first broke out, in order to make assurance doubly sure, and to guard against even the possibility of the *Tent depôt* being once more endangered; and a gun, which indeed still remains, was pointed to the crown of the arch of the eastern gateway of the Arsenal yard, ready to blow it away upon any appearance of the flames gaining head in that direction.

In addition to the gentlemen already mentioned, it should be recorded, that Captain Young, with the crew of the *Fergusson*, volunteered their services in working the engines, and excited universal admiration by their wonderful perseverance and activity.

The Officers in Garrison were all on foot, and some from Dum Dum. Lieutenants Graham, Backhouse, and Sissmore, were particularly conspicuous in serving the guns, and Colonel Sir T. Anbury, Captain Davis, the Fort Adjutant, and Captain Colnett, the Barrack-master, (particularly the last) appear to have rendered great assistance by their exertions and advice.

It is remarkable, that several store-rooms on the ground floor escaped, although all above and around them were entirely consumed. This circumstance justifies the anxiety shown by the Principal Commissary to put a stop to the cannonading, the instant the desired object of cutting off a communication with the flames was attained—a step which saved a considerable part of the building from complete demolition.

No lives were lost—at least none have as yet been officially reported: the Arsenal establishments is entire, and H. M.'s Buffs had a few men only injured, more or less, but none, we believe, seriously. Many individuals, European and Natives, met with narrow escapes during the night; but, considering the number of persons actively employed during so long a period, it is quite providential, that more serious accidents did not occur.

The rumours, too, which have been spread abroad concerning the prevalence of intoxication, are without foundation. The Europeans of all descriptions, generally speaking, did their duty steadily and manfully; and it was not till near three o'clock in the morning, when the men were entirely exhausted, that the 3d Buffs were withdrawn by Colonel Mitchell, C. B., and then only at the earnest request of the Principal Commissary, who undertook to be responsible for again summoning them, should occasion require it.

Medical aid was at hand and Dr. Spens in particular was actively employed.—Now, in giving what directions were required on the spot, now, in calming the minds of the more helpless inmates of the garrison, to whom the awful aspect of the conflagration, which threatened every moment to involve all the neighbouring buildings in ruin, was terrific in the extreme.

In conclusion, it has as yet been found quite impracticable to estimate the amount of damage sustained. There is reason to believe, however, that it will not be so serious as is generally thought; and certainly, from the aspect which the conflagration had assumed about nine o'clock, there is every reason to congratulate the Government, that the loss was not much greater.—*Calcutta Courier*.

FORT WILLIAM, SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1832.

Garrison After Orders by the Honourable the Deputy Governor.

The deputy Governor avails himself of the earliest opportunity to return his thanks to, Colonel Mitchel and the Officers and troops of the Garrison, for their zealous, persevering, and laborious exertions during the evening and night of the 25th instant, to extinguish the fire which broke out in the Arsenal, on that day. He congratulates them on the success which attended their operations, and cordially acknowledges, that to their indefatigable exertions the abatement of the fire, and the preservation of the main building are principally to be ascribed. The exertions of Lieut. Colonel Cameron and the officers and men of H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs, have been especially noticed in the reports which have been submitted to the De-

puty Governor, and entitle that excellent corps to his particular acknowledgments.

He has further to request that Captain Young of the ship *Fergusson* will accept his hearty thanks for himself and his crew, for the prompt, valuable, and voluntary assistance which they afforded, and which is described as having mainly attributed to save such of the storerooms as ultimately escaped the flames.

Captain Steele, Superintendent of Police, is likewise entitled to the marked applause of the Deputy Governor for the promptitude which he repaired to

the scene, and for his zealous and prolonged exertions there.

The Deputy Governor has also to express his thanks to Captain Jamieson, Master Attendant, and to Mr. Seppings, Surveyor of Shipping, for the zeal which they displayed, and the active part which they took in checking the flames.

The Deputy Governor entertains a high sense of the services of Colonel Sir Thomas Anbury and the whole of the Staff who were present on this occasion, and of the judgment and energy which they displayed in the application of the resources at their command.—*John Bull.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 9th August, 1832—

Present—Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair:

Dr. Casanova, proposed by Mr. Robinson, for Mr. Calder, and seconded by Sir Edward Ryan, was elected a Member.

The following letters and papers were read.

From Captain Sage, Secretary of the Singapore Branch Society, intimating the election by them, of the following Members; viz. Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Lyssaght, of the European Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant McGeorge, Lieutenant Prior, and Lieutenant Burt, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry.

These gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Parent Society.

From the same, dated 19th June, forwarding a quantity of vegetable seeds for distribution here, which had been gathered in the Branch Society's garden.

From the same, enclosing a paper by himself, on the cultivation of vines.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Captain Sage, and the Essay was referred to the Committee of Papers.

From Baboo Ram Comul Sen, submitting a Report by him on the manufacture of paper used by the Natives of the Bengal Presidency, together with specimens of the paper, and drawings of the machinery used, as requested in the list of the Society's letter of the 12th April last.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Baboo Ram Comul Sen, and the Society was requested to send certified copies of this Report, as well as of Dr. Carey's, on the same subject, to the Secretary of Government, for transmission to the Bombay Government, by whom the information was solicited.

From Captain Hailes, Superintendent of the Poosah Garden, sending some acclimated vegetable seeds for distribution here.

From Messrs Willis and Earle, presenting the specimens of Cotton imported into Liverpool, with their prices, as in October last, which they had offered to the Society at the previous Meeting.

From Mrs. Major Calder, of Nagpore, returning thanks for Laydner's volume on Silk, presented to her by the Society.

From C. F. Hunter, Esq. dated, 14th June, presenting a good specimen of Bourbon Cotton, gathered from a bush growing wild at Baglepoor, and traditionally reported to have been introduced twenty-five years ago.

From Mr. Wallis, reporting favorably on a specimen of Pernambuco Cotton, grown by Mr. Hastie, at Duckinsore.

From Mr. Hastie, presenting some seed from the above cotton.

From Mr. Weeks, of Cuttack, to Mr. Calder, presenting some specimens of cotton reared by him from Bourbon seed, and of cloth manufactured therefrom.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. Weeks.

From Baboo Rag Saltee Kinkur Ghosal, of Backergunge, presenting vegetable seeds reared by him there.

The thanks of the Society were offered.

From Sir Thomas Anbury, with a very fair specimen of cucumber, reared by him from Cabul seed.

The thanks of the Society were offered.

From Mr. Bell, presenting a copy of his late work on the external Commerce of Bengal, in 1830-31 and 1831-32.

The thanks of the Society were offered.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that he had, in April last, received from Colonel Shelton, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, on his return from Van Dieman's Land, a box of seeds gathered in the highest region of that Island, which he had forwarded by Dawk Baugy to the Governor General, in the hope that His Lordship would cause them to be planted in that high range, and thus introduce them into this country; but that he had not yet learnt their arrival.

Sir Edward Ryan read extracts from a letter to his address from Mr. Cracroft, at Chirra Poonjee, dated 19th June, describing the Agricultural and Horticultural improvements at that station.

The Meeting was adjourned to Thursday next, the 16th, for the purpose of their awarding the prizes to the competitors in silk and tobacco.

The specimens of cotton, presented by Messrs. Willis and Earle, are very valuable to this Society. They are the produce of both North and South America, Egypt and the East Indies, and are accompanied with a statement of the opinions and valuations, separately given of them by two eminent Liverpool cotton brokers, in the month of October, 1831. By these statements the different kinds of cotton are worth, according to quality, as follows—viz.

Sea Island, per lb.	from 10½	to 2s 6d
Egyptian,.....	from 7½	to 9d
Orleans,.....	from 5½	to 8d
Bowed,.....	from 5d	to 7d
Mobile,.....	from 5	to 6½
Pernambuco,.....	from 7½	to 8½
Bohio,.....	from 6d	to 7d
Maranham,.....	from 6½	to 7d
Demerara,.....	from 7	to 10½
Surat,.....	from 3½	to 4½
Bengal,.....	from 3½	to 4½

Mr. Willis, in his report upon the Pernambuco cotton, grown by Mr. Hastie, at Duckinsore, values it at 6½ to 6¾ per lb.

Captain Sage's paper on Vines, communicates the whole particulars of his management of a vinery at Dinapore, during the last three years; and he states the following to be the result of his experience:—The ground must be opened at the commencement of the cold weather, so as to expose the roots as much as possible to the cold, which should likewise be well washed; when the roots have been about six weeks exposed, a preparation of good rich manure should be laid over them, and the ground covered up; as the spring is about to commence, the branches should be pruned, and equally spread over the jaffrey, so that light and heat may have access to the whole. In constructing a vinery, care should be taken to protect it partially from the violence of the easterly gales; for these bring blight, which consists of a great number of small brown spots, all over the grapes and leaves, causing the leaves to wither, and the grapes not to increase in size after the blight covers them, while the bunches that have escaped, swell into large luscious fruit.

The cucumbers, raised by Sir Thomas Anbury, from Cabul seed, were twelve and thirteen inches long, and of very fine flavour.

Mr. Cracroft reports, that they had, at Cheera Poonjee, in June last, pease, beans, French beans, uolcole, cabbages, carrots, and lettuces, all on the table, but in small quantities, being rather the result of experiment than cultivated for crops; radishes, turnips, and cauliflower, were all doing well, but not fit for the table; he had dug some excellent potatoes, raised from Patna seed, but found those from the Nungklow and Moong seed very poor.

Of the fruit trees, carried up by Sir Edward Ryan, and planted at Cheerah, the jorguella pear was thriving, and two grafts from it, on the country pear, were in progress—wheat, barley, and oats, sown in October, had produced their spikes as usual, and the grain was formed in them, but the whole had been cut off by the rain falling before it could ripen.—Oats, sown in April, appeared to be thriving; and barley sown, or mixed with vegetable seed sown in February or March, was then in ear; and some wheat and oats, sown in May, were expected to ripen in October or beginning of November.—*Calcutta Courier.*

MEETING AT THE TOWN-HALL.

Pursuant to a requisition of Messrs. Colvin and Co., the Treasurers to the Fund for erecting the statue and monument to the memory of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings a Meeting of the Subscribers was held at the Town-Hall on Monday morning the 12th Augt., to decide upon the appropriation of the surplus funds in their hands.

The business of the Meeting commenced at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, when Mr. Chester was requested to take the Chair. The Treasurers accounts were then read, when it appeared that there remained a balance of Rupees 11 713 12 9 in their hands, of which Rupees 5,210 2 remained of the amount subscribed for the statue, after defraying all expenses, and Rupees 6 473 10 9 of the amount subscribed for the building, after the same deduction had been made.

It was then proposed by Mr. Chester, seconded by Mr. Smoelt, and carried unanimously, "That the Treasurers' accounts be approved and passed."

Mr. Turton, in proposing the next resolution, observed that there was little necessity in saying much on the subject,—that, in fact, the least said was the soonest mended. He hoped for the cordial co-operation of those who resided in Calcutta, as well as those who resided in Garden Reach, for they must all be aware of the advantages that would attend completing the bridge over Tolly's nullah. It would considerably shorten the distance, and bring them nearer to each other. The Bridge Committee, of which he was a Member, had now in their hands a sum of about Rupees 12 000, but the work could not be completed under Rupees 24,000. If the surplus of the Monument Fund was appropriated to that purpose, it would just about make up the deficiency. With it he had no doubt they would be able to complete the bridge—without it he did not hesitate in saying that they never would. Mr. Turton then put the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. D. Clarke, and carried unanimously—

"That the surplus on hand be appropriated to the completion of the bridge over Tolly's nullah, and that the bridge,

when erected, be called the HASTINGS' BRIDGE, in commemoration of the Noble Marquis, in honor to whom the two subscriptions were raised, and who was the originator of the strand road, to which the bridge will be a continuation."

It was then proposed by Mr. C. Prinsep, and carried, "That the surplus funds be vested in the hands of Messrs. Colvin and Co. to be by them made over to the Managers of the subscription for completing the bridge over Tolly's nullah, on their receiving from them (the managers of the said Committee) an undertaking to complete the bridge within the period of two years."

It was next proposed by Mr. Plowden, and seconded by Mr. Hogg, "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Captain Forbes, the architect who planned and superintended the elegant and classical building in which the statue of Lord Hastings is placed."

To this motion Mr. C. Prinsep proposed an amendment, omitting the words "elegant and classical," on the grounds that a variety of opinions existed as to the classical beauty of the building, many persons having expressed sentiments of a very contrary nature, while others could not express sufficient admiration.

After a great deal of desultory conversation, the amendment was put and lost, after which the original motion was put, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Turton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, trusted that that gentleman would excuse his calling such a vote an *honor*, but every one would agree with him that it was an *honor*, and a very unusual *honor*, to preside over a meeting at which money was given away! It was the only meeting, public or private, that had occurred for a length of time, at which any money had been given away, though lots had been held for getting it!

Mr. Turton's vote of thanks was then seconded and carried unanimously, after which the business of the meeting concluded.

The Meeting was but thinly attended, no more than twentytwo persons having been present.

MEMORANDUM.

As the other Members of the Committee appointed to superintend the construction of the building erected to contain the Statue of Lord Hastings are at present absent from Calcutta, it becomes necessary for me to submit the following facts to the notice of the Subscribers.

1st The building has been constructed solely on contract.

2ndly The terms of the contracts (with Captain Jeffreys at Chunar, for the stone, and with Messrs Burn and Co. for the labour and other materials) are in the possession of Messrs. Colvin and Co., where they may be inspected by any gentleman, either simply curious, or particularly interested.

3dly. The drawings, working plans, and large model of the building prepared by Mr. Rose, (under my direction,) may be seen at Messrs. Burn and Co's.

From inspection of these last, it will be seen, that Mr. Rose not merely prepared upwards of 30 plans and drawings of various parts of the edifice; but further, that he accurately completed every detail of it in miniature. It is moreover known that he superintended the work for upwards of a year. Under such circumstances it will be observed, that if, in the design adopted by your Committee, bad taste has been shown, it has at least been perpetrated deliberately. After the criticisms it has called forth, there cannot be much vanity in my acknowledging myself chiefly responsible for its having been adopted.

The models from which it is taken are the Propylæa at Sunium; the temple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus; the Propylæa, at Eleusis; and the Propylæa at Athens, —specimens of art which have been pronounced, by eminent European artists and authors, to be works of the best age of Grecian architecture.

That the simplicity of Grecian architecture would not be generally relished in Calcutta, the Committee were prepared to expect, and are not disappointed to learn. Accustomed, in Calcutta, to loads of meretricious ornament, it was not to be supposed, that a design utterly at variance with their introduction would pass uncondemned by those who have abused it.

In the back ground of one of Flaxman's celebrated designs, the sketch of a similar building, applied to a similar purpose, is introduced. Whatever may be the faults of this, he would not have been offended by its simplicity. The monument is in the statue, which the exterior building serves to preserve and to exhibit as a frame does a picture. It was never intended that the outward case or covering should, by the ostentation of its design, proclaim, *I am the monument*; whilst Flaxman's Statue, lost amongst the broken shadows of fantastic columns, vainly submitted, — "*Nay I am.*" (or at least ought to have been) "*the Memento.*"

J. N. FORBES.

New Mint, Calcutta, August 13, 1832.

LAUNCH.

A fine ship, of six hundred and thirty-nine tons burthen, was launched on Monday afternoon the 13th Aug. from the Dock of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. at Sulkea, at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock precisely. She glided slowly and majestically into the water, cheered by the surrounding multitude, and under a salute of twelve guns from the shore hardby. The sight was grand and imposing, and we were informed by persons skilled in such matters, which we ourselves do not profess to be, that she is a fine model of a ship, and finished in the first rate style, doing great credit to her builder, Mr. Dugald Renton, who formerly built the

Rebecca, which vessel was unfortunately burnt at Rangoon six months afterwards. The ship was, strange to say, christened by a gentleman, a Mr William Augustus Kellett, who saluted her by the royal, and, of course, fashionable name of "*ADELAIDE.*" Whether this was done out of tenderness to the assembled fair ones, who might perhaps have injured their complexions by exposing themselves to the rays of the burning sun, we are unable to say, but it certainly could not have been from a scarcity of "*Womankind.*" as Jonathan Oldbuck would say, for we observed numbers of them in every direction. The *ADELAIDE*

was built for Messrs. Gilmore and Co. and is, as we are informed, destined for the Europe trade; she has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is built, with a few very slight exceptions, entirely of teak. She measures one hundred and thirty feet three inches from stem to stern, and the breadth of

her beam is thirty three feet; she has six feet clear between decks, and the depth of her hold, from the second, or, as we believe it is called, the main deck, is seventeen feet six inches. She is expected to be what is technically called a "clipper."

INDIGO MART.

1st August, 1832.

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

A few very small sales of the remnants of Native Indigo of the past season, have taken place during last month; but they are hardly worth noticing in the total barrenness of the market for this article.

Accounts for the interior have, almost without exception, continued throughout the month to be of the most favorable character: produce has been above the average of past years, from the same quantity of plant; and appearances are

now decidedly in favor of an estimated crop of 1,20,000 maunds.

We must not, however, omit to notice, that there have been serious losses in and about Benares and Tyrhoot, from locusts and other destructive insects, with complaints of want of rain to the Westward—while to the Eastward, during the last ten days, the rain has been heavy, and the rivers are rising fast upon them.

About fifteen or twenty days more will probably enable us to speak positively as to the result of the season.

SILK MART.

1st August, 1832.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

We have still to report great dullness in all that regards the market for this article; very little attention is given to it either in the Calcutta bazar or in seeking for the article at its place of production. Still the prices of good silk cannot be expected to fall while the fixed standard at the company's aurungs remains unchanged, and the late bunds have been rather short—a few purchases of excellent Cossimbazar silk, some of it quite equal to Company's quality, have been made in Calcutta, and rather an increased demand for middling qualities has appeared for the Madras market, the July bund promises to be a very fine one.

Particulars of importation and of price, to the 31st July, 1832.

Mds. Seer. Chit.

109 28 8 Bauliah, of inferior, for the Bombay market; nothing done in this description. 9 4 per factory maund demanded for middling quality.

55 36 8 Cossimbazar, of excellent quality—about 60 maunds have been sold at from 10 6 to 10 12, per factory seer.

155 30 0

Radanagore—mostly of inferior quality—some small parcels have been sold at from 9 to 9 2 per factory seer; one parcel of mixed March bund remains on show, at 9 6 Madras quality at 6 8 to 9.

5 1 14 Hurrijal, some small parcels of excellent quality have sold at 9 6; very little in the market and much mixed.

18 0 0 Country wound.
22 30 12 Waste and inferior.

365 16 10 Total.

Exports of July.

	bales.	mds.	s.	ch.
To London,.....	83	145	1	4
„ Liverpool,.....	9	17	0	0
„ Bombay,	8	18	20	0
„ Bourdeaux,	4	3	39	0

Total 103 184 20 4

N. B. We understand that the Horticultural Society have no even yet distributed the long-looked-for prizes for the best specimens tendered of Bengal produce, although the examiners have long ago reported upon them.

FRESHGRAVE AND CO.

RIVER STEAM BOATS.

We have had an opportunity to peruse the reports of Captain Johnston to the Court of Directors, on the subject of River Steam Boats; and, as the information which they convey, regarding his proceedings and enquiries, is of much interest in Bengal, we will give a short analysis of their contents.

It is already known to our readers, that Captain Johnston, shortly after his arrival in England, was, at his own suggestion, sent upon a tour of inspection to the Continent, for the purpose of observing the progress of steam navigation, and comparing the plans and qualities of the boats plying on the rivers of France and on the Rhine. He had previously visited Soho, Manchester, and Liverpool, and put himself in communication with the principal engine manufacturers in those places and in London, and had inspected an iron boat, building by Mr. McGregor Laird, with curved plates, the "rivets countersunk, preserving an even surface;" and was consequently the better qualified to judge of the merits of the continental steamers, when he went over to Rotterdam, in August last year. Thence he travelled up the Rhine, steaming all the way as far as the extreme limit of steam navigation, which then terminated at Schrock, near Rastadt, where the water begins to shallow, but was expected to be carried this year to Basle. After spending a couple of days with his family at Geneva, he proceeded to Lyons, and thence to Chalons, Montreux, Paris, Rouen, and Dieppe, inspecting steam boats and steam-boat establishments, and communicating with their directors, at each resting place.

Captain Johnston found the current of the Rhine not to exceed three geographical miles per hour, in mid stream, at Mayence, on the 14th August. The Rhine, he was informed by intelligent persons, was as rapid and as variable in depth as the Ganges; but he made no personal observations on that river, having gained otherwise all the information he required regarding the steamers upon it. The best steamers on the Rhine were built by M. Guibert, under the direction of the American Consul, Mr. Church, who had engaged deeply in the speculation. They carry a pair of

twenty-five horse engines, and have a speed of seven miles per hour, and a draft of three feet, with forty tons of cargo; the dimensions of one of them, the *Ville de Lyons*, being one hundred and thirty four feet eight inches, by nineteen feet nine inches. The Rhine boats are some of them one hundred and fifty five feet long, by twenty two feet broad, clinker built, and draw less than two feet and a half. The boats on both those rivers are built of oak, or oak and larch, and are trussed diagonally, but they all *droop* from four to seven inches in the centre. This defect, however, seems to have been avoided in one of M. Guibert's boats, the *Hirondelle*, plying between Lyons and Chalons.

From Montreux to Paris there are steamers on alternate days. Between Paris and Rouen the steamers have ceased to ply for passengers, and are now employed only as tugs for large boats. The principal establishment of the Seine boats, is at Rouen, under the direction of M. Maillet de Boulay, a man of science. For the traffic between Rouen and Havre, there are four iron tugs, clinker built: one of these, launched in 1822, is one hundred and six feet by seventeen; she had formerly a pair of twenty five horse engines, but these have been taken out, and she is now used as a cargo vessel, and draws only fourteen inches. Another, the *Casimer*, one hundred and twenty feet long, by nineteen feet six inches broad, and eight feet deep, carries two high pressure engines of twenty-five horse power, set in brick work, and draws thirty three inches, with forty-eight hours fuel on board. Neither of these boats has drooped in the least; they are both perfectly dry, and have never required repair, beyond that of a few new rivets, although they are constantly exposed to severe shocks against other craft and stone bridges, and constantly lie aground upon an uneven bank, waiting for the tide. The first of these iron boats was built in the Thames; the rest were put together in France, the materials, which cannot be made there, being imported from England. Yet the cost of an iron boat, in France, with such disadvantages is only twice as great as that of a wooden

one—the annual wear and tear of which was reported to Captain Johnston to amount to fifteen per cent. of the prime cost.

Among the British experiments which came under the inspection of Captain Johnston, was a high pressure rotatory engine, by Erricksen, in which the motion was given by the escape of steam from two holes in the periphery of a wheel, turning in a hollow case. The engine he saw of this construction, which had the power of thirty-six horses, weighed but a few hundred pounds, and "might be contained in a sentry box." It was intended to try one in an iron boat. On a plan of the same engineer, Mr. McGregor Laird was "constructing" a boiler for the *Corsair* of Liverpool, with narrow flues, in which a draught was to be excited by an exhauster or fan, worked by a drum. The issue of these experiments is not reported. Mr. Watt, however, is quoted as being of opinion, "that the long tried condensing engines, in pairs, are the only safe and efficient machines for boats, and that in these the only practicable mode of reducing the weight is by substituting some of the parts of wrought iron." He preferred iron boilers to copper, as less expensive on the whole, and not much less durable if properly attended to: an iron boiler made at Soho, for H. M. Steamer *Albion*, at the beginning of 1825, had lasted, without repair, till 1831.

The result of Captain Johnston's observations and enquiries, as reported to the Court, is, that—

1st. Engines used singly in boats have but a small advantage in weight, and none in fuel, to compensate for many disadvantages, especially that of a less uniform motion.

2d. Iron boilers, which are generally recommended by the engineers, will last five or six years, and cost less than half the price of copper boilers, which, moreover in an iron vessel, might produce a rapid oxidation from galvanic action.

3d. No improvement in boilers or engines is yet recognized as superseding low pressure engines.

4th. Some economy in weight may result from the use of wrought iron, and from a different mode of communicating the motion.

5th. A perfectly smooth surface may be given to an iron boat; but the clinker fastening is stronger than butting on jingles.

6th. The continental builders have carried the length of their river boats to seven or eight times the breadth, and twenty-eight times their "height of strength;" but their modes of trussing, on the Maese, the Rhine, and the Rhone, have not prevented sagging; the simple roof trussing of M. Mauriac being, however, the most suitable for India, and the curvilinear trussing of M. Guibert, in the Soane boats, the only perfect preserver of the form.

7th. The iron boats on the Seine are made of metal three eighths of an inch thick, unnecessarily heavy, and have clumsy machinery; they last many years unaltered in form, and without injury from concussions of considerable violence.

8th. The decks and cabins should, nevertheless, be of wood in a warm climate; with this addition, Captain Johnston accordingly, recommends iron boats for the internal navigation of India, limiting them to about the dimensions of one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty to twenty-two feet broad, with iron boilers and engines of low pressure.

These suggestions were adopted by the Court, and a circular was sent by the secretary, soliciting tenders from seven of the most considerable houses in the trade. Of this circular we publish a copy, in order to give an idea of the sort of vessels about to be sent out. It appears by a letter from Captain Johnston to the Marine Department here, that Messrs. Maudesley and Co.'s tender was accepted in December last, for a pair of iron boats, one of them a tug, the other for cargo or accommodation; and eventually for three other pairs, in case the former should be approved when tried upon the Thames. The cost of the first pair is fixed by contract at £5,700, including a pair of thirty horse engines: the other three pairs are to cost £15,400. Four months were allowed for constructing the former, from the date of the contract, which was preparing, but was not signed at the end of January. We cannot, therefore, expect to hear of the issue of the trial for some time; nor can we hope to see any of the boats, or rather the materials for them, in Calcutta, until the beginning of next year.

We do not find any mention of engines in preparation for the *Experiment Flat*, nor is any notice taken of her in comparison with the flat wooden boats employed on the continental rivers.

This surprises us the more, as she has a double advantage over them, in her lighter draught, and in the perfect preservation of her shape without hogging,

sagging, or drooping. In one of his reports before proceeding to the Continent, Captain Johnston brings it to the notice of Mr. Auber, that he received no commission upon the subject of that vessel, and attributes to oversight the not having given him an indent for the engine or engines required for her.—*Calcutta Courier*.

INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY PETER AUBER, ESQ. SECRETARY TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

East India House, 3d November, 1831.

* I am commanded to inform you, that the Court of Directors of the East India Company propose to send from this country, for the navigation of the rivers of India, four pairs of boats, viz. four tug or steam vessels, and four accommodation vessels, to be constructed of iron; and that they are desirous of receiving from you, on or before the 25th Instant, a tender under the following heads, for the construction of boats corresponding generally with the scantlings and properties set forth in the accompanying specification:—

First. For the construction of the iron shells of one accommodation and of one tug vessel, fitted with low pressure engines, and iron boilers, to such an extent as shall suffice for making trial of their strength, power, and capacities.

Secondly. For eventually completing the same to the extent necessary for shipment to India. By which is to be understood, the complete preparation of the shells, with screw holes, flanges, stations, &c. &c. for receiving the decks and superstructure, as may be specified by the architect or engineer putting forth the tender, and for the supply of such winches, windlasses, or other machinery or fittings of iron, or other metal, as his plan may propose or comprehend; and for the taking to pieces of the same; and for the supply of such rivets, tools, &c. &c. as may be necessary for the re-construction of the same in India; and for marking, packing and delivering the same at the East India Docks, or on board such ship or ships as may be appointed to receive the same.

Thirdly. For the providing and setting up, with nuts and screws, the me-

tal parts and engines of three pairs of boats, corresponding with the former, and complete in every respect as the former, for shipment, except such alteration as the experimental trial may suggest, and be mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties; and for the supply of tools and rivets, &c. sufficient for the construction of the same in India; and for taking to pieces the same, and for marking, packing and delivering the same, as before specified.

The first pair of boats to be ready for trial four months from the date of the contract, and the remaining three pairs to be ready for delivery seven months from the date of a letter from the secretary to the Court of Directors requiring their preparation.

It is to be understood, that, in making the trial of draft and speed, weight will be laden on board each boat, equivalent to that of the fittings, &c. not set up or furnished in this country; and that, although the tender is invited for the construction, by the same parties, of four pairs of boats with their engines, the Court of Directors do not pledge themselves beyond the first, or trial pair, making the completion of the contract dependant upon the success of that trial: but that, as the contract will be taken generally for the construction of the whole four pairs of boats, the Court will employ the same parties for its completion, on the terms, and at the prices stated in the original Tender.

Messrs. MAUDSLAY and Co., Lambeth.
GORDON and BIDDULPH, London Street.
LATH and Co., Liverpool.
BOULTON and WATT, Soho, Birmingham.
JESSOP and Co., Butterley, Derbyshire.
BARNES & MILLER, Glasshouse Fields,
Rutcliffe.
FAWCETT and Co., Liverpool.

SPECIFICATION.

The tugs must not exceed, in their length over all, one hundred and twenty feet, and in beam out and out twenty-two feet; and it is desirable, that their entire depth be not less in any part than five feet six inches; they must be so trussed and strengthened as to prevent hogging or sagging, when water borne (the iron composing the bottom and the sides, to the height of four feet, must not in any part, be less than one quarter of an inch in thickness.) The vessels must be calculated to receive a platform deck for one-half of their length, of at least three-quarter inch stuff, and a weather deck of one and half-inch plank; but a sky light, raised twenty inches, may occupy a space twelve feet aside, and eighty feet in length, which must, however, be covered with hatches of not less than three-quarter inch. They must be well strengthened both at the bow and stern, and have a life rail fore and aft, of wood or iron, of at least four feet in height, and be provided with the convenient means of securing the tug ropes and cables, and of weighing the anchors either at the bow or stern. They must be calculated to receive coals sufficient for forty eight hours' consumption, and crew and stores to the extent of five tons weight: their draft, when completed as above, must not exceed two feet, and they must be capable of drawing an accommodation boat when laden to the same draft, at a rate not less than seven and half statute miles per hour in still water.

The timber may be taken for calculation at the specific gravity of fifty pounds per cubic foot.

The accommodation boats must not exceed the above dimensions in length or breadth, nor be of less depth in the shell, which must preserve a draft not exceeding two feet, and be calculated to receive a weight of sixty five tons of cargo, stores, and fittings up in excess of the following decks and superstructure of Cabins of wood of the before-mentioned specific gravity, viz. a platform deck of three quarter inch, extending for ninety-five feet of the length of the vessel, carried on beams either of wood or iron, at a height from the bottom of the vessel, leaving a clear depth of hold of three feet. A weather deck, extending ninety-five feet of the vessel's length, of inch and quarter plank, covered with canvass, and painted, and carried on beams of adequate strength, and supported at a clear height, from the upside of the platform deck, of not less, at the side, than five

feet ten inches; the beams to be secured to timbers growing up to the necessary height above the iron shell, from which, to within two feet of the under side of the beams, to be planked up with one and half inch stuff, and the remaining spaces between the timbers to be fitted with glass sashes and venetians. The space between the decks will be divided into sixteen cabins (eight on each side) and a dining room, by Bulkheads, containing, in all, about two thousand three hundred and sixty-four square feet of stuff, of a medium thickness of three quarters of an inch. Two pieces of weather deck, of one and half inch, comprising together about five hundred square feet. The bow and stern to be sufficiently strengthened, with convenient means of securing tow ropes and cables, and of taking up the anchors.

As it is not intended that more than one tug vessel shall be fitted up in England, and that one only to a sufficient extent to try the draft of water and power of the boat, the specifications of the fittings-up are here given only to furnish the means of calculating the weight they will involve, that the parties tendering may be the better able to determine how much displacement may be sacrificed to form, without infringing on the prescribed limits of draft. The same will be the case with one accommodation vessel, the fittings up of which, beyond the sixty-five tons weight set apart for cargo, &c. may be taken in round numbers at twenty-four tons.

In like manner, the specified fittings of the tug boats, which do not include the beams carrying the weather deck, may be taken at fifteen tons; and such a weight of iron kentledge should be placed on board, in lieu thereof, when the trial of speed is made.

The architect will be at liberty to reduce, but not to extend, the limits of length and breadth of the tug boat, and the breadth of the accommodation boat, and to determine the power and arrangement of the engines and their appurtenances. The tenders must be accompanied by a drawing specification, and half mould or model of the boats, on a scale of one quarter inch to a foot, which will be immediately returned to the parties whose contracts may not be accepted.

Further information on the nature and properties required in the boats may be obtained by application to captain James H. Johnston, at the East India House.

(Signed) PETER AUBER.
Calcutta Courier.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JULY, 1832.

The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Grey, President, in the chair.

On the conclusion of the business of the evening, the President rose, and addressed the meeting, (which was unusually numerous,) in the following words:—

“Gentlemen,—The pleasure of meeting a more numerous body of the Society than is usual, makes it impossible that I should find fault with my friend, Mr. James Prinsep, for having added to the notices of the meeting, an intimation that I should take my leave of you this evening. I regret only that it may have caused an expectation, that I should offer a more complete tribute of gratitude than I am capable of expressing, or that I should have prepared for the Society one of those comprehensive views of the fields of literature, science, and art, which have been usual on similar occasions, and which generally are well adapted to them, but which I do not think would be suited to that of my own departure. Having never entered the vineyard as your fellow-labourer, I will not cull the fruits produced by the labour of others, that I may claim a merit for merely laying them before you, and arranging them. I feel that there is little which it would become me to say on this occasion, but to excuse myself for what I have omitted to do. But it has always been known to you, that I neither have, nor ever pretended to have any acquirements in Oriental Literature; and I should have almost thought it incumbent on me to decline even the gratification of being elected your President, if I had not regarded it as an honorary appointment, and known, at the same time, that as long as Mr. Wilson continued to be your principal Secretary, the Society could not suffer from any deficiencies of mine.—Gentlemen, he has really been your President: and I rejoice that his absence from Calcutta affords me the opportunity of saying what I could not so well have said of him in his presence. Whether you consider his unrivalled attainments in Sanscrit Literature, or the many valuable works with which he has enriched your Transactions, or which he has otherwise given to the world, or his

indefatigable and most meritorious devotion of his time and talents to the establishment of an extensive system of education for the native youth, or the many amiable qualities which distinguish him in private life, you must all feel that if you should lose him, of which there is at present some likelihood, you will indeed sustain an irreparable loss:—yet a loss not to be deplored by his friends, and least of all by me: for it might afford me the hope of meeting him soon amid other scenes, where the happiest portion of my youth was passed, and which, now that I am turning homewards, rise upon my waking memory with the vividness and imaginary beauty of a dream: This would, indeed, be to me a source of infinite pleasure, if it was not qualified, and if my mind was not divided, if I may use the expression, by the reflection, that the event which would take Mr. Wilson to Oxford would leave in India another distinguished member of your Society, my excellent friend, Dr. Mill, whose presence alone prevents me from expressing of himself praise as fervent and sincere as that which, with a willing ear, he has heard of his rival in a generous contest. Gentlemen, though I have disclaimed, as I was bound to do, all acquirement or ability in the department of Oriental Literature, I will not pretend to entertain so humble an opinion of the results of a life which has, at least, been a studious and thoughtful one, as that there is no province of study in which I might have hoped to gather offerings which I should not have been ashamed to present to you. But here, in vindication of my own consistency, and to shew, at least, that I dealt fairly by you in accepting the office of your President, I beg leave to recall what none of you are likely to recollect, that seven years ago, upon another public occasion, in taking leave of a Society at Madras, of which also I was President, I bade adieu, at the same time, to all literary employment, so long as I should fill the station to which I was called in Bengal. I foresaw that it would impose upon me a predominant duty, and one of which the most peculiar features are not, perhaps, the most obvious, and to which I knew my own mind too well to think I could give a divided attention. How I have

performed that duty, this is not the place, neither is it for me to say: but I will say, that to perform it aright, in its most important and essential particulars, has been the earnest and engrossing purpose of my soul. I do not look for a fair estimate in the present day. I have never weighed appearances against realities in the scale of popular applause. But time will declare it; and I am willing to abide the judgment of time. All that I desire at present is to offer the duties of my station to your consideration, as some apology for what might otherwise appear a neglect of what you had a right to have expected of me. From that station and those duties I have now retired, and I have to regret that the leisure which I thus obtain can no longer be employed either in your service or your company. But in that studious retirement, which, I devoutly hope, awaits the latter portion of my life, I shall, to the end of that life, be proud that I have borne the name of your President, and I shall recollect, with gratitude, both the favour which conferred on me that honor, and the indulgence which has been attendant on my tenure of it."

The President sat down amidst a general demonstration of feeling on the part of the members, to which Sir Edward Ryan gave expression in the following reply:

"Sir,—I am requested by the members who are present, to express to you their feelings on this, I may truly say, sorrowful occasion. I wish they had selected some one more competent to be the organ of their thoughts and wishes; but at the risk, nay with the certainty of being unable adequately to express the feelings which your eloquent address has excited in their minds, I cannot decline the honor, for so indeed I consider it, which they have conferred upon me.

"For more than five years, Sir, you have filled that chair, and during the whole of that period, I repeat with confidence, you have evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of our Society—you have never willingly absented yourself from our meetings—and

you have taken an active and diligent part in the duties which devolve on your station amongst us. During this period we have been indebted to your munificence for a splendid addition to our Museum, of an extensive cabinet of minerals and geological specimens; and this night you have made a valuable addition to our Library, by the books which are now before us. You have never lost sight of us in your occasional visits to different parts of India, and from the Himalaya and Penang you have added to the valuable collection, which we had received from you; specimens collected with your own hands. By your kindness, courtesy, and hospitality to those strangers whom science or literature may have guided to the shores of India, you have shown the respect we bear to their attainments.

"Sir, half a century has nearly elapsed since this Society was founded by one who was then a Judge of the Court in which you so recently presided. I mean, of course, that great and good man, Sir William Jones, to whose memory we cannot revert without the deepest sentiments of veneration and esteem. Many distinguished persons have since filled that chair; a proud distinction to any man; but I speak with sincerity my own feelings, and those I believe of the gentlemen around me, when I say, that great as were the acquirements of many of your predecessors in their various paths of knowledge, the lustre which they have thrown over that chair has been brightened and enhanced by you.

"I must no longer trespass on your time, but permit me to hope, that on your return to your native country, it may be some satisfaction for you to know, that you bear with you the respect, the esteem, and the regard of this body, over whom you have so long presided."

The Acting Secretary was directed to take the usual steps for bringing before the Society, as soon as possible, the subject of the election of a President to fill the vacant chair.—*Jour. As. Soc.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

*Proceedings of the Meeting held on the
4th August, 1832.*

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. James Bryce; S. A. G. Young,
Esq., D. Woodburn, Esq.
[*For* D. Campbell, p. 11, of the Cir-
cular for July 1832. *read* Archibald
Campbell]

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Dr. J. S. Login; and S. M. Griffiths,
Esq. Assistant Surgeons, Bengal Service,
by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining

Dr. L. A. Richy, of Chandernagore,
by Mr. Tytler and Dr. J. N. Cananova.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. Case of severe wound of the throat
of a Native; by Dr. A. Gilmore

2. Case of Occlusion of the Ductus
Communis Choledochus; by Mr.
McClelland.

3. Specimens of worms from Pinang,
which Dr. Ward had seen voided per
anum, by the Mantis Religiosa. These
worms are of a dark brown color, above
4 inches in length and rather thicker
than common packthread. Farther in-
formation is requested concerning their
Natural History.

4. Description of a *Lusus Naturæ* in
a Foal; sent by J. J. Jeffries Esq. Sur-
geon to the Nizam's Cavalry. The
animal lived 24 hours: scapulae and an-
terior extremities were wanting, and
there was no urinary bladder, the ureters
terminating in the rectum.

5. An Arabic version of the *Anho-*
risms of Hippocrates; by J. Tytler, Esq.

6. The Plymouth Institution, pre-
sented for the Library, a copy of the 1st
vol of their Transactions.

7. A very ingenious *Phlebotome*, invent-
ed and manufactured by Mr. Weiss of
the Strand, London, was laid on the table,
by Mr. Bramley, for the inspection of the
Society. This instrument is represented
as superior to any other for bleeding
horses, making the requisite section of
the vein without the necessity of a blow
from a stick.

Mr. Geddes's paper on Abscess of
the Liver, was then read and discussed
by the Meeting. It contains a minute
account of all the more important cir-
cumstances observed in the cases which
occurred during a period of nearly 4

years, in the Madras European Regi-
ment, in number about 600 men.

When the Corps was at Masulipatam,
from 1st July, 1828, to 1st January, 1830,
the average strength being 603, the
admissions of sick into Hospital were
121 per month: and during the above
period 97 cases of hepatic disease are
reported to have occurred. From the
beginning of 1830, up to April, 1832, while
stationed at Kamptee, the average
admissions into Hospital per month were
123, and during those 27 months, 131
cases of hepatic disease were reported:
the average number of men present
being 592. While at Masulipatam 50
men died, and at Kamptee 58; inclu-
ding 19 deaths from Cholera at the lat-
ter station. In 28 cases abscess of the
liver was found. Thus it appears that
abscess of the liver occurred in 1/3rd of
all the fatal cases, exclusive of Cholera.

The constitutional peculiarities of the
persons in whom these abscesses oc-
curred, and the circumstances which may
have influenced the commencement of
disease, are classed under three differ-
ent heads;—1st, young lads with light-
red, fair, or brown hair, who have freck-
led faces, and light-blue, or light-grey
eyes; these have generally presented
the delicate skin and formation of the
scrofulous habit:—2d, individuals who
came to India at a late period of life,
and are more liable to the influence of
the depressing passions:—3rd, men who
have been above 6 years in this country,
and addicted to intemperate habits.

The author then points out the obscu-
rity which is often found in the symp-
toms indicating the commencement of
Hepatic Abscess, and the variety of
modes in which that disease proceeds
insidiously towards a fatal termination.
To accomplish this more effectually, he
has traced the illness of each man, not
only during the period of his last ad-
mission into Hospital, but has followed
up the inquiry, by ascertaining the nature
and progress of each previous disease,
which had occasioned the patient to
apply for medical treatment, from the
period of arrival in the country, up to
the time of his death.

A list of specimens of *Materia Me-*
dica, presented to the Museum, by H.
H. Spry, Esq. Surgeon to the Saugor

Agency, has been published, to prevent those at a distance from sending duplicates. The Society is desirous of calling the attention of Members to this subject, and requesting, that specimens not in the present list, nor in that published in the Circular of the 7th April, 1832, may be collected and forwarded,

for the purpose of completing the cabinet proposed by Mr. Royle. Members are also requested to procure, where possible, the Sanscrit names, as those are the same in all parts of India, whilst the popular appellations common in one district are not recognised in another. —*Cal. Cour.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,—August 16, 1832.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Major General Watson and Mr. Superintendent Surgeon Thomas were admitted Members of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of prizes, when the following resolutions were passed.

That the highest prize of the 1st class in silk, viz. Sa. Rs. 500 be given to the proprietor of the parcel marked R. N. B. being No. VI, (Baboo Roganath Bose.)

The proprietor of the parcel of Silk marked *Homespun*, being No. IV, having refused to accept any premium, unless the highest of the class were awarded to him, that his letter be returned unopened, the Society considering his silk as only entitled to the second prize.

That Mr. W. Prinsep's observations on the silk submitted to the committee of prizes be published for the information of persons interested in that article.

That the prize of two hundred and fifty Rupees for the best specimen of native tobacco, being the first prize of the first class, be awarded to Mr. Richard

Hunter, of Cuttack, for his parcel marked S. I.—C. S.—C. 32.

That the prize of 250 Rs. for the best specimen of foreign tobacco, being the third of the first class, be awarded to Mr. Hume, of Plass, for a parcel marked HPD.

That the fourth prize of the first class, being 125 Rs. be given to Mr. Hodgkinson for a parcel marked HV.

That the first prize of the second class, or 40 Rupees per maund, be awarded to Mr. Hodgkinson, for a parcel of tobacco, marked H. stated to contain 30 maunds, the amount to be determined by weighing the tobacco delivered to the Society.

That a bale of Mr. Hodgkinson's tobacco of five cwt. be kept by the Society for shipment to England.

That a skein or two of the prize silks be given to Mr. W. Prinsep at his request.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Prize Committee, and to Messrs. Bacon, Haines, W. Prinsep, Gouger, and Willis, for their trouble in examining the various articles submitted to the Society for prize competition.

SILK REPORT BY MR. W. PRINSEP.

No. I. (1688) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons—27 breaks in 400 turns of the reel. Strength—a loup of 6 inches bears 4 to 8 siccas, in various trials of threads from different parts of the skein.

General Character.—Extremely endy, and badly reeled, without crossing; little uneven, fleecy, and knobby; open and unequal thread; poor staple.

2d.—2 to 3 cocoons—8 breaks in ditto. Strength—at 2½ to 3 siccas, averaging 7.

General Character.—Little endy; well reeled; very uneven; much waste; some parts good, round thread; pretty good

staple, where not, wasty; very irregular; some knobs.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons—6 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4½ to 15 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Very few ends; well reeled; more even; but with fine and coarse threads; clean; good staple.

4th.—3 to 8 cocoons—7 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 3½ to 8 siccas, average 6.

General Character.—Little endy; not well reeled, and crossed; even and very clean, poor staple.

Thus, in the same skein the variety of thread is 2, 5, and 6 cocoons, while in

fine silk, such as letters A No. 1, and A No. 2, it ought not to vary more than 2 cocoons; the variety of strength proves inequality of size and of staple. The reeling is decidedly defective, the crossing insufficient, and the marks of the reel arms imperfect; the banding also not made with the right end. This number is far from 1st quality.

No. II. (*βουβύκιος*) Skein 1st.—4 to 12 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 siccas, average 9.

General Character.—Little endy; badly reeled; not sufficient crossing; very uneven; foul, knobby, and unequal; cased with better and finer thread outwards; poor staple.

2d.—2 to 14 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 siccas.

General Character.—Endy; badly reeled; very uneven; foul, knobby, and unequally cased; much waste; poor staple.

3d.—4 to 12 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto, strength, at 4 to 20 siccas.

General Character.—Little endy; badly reeled, not sufficient crossing; very uneven; knobby, and gouty; irregular thread, same casing; middling staple.

Thus, in all three skeins, are found the worst defects, unevenness of size and strength, endyness, and waste; besides bad reeling, they are of ordinary quality.

No. III. (*βουβύκιος*) Skein 1st.—2 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy; well reeled and crossed; reel arm defective; ends tucked under; pretty clean and even; a little wasty; some knubs and gouts; middling staple.

2d.—4 to 12 cocoons, 3 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Endy; very badly reeled; not sufficient crossing; very uneven; foul, knobby, and fleecy cased, and wasty; poor staple.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons, 7 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 14 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Endy; very badly reeled; more even and clean, but still irregular thread, and knobby; middling staple.

Thus, two skeins out of three are extremely uneven and irregular, having foul and wasty threads, and consequently a poor staple; even the first skein has too great a variety of size, and runs frequently to waste.

No. IV. (*Homespun*) Skein 1st.—3 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto; strength, at 4 to 7 siccas.

General Character.—Not endy; excellent reel; even and clean; a few knubs, but very regular round thread; good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 siccas.

General Character.—Same as above; thread very round, and a little rough; excellent staple.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 10 siccas.

General Character.—A little endy; excellent reel; a little uneven, and a few knubs and gouts; thread not so round, and sometimes open; pretty good staple.

4th.—4 to 8 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 6 to 10 siccas.

General Character.—Not endy; excellent reel; and same, in all respects, as the first skein; good staple.

Thus, in two skeins is the variety of cocoon more than it ought to be; one of those skeins is decidedly inferior to the other three, which are of excellent quality in every respect; particularly in soundness and firmness of thread; but they are not entirely free from ends, nor from knubs.

No. V. (*R. N. A.*) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons, no break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 10 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—No end; very even; clean, round thread; free from knubs, and excellent reeling; very good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 9 siccas, average 6.

General Character.—The same as above.

3d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy; reeling not so good; imperfect crossing; even, round thread; some knubs and gouts, and rather wasty and irregular; pretty good staple.

4th.—2 to 6 cocoons, 6 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 3 to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy, but excellent reeling; very clean and even, but rather wasty in some parts, and thread weak; unequal staple.

Thus, in one skein, the variety of cocoon is more than it ought to be; in two skeins the frequent breaks show inequality of thread, and a tendency to waste, from attempting to run too fine, and also imperfection of staple; the first two are very near perfection.

No. VI. (R. N. B.) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 siccas.

General Character.—No end; perfect reeling; very clean and even; free from knits and gouts; round and equal thread; a perfect skein; very good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 8 siccas.

General Character.—The same in every respect; a very few knits.

3d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 6 to 8 siccas.

General Character.—The same in every respect; perfectly clean and even.

4th.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 9 siccas.

General Character.—The same as the 2d skein; excellent in all respects, but with a few knits.

Thus, in all four skeins are found almost perfect equality of size, of strength, and of general character; likewise, they are the most perfect skeins I have ever seen in India; and, if spun, would, I have no doubt, be quite equal to Italian organzine.

No. VII. (R. N. C.) Skein 1st.—12 to 14 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 siccas.

General Character.—Free from end, knits, or gouts; perfect reeling; clean, even, good, round, and regular thread; very good staple.

2d.—12 to 18 cocoons, 8 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 10 to 26 siccas.

General Character.—Rather endy; not well crossed or reeled; clean and even; some threads a little open and wasting; irregular staple.

3d.—12 to 14 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 16 to 17 siccas.

General Character.—No end; very well reeled; clean, and very even; a little knobby and fleecy, but good round thread, and very regular; equal and good staple.

4th.—12 to 18 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 10 to 26 siccas.

General Character.—Rather endy; not very well crossed; knobby and gouty; rather flat thread, and some very open and fleecy; irregular and imperfect staple.

Thus, two skeins are excellent, particularly in their roundness and regularity of thread; witness their size, their breaks in reeling, and their strength; the other two, though pretty clean and even, have a serious defect in openness of thread, or

want of staple, causing in itself a difference of strength of full 6 to 10 siccas in a thread of 14 cocoons; it would be partially remedied in the Europe mills, and this silk would still rank high.

C. K. ROBISON, ESQUIRE,
SECTY. TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to reply to your favor of the 19th inst. that in conformity with the wishes of your Society, I have very carefully examined muster Skeins, drawn at random from each of the parcels tendered to your Committee for the prizes, the numbers of which were given to me at the time, by your clerk, and by myself carefully attached to each packet of muster skeins. I have submitted them to the various tests by which a manufacturer in Europe would most surely judge them, whether as to strength of staple, evenness of thread, cleanness and freedom from waste; and I have the pleasure to hand you my detailed report on the result of every skein of each number, and a summary of my general opinion at foot.

Upon the whole, I pronounce No. 6 to be the best of all the numbers, for reasons evident on the face of the report;—and consequently entitled to the highest prize of the 1st class.

I think No. 4 entitled to the 2d prize of 1st class, as the next in grade of excellence. There are only two tenders for 2d class; I believe No. 1, C. K. R. and No. 7.

I think No. 7 so far superior to the other, that I have no hesitation in pronouncing it entitled to the first prize of the 2d class; all the rest are superior to No. 1, but as they are not tendered for the 2d class, it must be for the committee to decide whether No. 2 be entitled to the 2d prize of the 2d class.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most. obdt. servt.

WM. PRINSEP,
Calcutta, June 30, 1832.

P. S. When the matter has been finally decided, I should feel particularly obliged, if I might be permitted to send home to England, some seers of each number, to have my own examination verified by actual trial in the mill. I have a friend in the line, who would take much interest in it, because I consider them, (with exception of No. 1 and 2,) very superior to the general run of Company's silk, and of decidedly ameliorated quality.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEETING.

A Meeting took place at the Governor's House in Fort William, on Wednesday evening, the 29th August, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society in the Presidency division of the Army.

Business commenced a little before eight o'clock, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie taking the chair, and addressing the Meeting to the following effect:—

The hour at which the Meeting was called was already so far advanced, that he thought it advisable to proceed at once to business. He begged to state, that the Deputy Governor approved of the objects of the Meeting, and it was merely from unavoidable circumstances that he was not present to take the chair. The duty having devolved upon him (the Archdeacon) he felt that he was only acting as a sincere well-wisher to Society, in lending his aid to an institution, which had for its object the removal of those pernicious effects arising from intemperance, and the only difficulty that presented itself to his mind was, that of finding a proper substitute for spirituous liquors among those who were given to the use of them; he trusted, however, that if a correct inquiry were made, a proper substitute would, in time, be discovered and introduced in this country. Even the supplies given by Government to the Military were excessive, and the use of spirits at all, only inflamed the passions, and led to a farther want of indulgence. Among instances, which might be stated, he would only mention one, which might be strongly impressed on the recollection of several present; he alluded to the execution of the man named Lloyd, who, some short time ago was executed for shooting the Corporal of his Company. When in England, he became acquainted with his family, who were in the rank of respectable farmers. In a fit of disappointed love, or something of that kind, he enlisted, and for some time conducted himself creditably, but in the course of listlessness, attendant on a soldier's life in India, he had been led away to acts of intemperance, and after the act which subsequently caused him to suffer, he told him (the chairman) he attributed the cause of his last and greatest misfortune

to intemperance. It surely then was advisable to remove the object of such temptation, and all who pleased to resist it might easily overcome its power. There was a statement which would be read, showing a number of cases where this had been effected, and medical men, it would be found, had declared that spirituous liquors in any shape were a slow poison. The venerable chairman then solicited Major Powney to read the report which had been prepared for the meeting.

From the extreme length of the report, and from the little room allowed to us for local intelligence at present, we are unable to publish more of it than the few following extracts, which appear to be among the parts possessing the greatest interest.

"While our criminal laws, with all their inhuman severity fail to interpose an effectual obstacle to the fearful increase of crime, the preventive process of legislation is altogether disregarded, or rather the Government itself *holds out inducements to crime*, while sanguinary laws are wielded for its punishment. A few years ago Government lowered the duty on gin, upon the avowed principle, that "*lowering the duty would increase the consumption*." In other words the Government thought it right that the morals of the people should be sacrificed to a sordid notion of revenue, as if the comfort and morality of a people were not the best wealth of the state."

"It was a mistake to suppose, that the revenue would suffer if the use of disilld spirits was discouraged, for then the working classes would be able to purchase other domestic articles of comfort, which pay an exciseable or customary duty, and which are now beyond the reach of themselves and their families." — "In the event of the suppression of ardent spirits, what a saving there would be to the state, with regard to the prosecution of crimes."

One of the facts noticed in the report was, that in the course of three years in America, "among a population drinking, on an average, eight gallons a man annually, the consumption of ardent spirits has been diminished three-fourths, even in some of the largest towns."

Sir Ashly Cooper's opinion of ardent spirits—

"No person has a greater hostility to dram drinking than myself, inasmuch that I never suffer any ardent spirits in my house, thinking them *evil spirits*; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered and nervous systems which I have seen, are the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons were synonymous terms."

"We have now to show, that the schemes of Temperance Societies have not been chimerical; and in alluding to their success, we find, that in 1830, in Ireland, there was only 100 members, but in 1831 they increased to the astonishing number of 1500. In England thirty Societies had been formed, and 100,000 tracts put in circulation, and persons of various descriptions had enrolled their names as members. In Scotland the last annual report contains a body of evidence in favor of Temperance Societies which they believe it impossible for Christians to disregard. During the short period of twelve months the number of members in Scotland has risen from 3,330 to nearly 42,000, of whom above 1500 are juvenile members."

"There are in America about 3000 Temperance Societies, 18 of which are State Societies. More than 1000 distilleries have been stopped by their means, and at least 8000 merchants have discontinued the sale of spirituous liquors, in consequence of the diminished demand. There are upwards of 800,000 members enrolled in the Temperance Societies, and as great a number of persons supposed to have given up altogether the use of ardent spirits, who have not yet enrolled themselves. Not less than 100 taverns have given up selling ardent spirits by retail, and it is calculated, that about 3000 drunkards have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of these institutions. In one town, populated by 2,000 persons, not one new drunkard has been made in four years. In a town where the quantity of ardent spirits drank had been reduced nine-tenths, in consequence of the inhabitants, generally, having enrolled themselves as Members of Temperance Societies, the deaths annually in the bills of mortality have been diminished one-fourth."

The report having been read, the Venerable Archdeacon again addressed the Meeting, and observed, that from the various details just read, those not before persuaded must, he was certain, be satisfied, that the use of ardent spirits must be unhealthy to the body; and that though in the removal of this evil, much would depend on the labor of the Society, yet, much also would depend on individual exertion. It was their duty to their fellow creatures to abstain from giving encouragement to what might lead others into ruin. During his stay in this country he had known the men of four regiments and a number of individuals in other regiments. Amongst the rules observed by one of them, there was one which was, that no liquor should be used among them to excess; and when he asked if that was all that was necessary, the men all declared it was best to avoid the temptation altogether. There was only one thing more that he would add at present, and that was a notice of a custom prevalent in the army, known to every one by the name of *Kepping*, and though it showed how far resolution in such cases would go, yet, from rashly undertaking such engagements, there was always great danger attendant on their breaking *keg*. It was advisable that they should not hastily make such engagements, and he was certain, that if they would only go about it in an orderly and proper manner, they would find sufficient encouragement to pursue, with success, the objects of the society.

Doctor Corbyn next rose, and observed, that considering the value of the institution proposed to be established, he fully concurred with the language contained in the proposition he held in his hand; though, after all that had been said in the report, nothing was left for him, but to say something in illustration. For an opinion of the effects of drunkenness he could not do better than refer to the opinion given by Doctor Twinning, (?) that when a man uses spirituous liquors it causes the loss of both mental and bodily powers. If so serious in its effects how necessary was it that men should abstain from it. What induced parents to toil and labour for their offspring? What induced them to send them to those glorious seminaries the Charter houses, Westminster, and a num-

ber of others? Was it not that their children should be distinguished for mental powers? But here was a vice that destroyed this hope; here was a vice that destroyed that intellect that God gave to man to make him superior to the brute creation. What ought not man to do to prevent the progress of such a vice; and yet it had been allowed to proceed for centuries unchecked, and no one had come forward to say, I will stay its progress. It was not only the mental, but also the bodily powers that suffered, and though political economists traced the causes of distress among the laboring classes in England to the corn laws, increased population, and the tithe laws, never had they yet traced it to intemperance; but if they had looked to the parliamentary returns, they would have found, that that consumption of spirituous liquors would have fully accounted for it. The sums there stated to have been so expended did not come from the rich, but from the laboring classes, and the political economists never adverted to that astounding fact which had really caused the misery and ruin of the land. What the laboring man had toiled for, did he give it to his children? No—he went to the liquor shop, and he who ought to have been the prop of his house, he it was who led a course that brought him to the work house, or what was worse, to scenes of iniquity. Here was the cause of the distress in the mother country, and he trusted the day was approaching when men would see the full extent of wretchedness entailed upon them by giving way to acts of intemperance. See its effects in the British Army; wherever she sent her troops there she also sent that vice with them so disastrous in its effects to all who were guilty of it. Never was Hogarth more true to nature than when he painted his Gin Swig, and his Brandy Swig. In his Gin Swig what misery, what wretchedness did the objects present; but in his Beer swig what health, what happiness! a picture of the effects of industry and temperance: and the painter deserved well of his country, for the true delineation of this striking fact. He (Doctor Corbyn) had been twenty years in this country eleven of which he had passed under canvass, and knew the differences that exists between European and Sepoy Regiments. Sepoys work night and day, and

yet their drink was only water, but Europeans must have their drams, must have their liquor. Why was it not also necessary for the native? If it was necessary for the strength of the European, the native must require it much more; but no, it would be said, this was not it, it was necessary to preserve health, in this climate, and to secure the constitution from the effects of a powerful sun. This however was not the case for it, was known that the effects were directly the reverse of these conclusions. He would also observe, that if a Temperance Society was found necessary in any part of the world it was necessary in Bengal. It had been argued that Brandy was necessary for medicinal purposes, but he would challenge any medical man to say that he would prescribe it. They had a spirit, and they could measure it, but what did he know of the strength of Brandy? they had it not, but they had Alcohol, a spirit the strength of which they knew; and, therefore, he declared, that in no case was there any necessity for the use of Brandy. With further advertence to the proposition he held in his hand he would ask where a Temperance Society could be more required than in the Bengal Army? and were it asked, where were the effects of intemperance here, he would answer the best soldiers that ever came into our Army, here became the victims of the most degraded of all human appetites, which it was in their power to have overcome. As a proof of this he would notice what had been alluded to by the venerable Chairman, the custom of *kegging*. Here was a proof that the Soldiers could abstain, whenever they please, from liquors. The men made vows that they would not drink for a year together, and during that time they had been remarked as being the finest men in the regiment, but the moment the time has expired, they had given loose to their inclinations, and had gone on in a course of intoxication till they had been flogged; they then went on to greater excess, till attacked by the horrors, one of the most dreadful of all maladies, and so on till their career of intemperance ended in destruction. He was quite certain, that if the soldiers would avoid the temptation of liquor, and the attention of Government were called to it, Government

would come forward with a substitute, and allow an increase of their comforts. He would then proceed to notice the various causes of temptation to drink :— the first was custom ; that was, perhaps, the greatest evil. A recruit coming to this country might be soberly inclined, but the men would get about him, would call him names, and give him no peace till he treated them, and joined them in scenes of inebriation. Another cause of it was example ; they would find that men might be pointed out as the finest and bravest men of the regiment, who, however, would not scruple to take their drams, and another thinking he might also escape would follow their example, little thinking how insidious were its effects, and that intemperance, though first planted only like a seed, would increase little by little till its roots could not, without difficulty, be eradicated. Were they to ask any drunkard, he would say that he commenced with a little, to which he added a little ; so that that little was the origin of the evil. A third cause was to be found in the establishment of canteens ; he was perfectly satisfied that these were a cause of drunkenness, for where a canteen was to be found there also were the men to be found spending their money. He determined to go among the soldiers himself to find out the source of evil, and he had got it.

Doctor Corbyn here read the following extract of a letter. "The evils resulting from the establishment of canteens in the army, and consequently of intemperance, is, I believe, sufficiently manifest. It can, therefore, I should hope need but little argument to induce any man, who is careful of his own reformation, or the welfare of his fellow comrades, to enter into league against it ; and I am fully convinced, that were the sad effects resulting from the canteen system fully known to the higher authorities, something would be done to put a stop to it."

And I am quite sure myself, continued Dr. Corbyn, that Government will put a stop to it as soon as the effects of intemperance in our army are sufficiently known, and the results, from the operations of our Society, have had time to be appreciated. Dr. Corbyn then observed, that there were many other circumstances he wished to bring forward, to show the ways the men got

spirits, and how they ruined their health and constitution ; but, he trusted, the necessity of a Temperance Society in the Bengal Army had already been shown, and, therefore, he would only add, that he cordially agreed in the Resolution he proposed.

Proposed by Dr. Corbyn, and seconded by Lieut. Wakefield.

First.—That a Society be formed at the Presidency of Fort William, to be entitled, "The Parent Temperance Society of the Bengal Army," and that the residences at all Military stations, and all King's, and Company's European Artillery and Infantry Regiments be invited, with the sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to form branch Societies, to be entitled "Auxiliary Military Temperance Societies," bearing the name of the station, and the name of the regiment wherein it is instituted. That each Auxiliary Temperance Society shall be invited to report progress to the Parent Temperance Society, which shall collect all the reports, and publish them annually for the information of the public.

Dr. Minto stated that this was the second occasion of his being present at the formation of a Temperance Society, and encouraged the efforts of those engaged in the present undertaking by the success that had attended the former one, though great opposition had at first been made to it. He then proposed the Second Resolution.

Proposed by Dr. Minto, and seconded by Major Powney.

Second.—That a committee be appointed, entitled, "The Executive Committee," the duty of which will be to carry into effect all votes and orders of the Society, and to take proper measures for accomplishing its benevolent designs ; to appoint corresponding members in different parts of the country, as shall be judged most conducive to the great object of the Society ; to draw orders on the Treasury for the payment of all sums which shall be expended ; to inspect annually the state of the Treasury ; to order monthly meetings ; to read the reports ; and, in general, to perform all other duties not inconsistent with the constitution which they shall deem necessary for promoting the habit of temperance throughout the Bengal Army. That a book be left open at the Town Major's office, in which it is re-

quested, that all those who are desirous of becoming members will write their names. A meeting of the members will take place on the third Wednesday evening in September next, at such time and place to be hereafter notified, when the executive committee will be appointed from among the members.

The third Resolution was prefaced with remarks, to the following effect by Lieutenant Wakefield. After the many observations made on the advantages arising from institutions such as the present, he found that much was not left for him to say, but he especially wished to combat one argument. Some would suppose that there should be some modification of the plan. [A member, "exactly so."] but, with due submission, he did not think that this was necessary. They were all confessedly agreed, that drunkenness was a disease of an uncommon, of a deadly nature, and ordinary means of cure would not remove it; therefore, if the measure were only to be supported in a half and half sort of manner it would fall to the ground. Truly philanthropic men must enter heart and soul into it, to ensure its success; and those who voted for a modification were only proposing a restriction of its efficacy, and dissolving away its good effects. It was necessary to raise the tone of moral feeling, and to improve that sense, which raises us above the brute. It was necessary that they should not only speak, but act, and what had they to relinquish? A great deal, certainly! only occasionally a little brandy-and-water. They had had a volume of facts related, and it was not theory, it was not reasoning that had to be opposed, but *facts*. Lieut Wakefield continued his address at considerable length, and we regret that we were prevented from hearing much that appeared to excite great interest among those who were seated near where he stood. He concluded with the following words:—"I trust that the day will not be long before we shall hail in this city, where our place is treated so much as chimerical, results which shall surprise them as having sprung from so small a Meeting." He then proposed the next resolution, and sad town amid the loud applause of the whole meeting.

Proposed by Lieut. Wakefield, and seconded by Dr. Minto.

Third—That a Secretary and a Treasurer shall, at the same meeting, be appointed. The duties of the Secretary will be under the direction of the executive committee, to make appropriate communications, by pamphlets and correspondence and personal interviews, to Ministers of the Gospel, Commandants of Regiments, Military Medical men, and others, and to consult and co-operate with them for the purpose of guarding those under their influence against the evils of intemperance: to make it a serious object to introduce into the publications of the day, essays and addresses, on the subject of intoxicating liquors, and to induce teachers and those concerned in the conduct of regimental schools to promote the object of the institution.

Major Powney next rose and spoke as follows:—

On rising to submit the resolution which I hold in my hand to the consideration and adoption of this Meeting, I desire to preface it with but a very few words from myself. Knowing that there are those who, though friendly to the temperate use of, are nevertheless adverse to total abstinence from ardent spirits, object to enrol themselves as members, and would arbitrarily name these useful though novel institutions, abstinence, rather than "Temperance Societies;"—it may be as well that such a mistaken view should be corrected; and the nature of these Societies placed in their true light. Let it be understood then, that it never was intended to institute total "Abstinence," but as they are truly termed—"Temperance Societies," inasmuch as entire abstinence is enjoined from *ardent spirits only*, and "Temperance" in every description of beverage, let it be what it may, the immoderate use of which, tends to intoxicate. I have here a small pamphlet, from which, with your permission, I will read a few sentences:—it contains the solicited opinions of no less than five and twenty medical gentlemen of note, in England and Scotland, as to the evil tendency of ardent spirits, (even when used in the mildest, and most temperate manner) to the constitutions of all who habitually partake of them; and it contains such startling evidence, that few, I conceive, will be found to reject, without due consideration, which, if given, I should have no

cause to doubt the result. Add to the reasons which will here appear, as an inducement to abstain altogether from such a destructive beverage, the well known one, "That to tamper with a temptation, exposes to the hazard of becoming its victim." The only *safe course* surely is, to shun it altogether, and flee from its allurements. "Let him that standeth, take heed, lest he fall;" even a *little*, has in many instances prepared the way for a little, and a little more, till by a gradual process, many a strong man has been overcome, and cast down;—with regard then to "*ardent spirits only*," would I say, let this be the motto of the Society

"Taste not, Touch not, Handle not."

Wine is a bounty of Providence, and a provision of it was the first miracle our Blessed Saviour performed. It is good in itself, though like other gifts of Heaven, (as another has expressed it,) liable to abuse; but distilled spirits, are (as Sir Ashley Cooper had said) *evil spirits*, the invention of fallen man, and the abuse of God's Bounty, hurtful to the constitutions both of body and soul,—as you will now hear is the recorded opinion of the eminent men, whose sentiments on the subject I will now read

Major Powney then read numerous extracts from the pamphlet he had alluded to, but which the length of our report prevents us from more fully noticing; after which he read the following Resolution:—

Proposed by Major Powney, and seconded by Dr. Corbryn.

Fourth—That the Members of this Society shall abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except for Medical purposes, and excesses in the use of all other liquors, such as Beer, Wine, or other intoxicating drinks; and that no member of the Society shall resort to any house or spot where ardent spirits are sold, except on duty or business; also, no member of the Society shall, on any account, give, sell, or cause to be sold, ardent spirits; nor shall a soldier transfer drams from one to the other; neither shall he receive ardent spirits on any pretence whatever.

The next Resolution was proposed with little comment, and like all the others, was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Ensign A. Rainey, and seconded by Lieut. Wakefield.

Fifth—That all Subscriptions be made according to the means and inclinations of each individual Member, and that Donations be received from other individuals, not Members of the Society, but who may be favourable to its object.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the Meeting dissolved at a quarter to ten o'clock. The room was not very full, but there were several respectable members of society; and a number of European non-commissioned officers and privates, who appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings.

LETTER AND BANGHY POSTAGE.

To the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL. &c. &c.

We the undersigned Merchants, Tradesmen and other inhabitants of Calcutta, beg most respectfully to approach your Lordship with a representation of the hardships and grievances we labour under in respect to the present system of levying postages on letters and banghy parcels to the *Moffusil*.

According to the existing regulations of the General Post Office, no letters or parcels to the *Moffusil* are received for dispatch without first paying the postage in advance.

This is the grievance we humbly beg to submit to the notice of your Lordship,

as one that presses more or less on the whole Community of Calcutta, and with peculiar severity on those engaged in trade, or who carry on an extensive daily correspondence, and who are obliged to have recourse to the public banghy, to convey heavy parcels to distant constituents, inasmuch as they are obliged to pay down considerable sums of ready money, which become book debts, not bearing either profit or interest, and which, in many cases, form principal items in their bills.

It will readily occur to your Lordship, with reference to rates of postages and banghy hire, that many are neces-

sitated to disburse very large sums, in some cases to the extent of several hundreds of Rupees on a banghy day, and when it is considered, that such advances are not of unfrequent occurrence, the hardship of being kept out of such sums of monies for considerable periods, will at once be apparent; and it frequently happens, that the banghy postage is more than the value of the parcel.

We, therefore, earnestly and humbly solicit, that your Lordship will take these circumstances into consideration, and place the Post Office on the same footing as in England, where letters and parcels are allowed to be sent *bearing postage*, the same being payable by the party receiving them.

Clauses 8th and 9th of the Post Office regulations provide amply, we submit, against any detraction in the public revenue.

Should it be urged that occasional losses must be inevitable from parties immediately quitting Calcutta, or from other contingencies, and that the altered system, we pray for may entail additional trouble or expense. We respectfully submit, that all these objections will be more than met by the advantages accruing from an increased correspondence, which it is natural to expect will arise out of the facilities the new system would create, it being a well known fact, that the present demand of postage acts as a serious hindrance to any extended correspondence.

By an order issued by the Post Master General, on the 11th instant, the rates of Letter Postage have again been raised to the old standard of 1830, which we respectfully submit is an additional reason for your Lordship's consideration of the hardships under which we labour, and which, from the present depressed state of trade, are severely felt, not by a few, but by all the Tradesmen and many of the other inhabitants of Calcutta.

* "All letters, parcels, &c. refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, or to parties who are not discoverable, will be returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, and the writers or the persons from whom they were originally received, will be held liable for the Postage, both direct and return."

† "In every case of refusal to pay Postage, Deputy Post Masters are authorised to detain all future letters to the address of the parties so refusing, until the liquidation of the previous demands, as also to refuse to receive for transmission any letters from these persons."

"This rule equally applies to Postage on return letters."

We feel confident this grievance has only to be brought to your Lordship's notice to be remedied, and we fully believe, when these drawbacks upon correspondence are taken off, a great increase in the public revenue will be the result.

The signatures attached to this Memorial will, we humbly hope, testify to your Lordship, that the evils complained of are not IMAGINARY; we have long and patiently suffered under the operation of the evils we complain of, and find ourselves as length compelled by circumstances, to appeal to your Lordship's consideration for the protection of our interests.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.

(Signed by almost all the Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta.)

THE REPLY.

TO MR. F. H. BURKINYOUNG,
and other Merchants and Tradesmen
of Calcutta. General Department.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Vice President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st May last, submitting, at the request of the Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta, a representation of the difficulties they labour under, in consequence of the present system of levying postage in advance on letters and banghy parcels conveyed into the Mofussil by the Public Mails and Establishments, and in reply to state, that the Governor General and the Vice President in Council, having given to the subject very mature consideration, concur in regretting their inability to adopt the change solicited by you, consistently with the safety of the Public Revenue derivable from this source, and the punctual performance of the duties of the Post Office Establishment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*
Council Chamber, Aug. 7, 1832.

We publish, in a preceding sheet, a copy of a Memorial to Government, on the subject of Letter and Banghy Postage, together with Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, in reply to Mr. Burkinyoung, the Master of the Trade Association,

and other Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta, by whom the Memorial was forwarded, and at whose request we publish the abovementioned documents for the information of those concerned.

It appears that this representation to Government originated with the principal Tradesmen of Calcutta, who, as is fully stated in the Memorial, felt themselves hardly dealt with, in being obliged to disburse large sums periodically in postages on Letters and Banghy parcels, *in advance*, instead of allowing the amount to be collected *on delivery*, as in England, when the amount would be disbursed by the party receiving the goods.

This request has, it appears, been refused by Government, on the ground of its being inconsistent with "the safety & the public revenue, and the punctual performance of the duties of the Post Office Establishment." It is not found to be so in England; and why it should be so here, we cannot imagine. Letters or parcels, (the latter especially,) need not be delivered without payment, and the punctual discharge of the duties of the Post Office may be easily provided for, by allowing an efficient establishment, suited to the increase of business and of revenue, that would attend the adoption of the plan recommended.—*Beng Hurk.*

A. D. 1832, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the Administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials.—Passed by the Vice President in Council, on the 31st July, 1832, corresponding with the 17th Sawun 1239 Bengal Era; the 19th Sawun 1239 Fussy; the 18th Sawun 1239 Willaity; the 4th Sawun 1889 Sumbut; and the 2d Rubee ul-wal 1248 Higeree.

It is considered desirable to enable the European Functionaries, who preside in the Courts for the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives, in the decision of suits, or the conduct of trials, which may come before them. It is also offensive to the feelings of many persons who are subject to the Government of this Presidency, and do not profess the Mahomedan faith, to be liable to trial and punishment under the provisions of the Mahomedan Criminal Code. The Regulations which have, from time to time, been passed by the Government, render it unnecessary any longer to maintain that form of trial towards such persons; and it is, therefore, proper that it should be modified. The power given to single Judges of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut, to overrule the Futwas delivered by their Mahomedan Law Officers, in Criminal trials that may come before them, supersedes the necessity for

requiring the delivery of a Futwa in all such cases, or for any longer maintaining the same number of officers of that description. With reference to these objects, the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the Provinces subject to Fort William.

II. The Governor General in Council is hereby declared competent to grant the powers specified in the following Section of this Regulation to an European Officer presiding in a Court for the administration of Civil Justice; such powers to be exercised either in any particular suit, in any specified district, or generally by such officer, in any suits that may come before him, and in any part of the country where he may be employed. Provided that it shall always be competent to the Governor General in Council to revoke and annul the grant of such powers, whenever he may see sufficient cause for so doing.

III. *First.* In the trial of civil suits, original or appeal, it shall be competent to every Court, in which an European officer, thus empowered, presides, to avail itself of the assistance of respectable Natives in either of the three following ways:—

Second. First, by referring the suit, or any point or points in the same to a Panchaet of such persons, who will carry on their inquiries apart from the Court, and report to it the result. The reference to the Panchaet and its answer shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the suit.

Third. Or secondly, by constituting two or more such persons assessors or members of the Court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of each Assessor shall be given separately and discussed; and if any of the Assessors, or the authority presiding in the Court, should desire it, the opinions of the Assessors shall be recorded in writing in the suit.

Fourth. Or thirdly, by employing them more nearly as a Jury, they will then attend during the trial of the suit; will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of inquiry as occur to them; the Court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information, and after consultation will deliver in their verdict. The mode of selecting the Jurors, the number to be employed, and the manner in which their verdict shall be delivered, are left to the discretion of the Judge who presides.

Fifth. It is clearly to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure described in the three preceding clauses, the decision is vested exclusively in the authority presiding in the Court.

IV. *First.* The provisions of the preceding Section are applicable, but without the necessity for any special authority from the Government, to all Courts of Criminal Justice, in which a Commissioner of Circuit or a Judge of Sessions may preside. In all trials in which recourse may be had to the provisions of this Regulation, the Futwa of a Mahomedan Law Officer is declared unnecessary, and may be dispensed with at the option of the Court; any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided that whenever the Futwa is dispensed with, and the crime of which the prisoner is convicted be one which the Judge is not specifically empowered by the Regulations to punish, he shall not proceed to pass sentence, but shall refer the case for the consideration of the Nizamut Adawlut, stating at length in the proceedings the opinion of the Panchaet, Assessors, or Jury, and his own opinion as to the crime proved, and the nature and extent of the punishment which should be awarded.

Second. In Criminal trials, also, it is to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure prescribed in this Regulation, the decision is vested exclusively in the officer presiding in the Court, provided that the sentence be one which, under the existing Regulations, it is within his competency to pass.

V. In modification of the Rules contained in Regulations IX. 1793, and VII. 1803, or other corresponding enactments which provide for the delivery of Futwas before the Courts of Circuit and the Nizamut Adawlut, and which prescribe, that the sentences of those Courts shall be regulated by the Mahomedan Law, it is hereby declared, that any person, not professing the Mahomedan faith, when brought to trial on a commitment for an offence cognizable under the general Regulations, may claim to be exempted from trial under the provisions of the Mahomedan Criminal Code; and in such case the Commissioner of Circuit, or Judge of Sessions, presiding on the trial, shall comply with such requisition, and shall proceed in one of the three modes referred to in Section 4 of this Regulation; at the same time dispensing with the Futwa of the Mahomedan Law Officer.

VI. In modification of Section 22, Regulation IX. 1793, Section 12, Regulation VIII. 1803, Section 7, Regulation VIII. 1808, Section 3, Regulation XVII. 1817, Section 4, Regulation VI. 1831, and any other provisions of the existing Regulations which regulate the number or functions of the head Cauzy or Mufries of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut; it is hereby enacted, that the Governor General in Council shall appoint as many Law Officers to those Courts as the state of business in each may appear to render requisite. It shall not hereafter be necessary that a Futwa be filed by the Law Officers in every case that may be referred for the final sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut, but the Judge or Judges, by whom the proceedings shall be reviewed, shall exercise their discretion in requiring a Futwa, or otherwise, as may appear to them expedient or necessary, excepting in cases in which exemption from the Futwa is prescribed by Section 5 of this Regulation.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, THE 20TH AUGUST, 1832.

LA MARTINIÈRE.

This day was fixed by the Court, to make its decree as to the establishment of the above Charity; but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Advocate General, and the absence of Mr. Cochrane*, Company's standing counsel, from Court: the Chief Justice addressing himself to Mr. Molloy, the Company's attorney, said, that he regretted much the absence of the Advocate General, owing to indisposition, which prevented the decree in question, from being now made; but that, as he wished to make some progress in the cause, he had taken into consideration, the suggestion made by the Advocate General, whether the building erected by the Government, to be used as an hospital, was not a fit building, with the requisite alterations and additions, to be used for the Martinière School, and, therefore, that he would order a reference to the master, to inquire and report on the subject; as also relative to the advantage of disposing of the ground that had been already purchased, with a view to the erection of the building in question—and likewise, as to how far the hospital building would be within the jurisdiction of the Court, which would be a consideration to be attended to. His Lordship stated, that of course, the Court had determined nothing on these subjects, and were desirous only of obtaining information, and that he would, therefore, adjourn the Court to Wednesday, (three weeks,) the 12th September next, when it would meet, in His Lordship's chambers, by which time, the Court would be able

to determine on the master's report, whether the hospital building was a fit and proper building to be used as the school, or whether a new building ought to be erected, on the plan already submitted by the master. His Lordship, in conclusion added, that the public might be satisfied, that the Court were most desirous to have the Charity established without delay.

Mr. Prinsép, on behalf of the City of Lyons, obtained leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, against the decree pronounced in the Martin cause, on the 23d February last. The object of this appeal being, as we are informed, to reverse the said decree, which precludes aliens from holding or acquiring lands and real estate, either by purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, within the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. Dickens, on behalf of the next of kin of General Martin, also obtained leave to appeal against the above mentioned decree. The object of this appeal being, as we are also informed, to reverse that part of the decree, as to the establishment of a college at Lucknow, which the master reported could not be carried into effect, with reference to the intention of General Martin, expressed in his will, and with the sanction of the Government at Oude; consequently, the several bequests made for such purpose were void, and that, therefore, they ought to fall into the residue of the Testator's Estate.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1832.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Robert Ince, a member of the late firm of Messrs. Blaney and Co. was this-day discharged, on taking the prescribed oath.

* Mr. Cochrane, we are requested to state, was in his chambers all day—he did not attend the Court, having no other business.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, CALCUTTA.

BEFORE R. H. RATTRAY AND H. SHAKESPEARE, ESQRS. JUDGES.

Baboo Kaulnath, (guardian of Chutturdharee Singh, a minor,)—Appellant, (Plaintiff.)

Jugroop Singh, Bodh Sein, Kunhyah Singh, and Jungah Singh—Respondents, (Defendants.)

This action was originally instituted in the Zillah Court of Ramgurn, for the possession of certain villages of 2,055 Rupees 15 Annas annual rent, situated in the Zillah; which it was asserted had been purchased by Jewun Singh, the father of Chutturdharee Singh, with his own private means, and which, consequently, on his demise, became the property of his son, Chutturdharee, to the exclusion of all others, in whatever degree of relationship such other might have stood to the deceased. Against this, it was maintained, that the purchase had not been made from the private funds of Jewun Singh, but that the estates had descended from Kirtee Raae, the common ancestor of both parties, who were, therefore, entitled to share, according to the law of inheritance, applicable to the circumstance of the case. The Appellant obtained a decree in the Zillah Court; which, however, was set aside in the Patna Provincial Court, principally upon a *bewustah* filed by the present Respondents. (there the appealing party.) This took place on the 25th of September, 1826. A special appeal having been admitted by the Sudder Dewannuy Adawlut, the case came to a hearing before Mr. Rattray, who, after five distinct sittings, affirmed the decision of the Provincial Court, on the 19th of January, 1830. Mr. Rattray, however, not resting his affirmation on the *bewustah* acknowledged by the Provincial Court, (which he considered to contain an erroneous exposition of the *Shastur* on the question at issue,) but on the merits of the case, as established by the evidence, which in his opinion clearly disproved the asserted purchase by Jewun Singh, another voice was considered by him desirable; and on the 10th of February, 1830, Mr. Turnbull, coinciding with Mr. Rattray, and passed judgment accordingly. On the 11th of August, 1831,

(eighteen months subsequently to the decision just mentioned,) a review was applied for and admitted by the Sudder Court, under the following extraordinary circumstances: on the 8th of March preceding, Kunhyah Singh and Junyah Singh went, in person, before the Judge of Ramgurn, and desired to be sworn to the facts they wished to state regarding a written paper produced by them. They were so, and made affidavit that the paper in question was a *tukseemnamah*, (or deed of partition,) executed by Kirtee Raae, the father of Jewun Singh, in the year 1210 Fussilly. In this it was set forth that certain villages were to be considered as divided between his, the said Kirtee Raae's, heirs; but that certain others, (these the subject of the present suit,) having been purchased by his son Jewun Singh, with his (Jewun Singh's) own money, they would, of course, go to him, to the exclusion of the rest, in virtue of such purchase. The two persons who produced this, stated in their petition, that 'they had obtained possession of it, and suppressed it, through the three different stages of the trial, by the aid and at the instigation of the Respondent, Jugroop Singh and Bodh Sein; but that now their conscience had smitten them, and they produced it, in the hope of its being acted upon, and that they themselves might be directed to yield to the Appellant what they had iniquitously obtained by withholding it.' On the 21st of December, 1831, the rehearing of the case was concluded by Mr. Rattray, who detailing the grounds of his opinion, at considerable length, recorded it, to be, that the transaction was one of gross fraud and falsehood, and of palpable collusion between Chutturdharee, (the Appellant, now of age and independent of his guardian,) and Kunhyah and Junyah Singh, for some consideration exceeding the trifle which the latter were entitled to, under the decision of the Courts in their favor: Mr. R. observed 'admitting the genuineness of this *tukseemnamah*, such a deed could not, of itself, convey to the heirs of Jewun Singh exclusively what the evidence adduced clearly proved to have been purchased with the common funds of the family'—and with this view

of the transaction and opinion of the instrument, the former judgment was repeated; leaving it to the conscience of Khnhyah and Junyah to force a restitution of anything they held dishonestly, or the Appellant to sue them under their own recorded admission of the facts stated. Mr. Turnbull who had been one of the Judges on the former trial, having quitted the Presidency for the Western Court, the case went before Mr. Shakespear; who, on the 10th of April, 1832 concurred with Mr. Rattray, and finally decided accordingly.

APRIL 18, 1832.

BEFORE MR. WALPOLE.

Bamunda Mukerjee and others, Appellants, versus Raddhanath Mukerjee, Respondent.

Two appeal cases between these parties were before the Court—one from the decision of the Moorshedabad Provincial Court, by Mr. Steer, dated 27th Dec. 1823,—the other from that of the Provincial Court of Dacca, by Mr. C. Smith, dated 15th April, 1829—and both connected with each other, and a previous decision of the Sudder Dewanee of 20th July, 1827. The following narrative, founded on the papers of the case, explains the nature of the litigation:—

The Appellants are grandsons of the late Muhadeo Mukerjee, the elder brother of Respondent. Muhadeo, in his life time, earned several estates by his own means and labour, in different jurisdictions, viz. Rungpore, Dacca, and Kishnagore. In 1814, Muhadeo executed a deed, with the knowledge, and approval of Respondent, to this effect,—"though not in these exact words: "During my life, my elder son, Door-gapursaud, shall manage my estates "and the family concerns; any profit "shall be thus divided: he will take one-half, my younger son, Kishnpursaud, "one quarter, and my brother Radhanath, one quarter. On my death "the estates shall be divided amongst "them in these shares." It was mentioned in the deed, (which Respondent attested) that, the estates were acquired by Muhadeo, by his own resources, and that two villages, in the Rungpore estate, had been given to his daughter.

Kishn Purshad died soon after this deed. Radha Nath managed the Rungpore Estate, and Muhadeo caused his name to be recorded as apparent owner. He made also the name of his elder son, the father of Appellant, current in regard to the Kishnagore estate. After this his elder son died.

At the end of two or three years, Radha Nath openly manifested his intention to disavow the deed. He refused to allow his Niece her two villages, or to account for profits of the estate held in his name; and he brought an action in the Provincial Court of Calcutta, against his brother and the Appellants, (his elder nephew's sons,) for half of the Kishnagore estate,—alleging that it, as well as the other estates in the deed, were a joint acquisition. He asserted the deed to be a mere fiction, intended to pacify Doorga Purshad. While this suit was pending, the Defendants produced to the Zillah Court a decision by six arbitrators, settling the dispute on the deed. Plaintiff met this by producing one by seventeen, awarding him seven annas of the estates. Finally, at the end of some months, both parties privately settled,—and Plaintiff filed in the Zillah Court a Razinamah as to the claim before the Provincial Court, admitting the validity of the deed of 1814,—and Defendant a Safinamah to the same effect. The Razinamah was given back, to be filed in the Calcutta Provincial Court.

Before this was done, Respondent had succeeded in procuring dismissal, in the Moorshedabad Court, of his Niece's claim to the two villages. Gaining confidence from this, he receded from the recent settlement and the deed,—refusing to file the Razinamah, and insisting on his original claim.

The Provincial Court held, that, the Razinamah, not having been filed in that Court, went for nothing;—and regarding the award by seventeen persons, produced by Radha Nath, as good, adjudged him thereon seven annas of the Kishnagore estate.

From this decision Doorga Purshad's sons appealed to the Sudder. Their grandfather Muha Deo had died.

In June, 1827, Mr. Courtney Smith heard the case. He remarked, that the award of the seventeen was invalid,—it

being founded on no arbitration bond: whereas that by the six, was so supported, and conformed with the division deed of 1814, signed by Radha Nath;—whose recession from the Rajinamah, he attributed to fraud and his accidental success at Moorshedabad. He proposed, therefore, that the decision of the lower Court should be amended,—that is, that four Annas only should be awarded to Radha Nath, on the deed. Messrs. Dorin and Leicester, in July, 1827, concurred in this.

Now arose the two cases lately decided. Doorga's sons sued Radha Nath for all the Rungpoor estate, on the ground, that it was acquired by their grandfather;—and Radhanath, having obstinately receded from the acceptance of the quarter-share under the deed, and from the later compromise with his brother, could not benefit by either arrangement;—in short, that he could not *blow hot and cold* in regard to the same.

In the Dacca Court, Radhanath sued his great nephews, for a quarter of the estate in that division; on the above decision of the Sudder and the deed,—the benefit of which he now claimed, the Dacca Court thought its decision must be governed by the deed already upheld by the superior court; and decided accordingly. The Moorshedabad Court was of a different opinion. Radhanath pleaded that his brother had given him all the Rungpoor estate, when he caused the record of his name. This Court, therefore, dismissed the claim of his great nephews. They preferred their appeals from both decisions. The cases were first heard by Mr. Rattray. He did not think the acts of recession and retraction by Radhanath as to the deed and compromise,—or his former suit on a ground repugnant to the deed, barred his right to the lesser share under the same;—and, therefore, as the Court, in 1827, had upheld the division in the deed, he proposed to decide both appeals, on its principle,—that is, to affirm the Dacca appeal, and modify that of the Moorshedabad Court, by giving Appellants twelve Annas of the Rungpoor estate. Mr. Walpole concurred in the proposed decision as to both cases, on the ground, that the former Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, having, by its decree, given effect to the deed of 1814,—it was incumbent to do the same in the present cases.

JULY 5, 1832.

No. 320—1832.

BEFORE R. WALPOLE, ESQ.

Appellant—Nababab Muneer of Molk Roshen'od Dowlah Syeud Odeen Khan Bahadur Sowlut Jung.

Respondent—Rajah Kissin Chunder Addai Sing.

Cause of action, for the recovery of Sa. Rs. 135,366, 7 annas, 12 gundas, with interest thereon.

Appealed from the decision of the Court of Appeal at Moorshedabad, dated, 26th March, 1826.

The Rajah, for the recovery of 135,366 Rs. 7 annas, 12 gundas, with interest, stated, in his plaint, that Nabob Delawar Jung, the father of the defendant, used to carry on money transactions with the plaintiff, through the agency of Hanoot Doss and Bijnath Doss, of Moorshedabad, native banians. After the death of the father, his son, the defendant, as his heir, settled his father's accounts, when he gave a writing for 270 686 Rs. 14 annas, 1 gunda, being the balance due to the plaintiff, on a stamp paper signed with his signet, of which sum 19,666 Rs. 9 gundas, on account of Nubbee Begum, written in his note, he deducted from the pension of Nubbee Begum, and paid the plaintiff; and after this payment the sum of 250,220 Rs. 6 annas, 12 gundas principal, and 164,146 Rs. 4 annas, interest thereupon, to the time of filing the plaint, is still due to the plaintiff.

The defendant replied, that the account is false, and the Court, after the filing of the documents by the plaintiff and the depositions of the witnesses, decreed the case; whereupon the appellant appealed to the Sudder Dewanny, at Calcutta, which decided that the plea of the appellant, that the account is incorrect, and that he has run his pen through the overcharges, is not valid, as the sum total tallies, and the writing is not on a paper appearing to be once written upon and erased, and then another sum total written thereon; further, as the signature has been confessed by the appellant, and proved in Court, and that by a written document from the agent at Moorshedabad, that the 19,666 Rs. 9 gundas were deducted from Nubbee Begum's pension, and paid to the respondent by the appellant, and that it is proved that the appellant succeeded

to, and still retains, possession of his father's property, and did himself settle the accounts and pay a part thereof, the Court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal at Moorshadabad, ordering the appellant to pay the amount with interest up to the date of actual payment, and the costs of the whole suit.

JULY 17, 1832.

No. 3258—1825.

BEFORE H. H. KATTRAÏ, ESQ.

Appellant.—Kaja Jamul Oddeen Mahomed Khan.

Respondent.—Mussamut Nissai Begum.

Appealed from the decision of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Patna.

Plaintiff's cause of action.—For his share of certain property—the 10th share of mouzas Humzapoor, Mozufurpoor alias Mogulpara, in purgana Bhumpoor, and the whole of Mouza Sreechundpoor, in purgana Havaily, in zila Bahar, alatumga lands in the possession of the respondent, as heir to her husband, and for $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the Nizamut Pension, 15th May, 1824.

The Appellant complained against Khaja Ameer Khan, the husband of the

Respondent, who died pending the suit. The particulars of this case are these:—Jumela Begum, the widow of Euseph Uley Khan, and the Sister of Khaja Abou Mahomed Khan, and the Appellant and Respondent, on the demise of her husband, made over her property, real and personal, by a deed of gift, dated 17th March, 1820, to the Respondent's husband, and put him in possession of the same. Subsequently, on her demise, the Appellant, as brother of the deceased, sued for his share of her estate, as entitled by Mahomedan Law. The Respondent pleaded possession by a deed of gift, and stated, that on the demise of Jumela Nissa Begum, the Respondent's husband had, as her representative pleaded in her lieu, to a suit brought against the deceased, by Murza Peer Mahomed, and further, that Kaja Abou Mahomed Khan, the elder brother of the Appellant, had, in like manner, instituted a suit for his share of the deceased's property, but on perusal of the Habesh he abandoned the suit. The Court of Appeal at Patna did not consider the grounds advanced by the Appellant sufficient to set aside the Habesh, and as such dismissed the suit, and on appeal to this Court the presiding Judge confirmed the decision of the Provincial Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

JULY 20, 1832.

No. 3, JUNE SESSION, 1832, ZILLA COURT.

Government *versus* Suthoo Ghun Awtah and Mussamut Rehteh.

Charge, Murder of Ram Kisun Awtah.

The deceased was the nephew and adopted son of the female prisoner, who is the mother of the male prisoner. It appears from the depositions of Moossumut Paunoo, (the widow of the deceased,) that six weeks previous to the day on which the crime, (to which she was an eye witness,) was committed, a disagreement existed betwixt the female prisoner and the deceased, on account of his having brought (her) his wife home. The deceased, on the day on which he was killed, helped himself to some food out of the cooking pot, on

which his aunt abused him, for touching the cooking utensils, which made him angry, and as he passed her he kicked over her spinning wheel, and injured it, on which she continued abusing him, and struck him with some coconut husks; she then called her son, who was asleep in the house, to her assistance, when they commenced beating the deceased, with a club measuring two feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and six inches in circumference, and also with a moonda*, an instrument for stripping the husks off

Note.—THE MOONDA is a piece of wood, measuring 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 5 inches long, at the thickest, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. A piece of iron is run through the thickest end, in a slanting direction, measuring 1 foot, 1 inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and sharp at the upper end.

coconuts, which, from its weight, (about three seers,) and make, is certainly a dangerous weapon. From the inquest it appears, that the deceased died from the blows he received on the peck and the head—he bled very much from the wounds, and from his nose. The prisoners, in their examination before the Thana, varied in their account of the death of the deceased. The son stated, as he had also done before the Magistrate and the Commissioner, that when he struck the deceased with the club, he fell on the moonda; but he says, at the same time, that the moonda was in the hands of the deceased, and does not account at all for the wounds being on the back of the head and neck. The female prisoner stated at the Thana, that the deceased, on being struck by her and her son, fell on a stone, which caused his death. Before the Magistrate she stated, that, after striking the deceased with the club, and calling her son to her assistance, she became insensible, and did not know how the deceased met with his death. Before the Commissioner she stated that she gave the deceased two slaps, but did not attempt to account for his death.

The Futwa of the Law officers of this Court convicts both prisoners of being concerned in the murder of Ram Kissen Awtah, and declares them liable to long imprisonment by "Akkoobut," to be extended, if thought proper, to death by Saut. With regard to Suthoo Ghun Awtah, the Commissioner concurred in the Futwa, and recommended both prisoners to imprisonment for life; the female in the Zilla Jail, and the male prisoner in Alipoor Jail, because it had not been proved that he had inflicted the blow with intent to kill the deceased, nor had he any previous quarrel with him. In the next place, it is evident, by the statements of both prisoners, and the deposition of Moosoomut Paunnoo, that he was asleep when his mother called for his help, when, without deliberating for a moment, he struck the deceased, and killed him. That he committed the crime charged, there is no doubt, but the malice aforethought, which constitutes the crime of wilful murder, is not established.

By the Court, R. W. Rattray. That the deceased met his death by the hands of

the prisoners, there cannot be a doubt. But I, by no means, regard the case as one of wilful murder. The whole transaction was unpremeditated, and was caused by the deceased himself, whose conduct was such as naturally to excite great indignation and resentment on the part of those whom he had insulted. He commenced by meddling with the old woman's pots and pans, and cooking utensils, and upon rebuking him, he called her a wench, and kicked over and broke her spinning wheel. Upon this she attacked him with the first thing that came to hand, and, at the same time, called out to her son, the prisoner, Suthoo Ghun Awtah, to come to her assistance. He came immediately from some other part of the premises, and, as he declared before the police and the Magistrate, was at once attacked by the deceased with the Moonda described in the letter of the Session Judge, and was forced, in self defence, to inflict the blows which indirectly caused the catastrophe I am inclined to admit this, with one exception, as the true relation of the facts, and indeed, with little alteration, it tallies with that of the witness, Moosoomut Paunnoo, (the deceased's widow,) whose recent loss, and tender age, (11 years,) may readily be supposed to have operated so as to induce the discrepancies which are discernable. Prior disagreements are stated to have existed between the prisoners and the deceased, but these certainly had no share in this quarrel, which was altogether the sudden consequence of an unprovoked and offensive act committed by the deceased; at the same time there appears the strongest grounds for presuming the wounds to have been inflicted by the Moonda, and if so, the prisoner, Suthoo Ghun Awtah, must have disarmed the deceased, and obtained possession of it; and then the plea of self-defence is no longer tenable, and the excitement of the moment can alone be urged in extenuation of what followed. The occurrence of such wounds from a fall against the Moonda is utterly impossible. Under all the circumstances of the case, a sentence of seven years' imprisonment with labor, against Suthoo Ghun Awtah, and of one year's imprisonment against Moosoomut Rehber, appears to me sufficient to satisfy justice for the manslaughter, of which I consider them proved guilty.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24, 1832-

No. 2.

*May Sessions, Zillah Mymensing.*Government, Prosecutor:
versus.

Ramruten Dut, Moneram Deb. Abadut Khan, Jogeram Deb. Shake Lulif, Ramruten Doss, Shake Aboo, Shake Kangalea, Shake Paugla, Lochun Doss, Knaige Khan, and Moneram Hody.

CHARGE—Affray in which Shake Culloo was killed, Futwa Tazeer.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—The prisoner Ramruten Doss, made an application for the assistance of the Police, to distrain the crops of the deceased (Culloo) and others, for rent due, and Bygenath Sing, peon, was deputed for that purpose, and did attach the crops. After he had done so, an assemblage of persons, on the part of Ramruten Dut, used threatening language before the peon, but Ramruten Dut told the peon not to fear, and said, that if he got hold of any persons on the part of Ramruten Doss, he would beat them; he also read the order given to the peon, and said, that he should not take the crops, for that he also had sent his brother to obtain assistance from the Thanna. On the same day an assemblage of persons, on the part of Ramruten Dut, went and took up a position near the house of Ramruten Doss, when, after abuse on both sides, an affray took place, and the deceased (Culloo) was severely beaten. He was taken up and brought to the house of Ramruten Doss, and died there during the night.

The affray originated in the distraint, and whether it was regular or not is immaterial, as the other claimant, Ramruten Dut, might have given security, and applied for redress to the Civil Court, (this has been determined by the superior Court, in the case of Kifayat Mundle and others, Nizmt. Repts. vol. 1. p. 302), but as the death of Culloo seems to have been more from chance medly, and no other persons were wounded, the Commissioner recommends a mitigation of punishment, as regards the prisoners present, and concerned in the affray, and who are fully convicted by the "Futwa," in which the Commissioner concurred. Three years' imprisonment

for them all, would, be conceived, be commensurate with their guilt; the prisoner Ramruten Doss to be imprisoned without labor, and the others with labor, and in irons. The prisoner Ramruten Dut has been sentenced to the minimum of punishment prescribed by Sec. 2. Regulation II. 1823, (5 years' imprisonment without labor or irons,) and why no distinction is made as regards the other prisoners, is that the deceased Culloo, was on the part of Ramruten Dut, who was throughout the aggressor, and was killed by the party who distrained his crops; and although they adopted legal measures at first to attach his crops, they ultimately proceeded to lengths which were not only illegal but unjustifiable, and the immediate provocation, which seems to have been abuse, is no palliation for the offence. The plea urged by some of the prisoners, that they were not concerned in the affray, is unavailing, if the evidence for the prosecution is to be believed; and an alibi set up by three of them, was not established, and the prisoner Moneram Hody, against whom there was no proof, has been acquitted. The principal parties in this case (the Talookdars) it would appear, have long had disputes amongst themselves about lands, which have thus terminated fatally to one of their Ryots; and as the Joint Magistrate does not appear to have adopted any steps to prevent a recurrence of these disputes, the Commissioner deemed it his duty to intimate to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the land is situated, that he ought to call the parties before him and pass a summary decision in the matter, under regulation XV. 1824. A warrant has been issued to carry into effect the sentence passed on Ramruten Dut, and the same sentence has been recorded against the other prisoners convicted, but no warrant issued; this the commissioner presumes to be the intention of sec. 3, reg. II. 1823, the rule being analogous, (though differently worded), to the one contained in clause 3, sec. 9, reg. XVII. 1817. If the commissioner has misconstrued the meaning, he begs to be set right by the superior court.

By the Court—R. Walpole. I do not concur in the mitigation of the punishment recommended by the Session Judge in favor of Ram Ruten Doss, who was the head of one party, as Ram Ruten

Dutt was of the other, and would confirm the sentence passed on him. Under sect. 17, reg. XVII, 1817, the opinion of a second Judge becomes necessary. I have no objection to mitigate the punishment of the other prisoners, as proposed by Mr Cheap, the Session Judge. The Session Judge should be informed, that under sec. 3, reg. II, 1823, and clause 6, sec. 4, reg. IX, 1831, he should not have issued his warrant for the execution of the sentence against Ramratten Dutt, until he had received the final order of this Court on the trial.

H. Shakespear—I concur.

In conformity with these opinions, the prisoners, Ram Ratten Dutt and Ram Ratten Doss, were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each, without labor, and the other prisoners to 3 years' imprisonment each, with irons and labor.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28, 1832.

No 6.

*2d Supplementary Sessions, June, 1832—
13th Division Bauleah, Zillah Rajshyke.*

Hurnoo Ghose. *Prosecutor.*

versus

Gour Paramanik, and Muhboo, *Prisoners.*
CHARGE—Murder of Mootyram Ghose, uncle of the Prosecutor.

The witnesses, Ruhmut Chokydar and Chundra Paramanik, admitted as evidence before the Magistrate, depose to the prisoner Muhboo having assisted, by holding the body of Mootyram Ghose in the grave, whilst Gour Paramanik was filling in earth upon it. The witness, Rajmohun Ghose, was present when Ruhmut Chokydar pointed out where the body was buried, and saw it disinterred, and immediately recognised it as that of Mootyram Ghose. The identity was, moreover, satisfactorily established by witnesses who gave, (and by many more who were not called upon to give,) their testimony before the Magistrate.

The prisoners entirely failed in their attempt to prove an alibi, and the Futwa convicted them of being accomplices to the murder charged, and declared them liable to punishment "seasuteen," extending to death. The Commissioner concurred in convicting them as accomplices to the murder of Mootyram Ghose.

By the Court, A Ross. Not deeming the testimony of Ruhmut Chokydar and Chundra Paramanik trustworthy, I acquit the prisoners.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4, 1832.

No. 1.

*No. 2, June Sessions, 1832, Zilla
Chittagong.*

Mussamut Noa Beebee, *Prosecutrix.*

versus

Khooshal, *Prisoner.*

Charge—Murder of Boodoo Beebee, alias Keyun Nisa, his wife, and daughter of the Prosecutrix, who deposed, that in consequence of previous quarrels the prisoner and deceased had separated, and that he had invited her to his house one afternoon, under pretence of giving her a mat to sleep upon, and that subsequently no trace of her could be discovered till the following morning, when her corpse was found near a tank in the village.

It appears in evidence, that from the middle of the month of May, 1832, the deceased had left her husband's house, in consequence of quarrels with him and his elder wife, but that nevertheless he went to visit her sometimes. On the 15th Jaith, 1239, he went to see her, and soon after his departure, (about 3 o'clock P. M.) the deceased, having told her mother that he had invited her to go to his house and get a mat, proceeded to his house. For about an hour before sun-set, she was seen sitting with him at his door, but in consequence of her not returning home, the prosecutrix sent the child of the prisoner and the deceased, to inquire for his mother at his father's house, and subsequently dispatched three men, who made the same inquiries, and were told by him that she had not been at his house. Early next day the deceased was found lying dead in a drain or water course of a tank in the village, about 3 or 400 yards from the prisoner's, and about half that distance from the prosecutrix's house.

In the evening the Police Mohurras arrived, and, having learnt from the prosecutrix her grounds for suspecting the prisoner and his surviving wife, took them into custody, and went and held an inquest over the body. On exami-

nation, it was found to have a black mark on the right arm, and a swelling over the back of the neck, which, from its pliancy, appeared to be broken; and from the ears blood had very recently issued, staining the throat on both sides. The deceased had worn silver bracelets, weighing each about a Rupee, which were not found on the corpse, but the witnesses had no suspicion of the murder having been perpetrated on that account; neither did they know of her having any cause to quarrel with any person but the prisoner, and his elder wife.

On the morning of the 17th Jaith, 1239, the prisoner confessed, before the Ponce Mohurris and the neighbours, as follows: "During the past year an intimacy has existed betwixt the deceased and my nephew, Abdool Uly, and my cousin Kumer Uly. On the day in question she came to the house of my neighbour Ismail, and staid there till the 1st hour of the night. On her departure, I followed, and hid myself under some plainain trees on the banks of the tank, near to the said house, and there I saw her behave improperly with the above two men. The men went different ways, and I followed her on the road as far as the Hedese tank, where, springing suddenly from behind, I seized her by the throat, threw her down, and strangled her to death, and then removing the body from the road, threw it on the bank of the tank, and immediately ran home. I did not steal her bracelets or money. Another of my cousins, Futeh Uly, was also intimate with her." In his subsequent confessions before the Magistrate, he repeated the above details, but stated that it was a mistake, his accusing Futeh Uly with intimacy with the deceased. The prisoner's defence is as follows: "While confessing the murder before the Ponce Mohurris and the Magistrate, I was not fully in my senses, and knew not what I said, having been bound in person and afflicted in mind by the loss of my murdered wife, at whose marriage I had expended 120 Rs. and who left me an infant son to be supported by me in addition to my surviving wife and her two infants. His witnesses proved what he desired, viz that the deceased was a very loose character, and supported by him." The 1st and only witness he questioned to the point, said that he did not see him commit the murder, but there

was a suspicion that he was the perpetrator, in consequence of the deceased's infidelity towards him. Respecting the validity of the evidence, 1st. The circumstance that the deceased was a loose character, had quarrelled with and left her husband, and being invited by him, went to his house in the afternoon, subsequently to which, she was not seen, notwithstanding the inquiry, till found dead on the bank, are fully proved, 2dly. That the woman perished by violence is clearly established by the inquest, 3rdly. The prisoner's confessions, of having strangled the deceased, are proved to have been given before the Police and the Magistrate, voluntarily; the plea, however, of adultery is set up by him. That his confessions have been extorted is insinuated rather than attempted to be proved by him; consequently, his subsequent plea, of not guilty, is not to be depended upon; a denial of previous confessions being a matter of course, after the prisoner has mingled with the crowd in jail.

The Commissioner considered that the act of the prisoner's lying in wait, and following her about 250 paces after she had committed the adultery, which he says incited him to the crime, fully shows it to be premeditated; and as the Futwa found him guilty of the murder of the deceased, on his own confessions and corroborative evidence, the Commissioner recommended that he be imprisoned for life.

By the Court. A Ross. I convict the prisoner of the murder of his wife, and sentence him to imprisonment for life.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7, 1832.

Zilla Jungle Mehals. No. 1, May Sessions of 1832.

Government, *versus* Nuther Sing, Zemindar of Pergana Jhulda, Kyang Moora, Roodan Moora, Roop Sing, Sheebnath Sing, Chamoo Rai, Dookhoo Ahingur, Luchoo Barraek, Russoo Koor-mee, Bulub Barraek, Jeet Rai Moora, Lukhun Dome, Brujo Ahingur, Hureo Doss, and Dookoo Mahao.

Charge. Plundering the property, and burning down the houses of several individuals, in the villages of Elon, Jargo, Ehandie, &c., and their vicinity, in the jurisdiction of Pargana Torang, Zilla Jungle Mehals.

PUTWA "ACQUITTAL."—"TAZEER."

This trial is one of those that have arisen out of the late tumultuary risings^o and marauding spirit of the Choas, or low caste people of this district, instigated, no doubt, by some superior person, to whom they are in the habit of looking for direction in all their measures. The individual to whom the Commissioner imputes the origin, or at least, the approval of the particular excesses here under notice, is a Zameendar, the immediate superior of those who seem to have taken the most active part in this transaction. This person's name stands at the head of the list of prisoners. The Commissioner disagrees entirely with the law officer in the acquittal of this prisoner, as next to Kyrung Moora, who seems to have been the actual leader in this affair, he considers him the most culpable of the whole. The person in question, is Zemindar of the village, in which Kyrung Moora resides; whence, by the concurrent testimony of the witnesses, the ravagers came, and where the whole scheme of plunder seems to have been arranged. Kyrung Moora was Ijaradat of this village, and head Ghatwal of the tract in which it is situated; but he is, moreover, represented as a constant personal attendant on the Zemindar, as is also his son, who was a principal actor in the plunder, but has absconded since the event took place. Knowing, as every one must, the devoted submission which the retainers of people in this state of society yield to their superiors, it exceeds all credulity to suppose, that Kyrung Moora and his son could have planned and conducted this scheme of pillage without the knowledge and consent of Nuber Sing, the Zemindar. From their contemptible appearance, and their acknowledged close dependance on that Zemindar, it is impossible to believe that they would have acted in this audacious business without a thorough understanding with him. The apathy and neglect of the prisoner Nuber Sing Zemindar, who is styled a Raja, and was invested with the charge of the Police, both while these excesses were going on, and after their perpetration, together with the tenor of his Urzee to the Magistrate, and correspondence with his neighbour, the Zemindar of the adjoining Pergana; also the story of the arrow sent him by the Koles, which the Commissioner considers to be a complete fabrication, or if it

did take place, to have been a mere farce, in order to mask his own evil intentions; these circumstances constitute, in the Commissioner's opinion, a sufficient amount of circumstantial evidence to convict him of connivance in, and consent to the act of the other prisoners, if not of primary instigation. He says himself, that he collected people to oppose the threatened incursion of the Koles, and it is proved that he levied contributions of money, grain, and other articles under this plea; yet, from the evidence of the Police Mohourur and Burkundaz, and by his own admission, it appears, that both he and his people, if he had any number collected, which the Commissioner does not believe he had, remained inactive, both before and after the transaction. This prisoner's going to Durpa, and there having an interview with Kyrung Moora, his dependant, and the chief actor in the next day's pillage, is also a circumstance which bears materially upon the fact of his participation in this most audacious procedure. This man has, moreover, long borne a bad character, and the records of the Magistrate's Court, which the Commissioner saw in the course of this trial, evince a contumacious disregard of authority, manifested on repeated occasions by him. Under all these circumstances, the Commissioner regards him as deeply implicated in the crime of plunder and arson, for which he has been committed; and the Commissioner thinks, that his being let go free, while the miserable wretches, (who, doubtless, were acting according to his pleasure,) are subjected to condign punishment, would be most unequal justice, and would operate as a premium for his future covert transactions of the same atrocious nature. The mention of the "Luka Koles," has manifestly arisen out of the proximity of the scene of these excesses to Ramghur, where the name of that tribe has been lately so very formidable; and it was, doubtless, a preparatory measure of intimidation towards the people, it was proposed to plunder, and intended, no doubt, to frighten them from their dwellings, and render their property an easier prey. The Commissioner does not believe, that any one from across the Ramghur boundary was engaged in this business, excepting such as were invited by Kyrung Moora. Though the prisoners in this case acted in a body, and appear to have carried offensive wea-

pons, yet, as they are evidently not habitual and systematic robbers, their offence does not appear, to the Commissioner, to amount to the crime of robbery by open violence; as defined in Sec. 3, Reg. LIII. of 1803. The Commissioner, therefore, considers the punishment of the remaining prisoners, within his competency; but the case being one not of an ordinary nature, both sentence and execution are suspended, pending the result of this reference. With this view of the case, the Commissioner thinks, that he should award the following retribution to the several delinquents, now liable to judgment.

Nuther Sing, the Zemindar, for countenancing and abetting the crime charged in the Magistrate's commitment, as evinced from the whole tenor of the case; also from documentary proofs, and the evidence of five of the witnesses examined in this case, to be imprisoned for two years without labor, to pay a fine of five hundred rupees to the government, or be imprisoned for a further term of one year.

The prisoner Kyrung Moora was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in

irons, with labor; the prisoner Jut Rai, to five years' imprisonment in irons, with labor, and the remaining prisoners, Roodur Moora, Seebnath Sing, Chamoo Rai, Dookoo Ahingur, Luchoo Barack, Russoo Koormee, Luchen Dome, B-ujo Ahingur, Haree Doss, and Dookoo Mubabo, to three years' imprisonment in irons, with labor, and the other two prisoners were acquitted.

By the Court—H. Shakespear.—I do not consider the guilt of the prisoner Nuther Sing established; and in concurrence with the Futwa of the law officer of the Court, direct his release. I concur with the acting Sessions Judge, in the sentence proposed to be passed by him on the rest of the prisoners. The acting Sessions Judge should be informed, that the fine of twenty rupees, imposed by him on the witness, Shake Jetoo, for denying part of the evidence given by him before the Magistrate, is not authorized by any regulation, and if the fine was paid, it should be restored to the witness.

In conformity with this opinion, the prisoner Nuther Sing zemindar, was ordered to be released.

PROVINCIAL COURT OF APPEAL, AT CALCUTTA.

MARCH 23, 1832.

No. 1503—1829.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellant.—Byrochunder Mokerjea.

Respondent.—Ramjoy Mokerjea.

Appealed from the decision of the Zilla Court of Hooghly.

Cause of action. For possession of 29 Biggas, 16 Biswas of Lakraj, and 57 Biggas of Belmunttye Lands, in Mouzza Umna, &c. in Zillah Hooghly, together with half of the household property; total claim valued at 4,524 Sa. Rs.

Byrochunder Mokerjea, in his plaint, at the Zilla Court, stated, that his paternal great-grand mother, on the demise of her husband, by a deed of gift, dated 11th Pous, 1197, B. A. made over her property to her two sons-in-law, the one being his grand-father, and the other father of Ramjoy Mokerjea.—That the property descended, as lakraj and bil-muttar property, to his father and the defendant, in whose time Baichoo Ram, a nephew of his great grand-father, gave

them some grounds, in Mouza Umna, in lieu of it, and the said grounds in Mouza Umna, were held jointly betwixt the plaintiff's father and the defendant, who, on the demise of the plaintiff's father, ousted the plaintiff from his share, on which he was about to complain for possession of the same, when the defendant complained against the Talookdars and the cultivators for rents, &c, on which the plaintiff became a claimant; that cause was eventually decreed in favor of Ramjoy Mokerjea, and the present plaintiff ordered to complain for his rights in the Equity side of the Court, in conformity to which order the present action is now instituted.

Ramjoy Mokerjea, the defendant, replied, that the plaintiff's great-grand-mother never made the Habeh, nor could she do so in favor of her sons-in-law to the prejudice of her daughters, who were her rightful heirs, it being contrary to the Shaster Beevasta, ("see Hindoo Law Book Dianda.") but the plaintiff's father sold to the defendant his share of his paternal estate, and that he, the defen-

dant exchanged it with his uncle Bauhar-ram for the grounds now held by him in Mouza Umna

The plaintiff did not file any deed but the Habeh to support his claims, which the Court, in the first view of it, considered a forged document; and secondly, held, that the Plaintiffs great-grand mother could not make such an Habeh in favor

of her sons-in law to the prejudice of her daughters, who were her rightful heirs, and as such dismissed the case with costs.

Whereupon the appellant appealed to this court, which, on perusal of the papers from the Zilla Court, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decision of the Zilla Court, ordering appellant to pay all costs.

SUDDER SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27, 1832.

No. 106—1831.

BEFORE C. R. BARWELL AND N. J. HALHED,
ESQs.

Appellant—Maha Raja Dhe Raj Tegh Chunder Bahadoor, of Burdwan.

Respondents—The Hon'ble East India Company.

Appealed from the decision of the Collector of Hooghly, dated 5th December, 1831.

Cause of action—For Assessment on an alluvion formed in River Hooghly, near the villages of Patmahl, &c.

It appears that a case regarding an application for a Potta for 250 biggas of alluvion having been referred to Mr. Millet, the Judge of Burdwan, he was of opinion, that the lands in question, were liable to assessment, and intimated the same to the Collector of Hooghly, who deputed Moonshy Ramchunder Chowdry and Kowul Ram Sing, the Nazur of the Collectorate, to report on the alluvion, when it appeared to be on the East of the villages of Gungadharpoor, in Zilla Burdwan and Salkora, Sultanpoor, Patmall, Gokulgung, Gohodpoor, Gasigunj, Kisenbaty and Rampoor, in Zilla Hooghly, and separated therefrom by a narrow creek called Soona, and on the West of which is the main stream, beyond which is another alluvial formation, the whole of which land is claimed by the Raja of Burdwan, as forming a part of a Lakraj Estate of the Raja, denominated by him, Chur Gungadharpoor. The Collector, therefore, sent a Purwana to the Raja to substantiate his claims to the *disputed* land, who in reply stated, that the matter had already been decided in his favor, in the Collectorate of Burdwan, and was now pending in

the Commissioner's Court for that Zilla, and that the lands were a part of the charity lands of Gungadharpoor, in Zilla Burdwan; but he did not file any documents to support his claims, whereupon the Collector, after having ordered the record keeper of his office, to search out documents, and report thereupon, and after perusing the same, together with the depositions of witnesses summoned in the case, decided, that the lands in question, being an alluvial increment to villages belonging to the Hooghly district, the Burdwan Collector's decision could affect them—and moreover, as the alluvion had been formed subsequently to the decennial settlement, it was, with reference to Sec. 4th, Reg. XI. of 1825, of Government, liable to assessment. Dissatisfied with this, the Appellant appealed to this Court, filing the decision of the Collector of Burdwan, before alluded to, and his *proofs* of possession of Gungadharpoor, ever since the accession of the British Government. To this the Government vakeel replied, that the alluvion was no part of Gungadharpoor, and was formed since the decennial settlement, and liable to assessment, filing a map of the disputed formation, (wherein it appeared, that 660 biggas of the disputed lands, formed a part of Zillah Burdwan, and a suit relating to which, was pending in the Commissioner's Court, at Burdwan—and that 4707 biggas were an alluvion increment to villages in the Hooghly district—and about 4000 biggas to the Zilla Nuddea;) and he further urged, that the Raja, being a powerful and an opulent Zemindar, had surreptitiously taken possession of the whole, under the pretence of its being a portion of Gungadharpoor, whereas Gungadharpoor contained but 4000 biggas, and the present alluvion 9637 biggas,

bring the evidence of the witnesses to prove, that it had been formed since 1794, whereupon the Court ordered the Commissioner at Burdwan, to furnish information regarding the tenure of Gungadurpoor, with the Burdwan Collector's Rodacarry of the 5th December, 1831, and the Rajah was called on to supply documents in proof of his claims. To which the Rajah, in reply, admitted, that he had no deeds, but, that he held the lands rent free by prescription, and urged the Court's decision in his favour, regarding the Mirzapoor-Lakraj, which has no connexion with this case. On perusal of the evidence adduced, and after a full consideration of the documents, &c. filed in the proceedings, the Court decided, that the alluvion had been formed within the last 25 years, and after the decennial settlement. That the chur to the east of the main stream, containing about 1000 biggas, appertains to the Nuddea district—and 660 biggas, now under investigation at the Commissioner's Court, at Burdwan, to that district—and that the remaining 4707 biggas, being an alluvion increment appertaining to villages of Zilla Hoogly, are liable to assessments; thereby amending the decision of the Collector of Hoogly, under which the whole of the alluvion to the west of the main stream, had been claimed for Zilla Hoogly. Costs were ordered to be paid by the Appellant.

—
CALCUTTA, MARCH 28, 1832.

—
No. 39—1829.

BEFORE C. R. FARWELL AND N. J. HALHED, ESQs.

Appellants—Raja Burua Kunth, Cassinath Fotadar, and Birjannath Fotadar.
Respondents—Hon'ble East India Company.

Claimants—Ladly Mohun Thakoor, Kunnia Lall Thakoor, and Gopal Thakoor.

Cause of action, for assessment on 400 biggas of lands situated in Hegultulla swamps, in perguna Chungaoteah, Zilla Jessore.

Appealed from the decision of the Collector of Jessore, dated 9th August, 1829.

The Collector of Jessore, Mr. Maxwell, having, according to the statement of the Canoongoo for perguna Chu-

ugouteah, reported the lands as not included in the ten years' settlement, and being cultivated lands, liable to assessment, to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta; an order was issued from that Board to investigate the case, whereupon the Collector issued two *purwanas*, 1st on the 18th April, 1826, and 2nd on the 18th Sept. 1826, to the possessors of the lands to substantiate their claims to it, but only the two latter appellants put in a *mooketnamas*, without filing any deeds. On the 28th June, 1826, the Collector ordered the Record keeper of his office, to investigate the office documents, and report therefrom upon the present tenure of the disputed lands, and it appeared, from his report, that the lands appertain to the estate of Raja Sree Kunth Roy, the father of Raja Burua Kunth Roy forming a part of perguna Syudpoor Bhulatala. Eventually, the Collector gave in his report, dated 9th August, 1829, that he thought the lands liable to rents. By 3d regulation of 1828, the case was referred by the Revenue Board to this Court for final decision, and after notice to the defendants, the two latter put in their *mooketnamas*, with pleadings, stating the lands to be part of their talook, and the swamp by which it is surrounded to extend to about three days' journey, in the direction of the Black Forest of the Soonderbunds. On the 9th November, 1829, the case was first heard in this Court, when it appearing, that the situation and the boundaries of the lands had not been accurately defined, nor the grounds upon which the Canoongoo and the Collector considered the lands, (after the Mohofuz's report, that the lands formed a part of the Raja's estate,) still liable to assessment, clearly demonstrated; the Collector was ordered to issue a fresh summons to the other defendant, and in failure of his appearance, to send an *aumeen* on the ground, to report thereon, taking the depositions of the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and drawing up a map of the land, and the Collector to forward the same, together with *his opinion* on the result, to this Court, within two months. Accordingly, Lachun Chatterjee was deputed as *aumeen*, who reported the lands to be a part of perguna Eusephoor, and appertaining to the estate of the two latter defendants, and that

Ladly Mohun, &c. had also claims upon it. The Collector, Mr. Reid Davidson, after investigation, gave a decided opinion to the same effect, in regard to the lands being included in Bussaphoor, but considered the pretensions of the claimants invalid, who, moreover, never joined issue in the suit. On full consideration of all the documents and evidence, with reference to all the circumstances connected with this case, the

Court decided, that the land is a part of the permanently settled estate, for which engagements had been subscribed by Raja Sree Kunth Roy, deceased, the father of Raja Burda Kunth, the Appellant, and as such, whether cultivated or waste, it is not liable to a further assessment; thereby cancelling the decision of the Collector of the 9th August, 1829.

INDIGO MART.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

During the latter half of the last month there has been a great deal of rain in lower Bengal, and should this weather continue, of which there is much probability, the fears of many, whose dependence is principally placed upon high land crop, will be confirmed in a decreased produce from the plant; it has been already felt and complained of in many places, and will affect those estimates which have placed the crop of this season so high as even to exceed 1,30,000 maunds. We have taken much pains, by comparison of the estimates now formed, and the various accounts received by the principal importers, with the actual import table we published of the past season, and we believe the following may be taken as the nearest approximation to 1831,—

<i>An Estimate of the Crop for</i>	1832.
3453 Western Provinces	600
5299 Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares & Jannore..	4000
3799 Ghazee pore and G ruck- pore.....	3000
27389 Chupra and Typhoot ...	25000
3202 Patna, Buxar and Din- pore.....	1800
4794 Monghyr and Bogh pore ..	3000
5875 Furruckabad	4500
2760 Malda	1800
4110 Rajeshyee, Nattore, and Dumra pore	6000
2647 Rung pore	1800
960 Mymensing	1000
4349 Dacca and Jhalapore ..	6500
18974 Jessore and Furreed pore	25000
8632 Moorshedabad	9500
21923 Nudda	26500
3346 Burawan, Bancoora and Beerboom	4000
1755 Hooghly and Suburbs ..	2500
<hr/> 122369	<hr/> 126500

Accounts from the English market, up to the beginning of May, are encouraging inasmuch as to firmness of prices, and very active demand, particularly for middling and consuming qualities. It is very satisfactory to observe, that the yearly consumption had increased in 1829—2000 chests and in 1830, 3000 chests, being for that year 34000 chests, while the stock on the 1st April last was only.....Chests 31934 the estimated stock in Foreign Europe ditto..... 6000

1832 ... Total stock, say chests 38000
add the exports from
Calcutta to England,
..... chests 22240
to France, &c..... 4960
ditto from Madras, &c... 1800 29000

67000

deduct the total European consumption of 1832, (allowing an equal increase with that of the last two years to be probable, at present low prices,) 36000

1833... Leaves a stock in April, 1833 of chests 31000

or at $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per chest, which is the exact average of last year's exportation.. mds. 112375 while the total annual consumption will be..... mds. 12,6000

Thus the crop now coming to market, and estimated at 126,500 maunds, will not make an export to Europe, sufficient for one year's consumption, while of the stock now on hand, in England, there are not less than 3000 chests of low quality Oude Indigo, which are pronounced to be almost unsaleable, at

from 1s to 2s per lb., and which should, therefore, be deducted from the above consumable stock of 31,000 chests; but

even of this total stock, there must be a reduction in one year only, of full 7000 chests!

SILK MART.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

RAW SILK—The demand has continued to be very active during the past week, particularly for the Bombay and Madras markets. Only two sales of Rad-nagore have been made for England at 9-12 per bazar seer, and 8-10 per factory seer. A small quantity of particularly fine Gonatea silk has been brought to market, for which 11-8 per factory seer is demanded. Some hales of Bauleah Goozeratee silk have also come down, but have not yet been sold.

In **SILK PIECE GOODS**, although there is some calm, prices have not yet given way, the first cost at the auctions remains very high.

NINETEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL
RAW SILK.

The importations of the past month have exceeded those of July, but are still little more than half the quantity brought to market during August of 1831; nearly the whole supply from the Rad-nagore Aurung has been for the Madras and Bombay purchasers, also that from Bauleah: the demand for the English market has been very slack, the orders held being at limits considerably below the current rates, which are high for rainy bund silk. The July bund has not been so abundant as was expected.

Particulars of importations of price to the 31st August, 1832.

Md. 44 5 0—Bauleah, of inferior quality, for the Madras market, and priced at 9-12 per bazar seer.

9 0 0—Cossimbazar, of good quality, sold at 10-6 per factory seer, for the London market.

388 12 8—Rad-nagore, of June and July bunds, nearly the whole of which has been of middling and inferior qualities, selling freely at from 9-10 to 9-14 per bazar seer; one small parcel of excellent picked quality was purchased at 8-12 per factory seer: there

remain about 60 maunds on snow, of very mixed quality.

46 37 0—Hurripaul, of fair quality, the whole of it imported to order, and not exposed for sale—costing in Calcutta about 8-14 per factory seer.
79 36 0—Bauleah, country wound, for Bombay.
14 18 0—Rad-nagore, ditto, for Madras.
48 19 0—Waste and inferior.

631 7 8—Total.

Exportations of August.

	bales.	mds.	sr.	ch.
To London,	124	244	35	0
Liverpool,	13	24	24	0
Clyde,	44	71	16	6
Madras,	135	255	30	0
Bombay,	61	171	20	0

377—768 5 6

The Horticultural Society have at last published their award of prizes, for the best produce of raw silk. There were four competitors. Mr. Shakespeare, the silk resident of Gonatea, Mr. Watson, of Feridpore, Mr. G. T. F. Speed, of Calcutta, and Baboo Rogonath Bose of Ballee factory, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

There were in all seven tenders of silk, five of them for the 1st class prize, and two for the 2d class prize.

The highest prize of 500 Rs. for first class, was awarded to Baboo Rogonath Bose, for silk of a quality that appears to have been equal, in almost every respect, to Italian raw silk.

The next prize of 250 Rupees, for first class, was awarded to Mr. Shakespeare, for silk of very nearly equal goodness, but not quite so even in quality of thread.

No prizes for the second class were given by the Society, nor were any reasons assigned, although by the published proceedings we perceive, that Baboo Rogonath Bose's tender for this class, was approved as fully entitled to the best prize offered by advertisement; viz. 40 Rupees per seer.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

*Proceedings of the Meeting held on the
1st, Sept. 1832.*

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. J. S. Login; Dr. L. A. Richy;
and S. N. Griffiths, Esq.

MEMBER PROPOSED.

Alex. Keen, Esq. Assistant Surgeon,
Bengal Service.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. Reports on the Medical Topography of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.
By W. S. Amberson, Esq. Staff Surgeon.

2nd. A case of Urinary Calculus in a native boy, aged 8 years, successfully operated on, by W. W. Bibb, Esq. Surgeon, Kumaon Local Battalion.

3rd. A letter from Dr. Milne, with a weekly report of the sick in the hospital of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

4th. A letter from W. Geddes, Esq. Surgeon of the Madras European Regiment, with three cases.

5th. A copy of his printed Appeal in favor of Anatomy, was presented by T. B. Baker, Esq.

6th. The following works were presented for the Library, by W. Warlow, Esq.—Woodman on Necrosis, Desautel's Surgery, McGregor's Medical Sketches, and several numbers of Magendie's Journal.

7th. The London Bookseller's Account, showing a balance of £59-15s. in favor of the Society.

8th. Mr. Stuart's account of the use of Liquor Ammoniac in Cholera. Presented by the Medical Board.

9th. Several letters from non-resident Members, approving of the new plan of the Society's Monthly Circular.

The following Papers were then read, and discussed by the Meeting:

Dr. Goodeve's two cases of wounds with arrows. In the first case, a native trooper, 30 years of age, was wounded by an arrow, on the 22d March, 1832. The arrow remained in the wound, and could only be extracted by cutting off the feather end, and drawing the shaft through. The man had no unfavorable symptom, except slight pyrexia: the

wound was healed on the 30th. The iron portion of the arrow, presented to the Society, has a very sharp point, and is elegantly barbed. In the second case the arrow entered just below the right scapula, and penetrated about four inches: it was immediately extracted, no bad symptom ensued, and the wound healed in about a week.

Mr. Baker's observations on Cholera commence by referring to the leading symptoms of the complaint, which he states to be—impaired circulation of the blood, great prostration of strength, and spasms in the extremities; and he says if we can alleviate these symptoms, we have made some progress in curing the disease, the great desiderata being to remove the engorgement of the venous system, and to cause the blood to circulate through the lungs. The Author does not acknowledge that inflammation of the stomach generally exist in Cholera.

The principal points in which the Author's treatment differs from that usually adopted, are, the use of the leeches and enemata; the former being recommended to relieve the spasm, and retard the flow of blood to the venae cavae, when those vessels are already in a gorged state:—and the enemata to support strength. No treatment appeared useful in cases where the patient was cold, the eyes sunk, and pulse imperceptible.

Mr. Baker alludes to the treatment of Cholera by emetics, pursued for a long time by Mr. Wilson, of Indore, and in many cases with success. He states that Mr. Wilson ordered two grains of tartarized antimony, and then calomel and antimony, and sometimes opium; soon after which, purgatives, brandy, and spices are resorted to. Mr. Baker ascribes the benefit derived from emetics, to the reaction which they excite, as well as to the complete evacuation of the stomach, whereby subsequent remedies are allowed to take effect; and he thinks it possible, that a large quantity of warm fluid in the stomach may assist in relieving spasm? Large draughts of water, as hot as could be borne, were used at Muttra, with the effect of checking the vomit-

ing and purging, and restoring the pulse and natural warmth : perspiration followed, and the cure was completed by a dose of calomel or castor oil. A friend of the Author's used $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of laudanum and two ounces of pure brandy, in the early stage of Cholera, with great success.

Dr. Woodburn's remarks on Cholera commence with an account of that disease at Ramghur and the vicinity, in 1831. Cholera is stated to have appeared, for the first time, as an epidemic, at Sheerghotty, in April, 1828 ; and again in 1829 ;—1830 passed over without a single case, though the district of Palamow, a short distance to the south, was nearly depopulated by the disease. In the hot season of 1831, it returned, appearing first in the districts to the north-east. From the 10th to 14th April, four cases occurred at Sheerghotty, and recovered ; from 30th April to 15th May, four more of the prisoners in jail were attacked, and two died ; from 15th to 31st, 68 were admitted, and 48 died ; from 1st to 8th June, nine were admitted, and seven died. The disease ran its course with great rapidity : of the 58 deaths in hospital, only four survived above 24 hours ; 44 died on the day of admission. The mortality among the inhabitants is also reported to be greater than on any former occasion. Most of the prisoners in the Sheerghotty jail, are natives of hilly districts ; many of those from Chota Nagpore are sent annually to the jail of Chittra, which is a more healthy station during the hot winds. One hundred of the most infirm prisoners were thus transferred in 1831—18 of whom were attacked with Cholera, and 11 of those died.

When the Cholera was most prevalent in May, the weather was unusually hot, and storms of hail and rain had occurred more frequently than for several years. The epidemic is reported to have made its approach directly against the wind, it was progressive along the road, and then divided into two currents, the one passing to the eastward and the other to the westward.

At one village, three of the runners, employed in carrying the mail, died, and most of the others were attacked by the disease. From the Ghauts to the Soan, every dawk chowkee was visited by Cholera, and lost part of its establishment. A native doctor and a coolie, sent to the aid of the sick of a village, two miles from Sheerghotty, were both seized with the disease soon after they reached the village, which might be ascribed to contagion ; but the Author observes, it may, with equal justice, be supposed to depend on an atmospheric cause. Every individual of one family having died, the cattle and other effects were sent to a village in which no case had yet occurred ; the inhabitants of the house where these arrived were soon after attacked with Cholera, and the disease subsequently prevailed in the village. Dr. Woodburn states, that his experience of Cholera has been limited to the worst form of the disease, in the worst of subjects. He states, that whatever may be the exciting cause of the disease, its first and immediate effect is on the nervous system, producing a state of collapse more or less complete, according to the intensity or other modification of the cause, and the peculiarities of the patient's constitution : the heart is rendered unfit to carry on the circulation, hence the secretions are suspended, congestion takes place, and all the symptoms of the disease are referrible to the conditions above described. The relation between Cholera and congestive fever is then alluded to, and the resemblance of those disease to each other pointed out.

The first object in the treatment of Cholera, is to produce reaction, and to restore the balance of the circulation. Dr. W. thinks, that no medicine appears to possess any marked influence on Cholera, unless it be combined with opium : he prefers the powder, one or two grains of which, with from 8 to 15 grains of Calomel, are given for a dose, which is repeated ; for a draught of laudanum, ammonia and spirits is administered, according to circumstances. *Cal. Cour.*

MEETING AT THE FREE SCHOOL.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Free School Charity was held at the Free School, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. The Venerable the *Archdeacon* was called to the chair at a little after ten o'clock, and addressed the Meeting in a speech, of which the following is the substance:—

Notwithstanding the novelty of the purpose for which the meeting was assembled, he had great pleasure in taking the part that had been assigned to him. There had been a great many charges brought of late against the institution, and he had seen a great many of those charges, of which, however, some of their friends might be, in a great measure, ignorant. Before him was a copy of the last year's report, as well as the book of the proceedings of the institution, which were, of course, open for the inspection of any subscriber who felt disposed to examine them. The practice of calling public meetings had been discontinued for a number of years, owing to the little interest taken by the public in the affairs of the institution. Before him was the original book, by which it would be seen, that quarterly and annual meetings had been regularly held, all of which had been duly advertised, notwithstanding which, he did not recollect any instance in which strangers had attended. The last public meeting had been held in the year 1813, at which only two persons attended, who were unconnected with the institution. Since then the meetings of the Governors had not been advertised, as the public appeared to take no interest in their proceedings, but, so far from their having had any desire to keep those proceedings secret, the public had always been most welcome to look over the books, which were always on the table. In 1817 a notice had been sent out, inviting attention to the report of the Free School, since which period more interest had been shown by the public, and there had been an increase of subscriptions and donations. During the period of nearly fourteen years that he, (the venerable chairman,) had been a member, the accounts had been regularly passed by the board every month, and every item of expenditure regularly inser-

ted in the accounts, as well as the state of the food, clothing, &c.; if mismanagement had crept in, it must have been instantly detected. If they would examine the accounts, they would find, that every article supplied had been regularly set down, so that if erroneous insertions had been made, they must have been detected. Every month and every year the accounts had been brought forward, yet no complaint had ever been made with respect to the supplies, till early last year, when the food had been reported bad, in consequence of which he, (the Chairman,) had visited the establishment unexpectedly, without giving any notice of his intention, when he had found the meat from the bazar, and every other preparation, as wholesome and as clean as he could himself have wished : the complaint, which was duly investigated, merely arose from the carelessness of the cook, who had spoiled the curry on the preceding day in cooking it. A complaint that had been made respecting the clothing had been rectified, by a decision, that no clothing should afterwards be purchased till the musters had been approved by the Governors. With reference to the funds of the establishment, the greater part of the public was in the dark as to how the stock had originated : the amount, which was upwards of two lakhs of Rupees, had not accumulated, as was generally supposed, from subscriptions, but from the remuneration made by the Nabob of Bengal, for the demolition of a church, which stood on the ground occupied by the Writers' Buildings, when the said Nabob took Calcutta ; this sum had been placed in the hands of the Select Vestry, and was the origin of the present flourishing funds.

The Venerable Chairman then gave a detailed statement of the rise and progress of the funds from the above period, after which he proceeded as follows :—

With reference to the erection of a church, he might mention, that the Governors had been for some years sensible of the defective education of the children ; so far as the mechanical part of their education went, the system had answered well enough, but the reli-

gious part had been so defective, that it had become desirable to obtain Clergyman as the head of the institution, to insure a better system of education, and for a church to be erected with the same view. Formerly the boys had been marched all the way, through the heat of the sun, to the Cathedral; the girls had been taken in hackeries; but even then, it was generally the case, that two thirds of them did not go at all, and for his own part, he thought, that their minds were more likely, under the present arrangements, to be impressed with the value of religion. To convince the Meeting that the thought was no new one, the venerable Chairman read an extract from the minutes of a meeting held on the 1st of January, 1830, at which it was resolved, on the motion of the Bishop, to build the Church. With respect to a provision for Mr. Peters, they were paying a monthly salary of four hundred Rupees to the head master, besides a pension of one hundred Rupees a month to Mr. Hutteman, the former master; with the leave of the Governors, he hoped to get a master from Europe, who would also undertake the duties of the Church, and who would not require above four hundred Rupees a month for the performance of both duties; but it obstacles were thrown in the way of carrying into effect the proposed arrangements, their failure could not be attributed to those who had come forward to propose them. He had proposed Mr. McQueen as Chaplain for a year, which had expired in June last, at a salary of one hundred and fifty rupees a month, and they would find that the income of the Church had met the outlay. Mr. McQueen was willing to do the duty gratuitously; but he did not think he ought to be allowed to do so; he had no other preferment, and it would be neither just nor generous to accept his offer.

The Reverend Mr. Robertson said, that there was only one material point, in what had fallen from the Chairman, in which he was concerned, which was, the charges that had been brought forward, of the existence of abuses in the institution. Those charges had been first brought before the Governors, and subsequently published in the *India Gazette*. The statements appeared to

him to have been well borne out, and he had not yet found that they had been satisfactorily refuted or answered. He had felt satisfied in his own mind, that abuses had existed to a considerable extent; he still thought so, and hoped to convince the Chairman and other Gentlemen, by papers which he held in his hand, which he had drawn from the public documents of the school, and vouchers furnished to him by Mr. Sutherland, that those charges had not been lightly brought forward. He agreed with the Chairman, that the items had certainly been put down most minutely, but as to the accuracy of those items, it was extremely difficult to decide; and this difficulty he had himself experienced, and mentioned to the Governors. He must repeat, that he did point out to Mr. Sutherland, two articles that appeared to him to have been greatly overcharged—namely, teachers and paper. He had since obtained information, that, in the Garrison, thirty three teachers were procured for a Rupee—in the General Hospital, thirty—and in the Orphan School, sixteen; but in the Free School, only eight had been furnished for the same amount, though he was in the habit of procuring sixteen in his own family. With reference to the paper, he had found, that two Rupees eight Annas had been charged on each ream, to cover any losses that might have been sustained on that article. He also held in his hand documents which would prove, that Mr. Suther and had purchased quills at two Rupees two Annas a hundred, and charged the School five—which, after a stir had been made in 1831 and 1832, he had lowered to four, still leaving a profit of nearly a hundred per cent. Besides the examples just quoted, he had found that several other articles, many of them not liable to deterioration, had been overcharged, so as to give a profit of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent. He, therefore, moved, “That a Committee of Gentlemen be appointed, who are conversant with accounts, to go into the details of these accounts, and report whether they be correct or not.” He had found that the articles supplied for the Hospital, had been charged greatly above the market price, and not a single article had come under his observation, that had not appeared

to him overcharged; if they wished to go over the vouchers, there they were—there were the prices charged by Messrs. Thacker and Co. and there were the amounts charged to the Institution; if they conceived what he had stated to be sufficient grounds, he trusted they would appoint a Committee of Gentlemen who were sufficiently qualified to enter upon the inspection of the accounts. With reference to what had fallen from the Chairman, at the conclusion of his address, about sending to England for a Master many of them would, of course, form various opinions; for his part, he conceived it to be a scheme full of risk to the Institution, and calculated to burden them with an expense they were not very well able to bear. In sending to England for a Master, there was no certainty that he would answer, when he arrived, but there was a certainty of their being saddled with an expense: if he did not answer, they must send him back again, and then, of course, they must pay his passage money; but on the other hand, even if he did answer, they could not prevent him, in the lapse of time, from growing old or sick, in which case they would be burdened with another pension. He did not see why a master could not be procured in this country, sufficiently qualified to answer all their purposes; the state of education had been so much improved in this country, that he was convinced that many individuals might be found, not only qualified for all the duties of the School, but eligible for ordination also; so that the two offices might be combined, if it was thought necessary, without sending to Europe for a person, who, after all, might not answer their purpose: besides these reasons, it was well known that a population was growing up around them in extreme misery and wretchedness, and that the extreme difficulty of providing for many well educated young men was unparalleled; he, therefore, thought they were bound to give the preference to the youths of the country.

The Reverend Mr. Fisher could not help standing up to express his surprise, that such charges should have been brought forward by Mr. Robertson, who had been particularly appealed to at a late meeting, to know whether he had

any thing to bring forward, to which he had replied in the negative; and appealed to Mr. Robertson whether such had not been the case.

Mr. Robertson denied that it had, and said that nothing could be more absurd than to suppose so.

Mr. Fisher also begged leave to observe, that the articles that had been particularly specified by Mr. Robertson, such as leeches, paper, and quills, had been regularly discussed and examined at that meeting; that the Governors had been satisfied that the charges that had been made against Mr. Sutherland were unfounded, and that his character was unimpeached, and that Mr. Robertson had concurred in the sentiments so expressed, and shook hands with Mr. Sutherland, as a proof that he was satisfied with the refutation.

Mr. Robertson denied the truth of this statement. He had certainly thought that the charges with respect to the food, had not been proved, but he had been far from thinking so with respect to the other charges; nay, he held documents that would prove beyond a doubt, that they were well founded, and, if a Committee was appointed, they would be satisfied that every thing he had said was fully borne out; for his part, he was satisfied that corruption existed from one end of the establishment to the other.

The Archdeacon did not think that it had ever been asserted by any one, that Mr. Sutherland had made an overcharge for leeches, with a view to his own benefit, far less was he liable to such a charge with respect to the paper; for though he thought he had calculated unduly, he believed he had been a loser, rather than a gainer by the transaction. With reference to the objections that had been made to the suggestion of getting a Clergyman out, he might be permitted to say, that he would yield to no one in his wishes to promote the welfare of the population of this country, for a proof of which he would appeal to a life of twenty six years passed in it; but he felt convinced, that no person could be found here of the description required. In reply to the objection that had been made to the expense liable to be incurred in pensioning the individual, he would observe, that that might be easily

obviated, by reserving a portion of his salary, with which an annuity might be procured, to serve as a provision for him, when no longer capable of fulfilling the duties of his situation.

Doctor Tytler observed, that it would be quite impossible for him to give an opinion of the charges brought by Mr. Robertson; but since such charges had been brought forward, and by so respectable an individual, he thought it their duty to investigate them; he therefore seconded Mr. Robertson's motion for the appointment of a Committee, and, if any difficulty was experienced in procuring members, tendered his services as one.

Mr. William Adam was satisfied, that such investigation was indispensable, both with regard to the character of the Governors, and the interests of the institution.

The *Archdeacon* said, that there could be no possible objection to such investigation; but as it might be said, that the present Governors had a partiality for Mr. Sutherland, and no wonder if they had, after he had served the institution with fidelity and integrity for twenty four years, he would propose that the Committee be composed of persons who had not sat before as Governors.

Mr. William Prinsep, without wishing to oppose the motion of Mr. Robertson, thought it would be as well, before appointing the members, to put the question to the vote, whether the Committee was to be appointed or not. They had had two meetings, and had found, that a few more leeches might be obtained, and that Mr. Sutherland had put on a small per centage to cover the loss on damaged pens and paper—(cries of no, no; the pens were not damaged!) well then, to cover the loss on damaged stationery; but he believed, that Mr. Robertson had failed to prove every one of the serious charges brought forward against Mr. Sutherland. He had gone to the meeting with Mr. Robertson, impressed with the idea that there was speculation, and room for amendment, but had been obliged to join in the voice against him; he had gone over the charges, but had been able to make nothing out that would warrant serious censure: he therefore urged the question to be put, whether

a Committee be appointed or not, as such a course could not well be pursued, without casting a slur on the Governors, who had exonerated Mr. Sutherland from all serious blame.

The *Archdeacon*, before putting the question, wished to show the manner in which the accounts had been kept, and settled monthly, and proceeded to read a string of items, such as ghee—two annas, salt—two pice, &c. &c., but was interrupted by cries of question, question! The question then was, whether or not a Committee be appointed to enquire into these imputed abuses, for they had not been proved, or not.

Mr. Robertson did not think that it was in the power of the meeting to resist appointing a committee, for if it did, he would publish the documents that he held in his hand, and prove to the public, beyond a doubt, the facts that he had advanced.

Much confusion arose at this part of the proceedings, in which Mr. Robertson was rather roughly handled, some of the Governors asserting, that he had never made a complaint of any sort while he held the office of Secretary, which he denied.

Mr. Greenlaw observed, that he had not been a Governor at the time of the meetings alluded to by Mr. Prinsep, with the result of which he (Mr. Prinsep) appeared so well satisfied; but even if he had been a Governor then, and if he had been as well satisfied as Mr. Prinsep appeared to be, still he would not have opposed the appointment of a Committee, on the ground of his own satisfaction, but would rather have given every possible opportunity to satisfy the minds of others. He had been but a short time a Governor, and knew but little of the affairs of the institution, but from what had been stated that day, or rather from what he had seen, as, owing to his deafness and inability to hear what was going on, Mr. Robertson had shown him the papers previous to the Meeting, he was convinced that the system of the institution was radically bad; he, therefore, thought, that it was best, for the satisfaction of all parties, to have a Committee.

The venerable Chairman then put the question to the vote, when the ap-

pointment of the Committee was resolved upon by a majority*.

It was then proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and carried unanimously, "That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as Members of the Committee, viz.

DOCTOR GRANT,	MR. BRUCE,
DOCTOR TYTLER,	MR. W. ADAM,
MR. BALLARD,	AND
MR. HUNTER,	MR. D. McFARLAN."

On a suggestion by Mr. Adam, that the Committee be empowered to enquire into the system of education pursued by the institution, the Archdeacon observed, that the Governors had for some time past manifested a disposition to improve that system, and that it would not be courteous to them to pursue such a course for, at least, a year to come, when it might be ascertained whether their exertions had proved beneficial or not.

A person, whose name we could not learn, thought it would be better for the Committee to confine its investigations to the question of the alleged mismanagement.

The Archdeacon coincided with his view of the case, and thought that the question of education might, at all events, be allowed to rest till the arrival of the Bishop.

Dr. Tytler thought, that the sooner the question of education was investigated, the better: a year or six months might appear but a short time in the life of an adult, but it was a period of some consequence in the life of a boy. For

* The following persons voted against the appointment of a Committee:—Mr. W. Prinsep, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bushby, and Mr. F. Lindstedt.

his part, he confessed, that he was considerably interested in the question: he was much interested in the welfare of one of the boys of the School, and had frequently examined him, to see what progress he had made in his studies; but he had found that the boy, though by no means destitute of abilities, had made but small progress, having been no less than two years in progressing from the table of English money to that of weights and measures.

• Mr. Prinsep, as one of the Governors, wished that no limits might be put to the investigations of the Committee.

The Archdeacon then proposed, "That the Gentlemen who now stand as Governors, with the exception of Mr. McNaughten, whose place is vacated, be confirmed as Governors, and that Mr. G. J. Gordon and Mr. Ballard, be added to their number." This motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The question of education having been in some unaccountable manner lost sight of, it was again agitated by Dr. Tytler, who, to avoid misconceptions, as it was asserted by some one that it had dropped by general consent, made the following proposal:—"That the Committee be authorized to extend their investigation to the system of education pursued in the Free School. This motion was seconded by Mr. Adam, and carried against a minority of two.

The meeting broke up at about twelve o'clock, and was rather thinly attended; there were not above a hundred persons present, of which number very few appeared to be subscribers.

REFORM MEETING.

A meeting of the subscribers to the proposed fete, in honor of the passing of the Reform Bill, was held on the 17th October, at the Town Hall, to determine on the preliminary arrangements. Some difficulty was experienced in electing a chairman to preside over the meeting, no less than three persons having declined the office, on the pleas of want of time, incompetence, &c. Mr. Parker, on being proposed, readily undertook the task, and submitted to the meeting the following proposals, which he had drawn

up, as suggestions, to assist the meeting in its deliberations.

1st.—"That the friends of reform shall celebrate the triumph of that measure, by a dinner at the Town Hall, as early as possible after the intelligence of the passing of the Scotch and Irish bills arrives."

2d.—"That the tickets for the dinner shall be 32 Rupees each, and that the balance which remain, after defraying the expences of the entertainment, shall be transferred to the fund for the relief

of the unfortunate population of Cuttack."

3d.—"That a Committee be appointed to superintend the details"

4th—"That Messrs. Gunter and Hooper shall receive, without restriction, all applications for tickets, and grant a voucher for the same, in exchange, for which the Secretary to the Committee of Stewards shall give an admission ticket to be presented by the subscriber when the dinner takes place."

5th—"That the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, and Sir J. P. Grant be requested to officiate as President and Vice President, and that the following gentlemen be requested to afford their assistance as Stewards."

P. M. WYNCH, Esq.	H. M. PARKER, Esq.
COL. YOUNG,	A. ROSS Esq.
W. MELVILLE, Esq.	T. TURTON, Esq.
—HOLROYD, Esq.	C. PRINSEP Esq.
CAPT STEEL,	J. CALDER, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq.	COL. BROWN, and
P. O'HANLON, Esq.	COL. SWINKY.

6th—"That the Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe be invited as a guest."

7th—"That the Stewards be empowered to exercise their discretion in issuing invitations to foreign Gentlemen resident in Calcutta, Serampore, and Chazdernagore."

8th—"That the Subscribers, whose names are now down on the Secretary's list, being desirous that their fair countrywomen should participate in the gratification they feel on this occasion propose to give a Fancy Ball and Supper on an early day, after the dinner already agreed to."

9th—"That a Committee be appointed to superintend the details of the entertainment, to consist of Sir Edward Ryan, President, Sir J. P. Grant, V. P., and the following Stewards:—

C. PRINSEP, Esq.	C. TROWER, Esq.
J. PRINSEP, Esq.	T. PLOWDEN, Esq.
J. GRANT, Esq.	MAJOR LIVERST.
C. SUTHERLAND, Esq.	R. H. CROCKELL, Esq.
L. CLARK, Esq.	W. MELVILLE, Esq.

10th—"That each subscriber be entitled to one family or single ticket for his own admission, and to one family or two single tickets to give away."

11.—"That the Honorable the Vice President be invited as a guest."

12th.—"That the President, Vice President, and Stewards be empowered to give away two family and three single tickets each."

13th.—"That the expences of the entertainment be equally divided amongst the subscribers."

The first proposal, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously. The second, which fixed the rate at which the tickets were to be charged, and the disposal of the surplus after the expences of the dinner had been defrayed, gave rise to much discussion. Mr. Parker did not think that the charges of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper would be much more than eighteen Rupees a head, which he believed was the rate that had been paid for the French dinner, which would leave them a balance of a thousand or twelve hundred Rupees, and he did not think that they could better dispose of that balance, than by relieving the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers of Cuttack. One Gentleman observed, laughingly, that that was cheating them into charity, and Mr. Plowden observed, that those persons who were charitably disposed towards the sufferers could subscribe towards their relief: he could not see any necessity for combining charity with their rejoicing for the triumph of Reform; he would, therefore, propose as an amendment, "that it be left to the discretion of the Committee to dispose of the surplus as it thinks proper."

Another Gentleman suggested, that the surplus might be reserved to assist in defraying the expenses of the proposed Fancy Ball, on which Mr. O'Hanlon remarked, that they might as well invite the Duke of Wellington to dance a jig, as ask people to celebrate a measure to which they were hostile. He had been one of the first to exert himself in getting up a reform meeting; he had experienced numberless difficulties in doing so, and he did not hesitate in saying, that the greater portion of the community in Calcutta, if not generally opposed to, were at least cold, on the question of reform: was it not then absurd for them to get up a ball to which such people must be invited; for they could not make invidious distinctions: he did not see why the sixty-five persons who had subscribed should do what other

sixty-five, or twice sixty-five, could have done, had they been so disposed.

Mr. Parker, in explanation, said, that, when he had sent round the proposal, one set of subscribers had said "let's have a dinner and no ball;"—others had said "let's have a ball and no dinner"—he himself, being a thorough Reformer, had said "let's have both;"—and, with a view to obviate difficulties, and please all parties, had drawn up his proposals accordingly.

Mr. Longueville Clarke did not think Mr. O'Hanlon's observations at all pertinent; the question at issue was, whether the surplus should be devoted to a specific purpose, or left to the disposal of the Committee.

Mr. Plowden then withdrew his amendment, to make room for one proposed by Colonel Young, which was "That there be no surplus at all! but that the expense of the dinner be paid in equal shares by the subscribers." To this amendment innumerable objections were made, and it was finally modified, put, and carried, in the following form, "That the price of the tickets shall not exceed thirty-two Rupees, and that the surplus, if any, be devoted to defraying the expenses of the other entertainments proposed." This amendment was carried, as also, after much discussion, were the following resolutions:—

"That Sir John Peter Grant be requested to act as President, and Mr. Turton as V. P. on the occasion."

"That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee of Stewards, for conducting the details of the entertainment, namely: Colonel Young, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. Wynch, Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Melville, Mr. Andrew Wright, and Captain Steele."

"That the Honorable the Vice President be invited as a guest, and that the Stewards be invested with discretionary power to invite any foreign Gentlemen they may think proper, on the occasion."

The question of the dinner having been disposed of, Mr. Parker next proposed the Fancy Ball. Mr. Turton, who had just entered, and who had

heard nothing of the meeting till nine o'clock that morning, at which time he was eighteen miles from Calcutta, thought, that giving a ball was a very inappropriate mode of expressing their satisfaction on the occasion. Why should they ask those who liked balls but hated reform? If they would give a ball let them do so by all means, but without reference to the question of Reform, which he thought they might celebrate in a much more appropriate way. Mr. O'Hanlon perfectly coincided in opinion with Mr. Turton, and the ball, having been put to the vote, was lost.

Mr. Plowden then made a proposal for a *Fete Champetre* at the Botanical Gardens, which might be accompanied by fire works, but it shared the same fate as the proposal for a ball.

Mr. Turton said, that he should have been one of the last men in the world to have opposed a ball on any occasion, and would have been far from doing so on the present, had it not been, that he had thought of a proposal which he believed would much better show the interest they took in the question than any of the ways proposed. He thought the country was greatly indebted to Lord Grey for his patriotic exertions in support of the Reform Bill—exertions that ought to be appreciated from one end of the British dominions to the other—he, therefore, hoped those who had been inclined to vote for the ball and the *Fete Champetre*, would be willing, now that he suggested it to them, to vote for a cup for Lord Grey, (he did not mean a cup and ball,) as a testimony of the sense they entertained of his services in the cause of Reform.

This proposal was not supported, some of the Gentlemen present thinking that it was foreign to the intention with which the meeting had been called, and others, that it would be most advisable to put it after the dinner, when a larger number of persons would be present.

The meeting, which consisted of about forty persons, broke up at about half past eleven o'clock, nothing having been decided on but the dinner, and the arrangements for carrying it into effect, as soon as tidings of the passing of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills shall have arrived.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CUTTACK FUND.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the relief of the suffering population of Cuttack and Balasore, was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 21st Oct. pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of appointing a Committee, and considering what further measures should be adopted to apply the public subscriptions.

Mr. W. Adam was called to the Chair, and commenced the proceedings of the Meeting, by stating briefly, that it would be useless for him to go into all the details of the accounts; he would, therefore, merely consider the state of the Funds, which might be seen, by referring to the paper which he held in his hand, which was an open account of the receipts and disbursements, that had been sent for the inspection of the Meeting, by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. By that account it would be seen, that the receipts had amounted to Rs 6,479.10, and the disbursements to Rs. 4,655. Of the disbursements, Rs. 1,000 had been forwarded to Mr. Ricketts, and Rs. 500 to Mr. Hunter, and the remainder had been employed in purchasing and dispatching two thousand maunds of rice, for the use of the distressed sufferers. A gentleman belonging to the house of Mackintosh and Co. was present, who would be happy to give any explanations required. Since the dispatch of the rice and money, communications had been received from Mr. Hunter and Mr. Ricketts, which, for the information of the meeting, he would read. The Chairman then read the three following letters:—

(From H. Ricketts, Esqr, to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. dated 11th of October.)

"The Sloop sent has not yet arrived, and I much fear she must be lost. It seems impossible that she should have survived if she was any where off this coast on Sunday last; neither have I yet heard any thing of the steamer Ganges. Should assistance arrive from you before any other, I request you will be good enough to tell me whether you would object to my selling part of it at such a rate as will prevent persons taking more than they actually

require. Those who have money are just now little better off than those who have none."

(From R Hunter, Esqr to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co dated 12th of October.)

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of October, enclosing the half of a bank note for Rs. 500, for the relief of the Cuttack sufferers; but as the distress at that place does not seem to be so great as at Balasore, I have forwarded it to Mr. Ricketts, the collector of that district, to be distributed among the sufferers there, and have to request that you will forward the other half to him direct."

(From Messrs Mackintosh and Co to H Ricketts Esq dated 15th of October)

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 11th instant. The sloop with the grain we are glad to say, survived the gale, having put back to Diamond Harbour, with the loss of an anchor. She sailed again, and we hope will have arrived with you in safety ere this reaches. Amidst the distress described by you there are few, we apprehend, who have money to pay for the rice. You ask whether part might not be sold at some low rate to prevent persons taking more than their due proportion—you are better able to judge whether such a measure should be adopted. We should say not, except where a positive knowledge existed, as to the means of the party. It is better, we think, to make a judicious, but indiscriminate distribution. The Company's sloop will have arrived with you, and we will feel obliged by your informing us whether the remainder of the subscription shall be sent you in rice, money, or clothes, stating the proportions of each. We see Mr. Hunter has sent you Rs 500 which we had remitted to him at Cuttack."

Mr Adam then observed, that since the writing of the last letter no information had arrived, either of the sloop having reached its destination, or of anything having been done with the funds already sent, he would, therefore, propose that

a Committee be appointed from the gentlemen then present, to take charge of the funds, and to superintend their distribution. The Reverend Mr. Sutton, who was then present, had passed through the district in August last, the month after the re-appearance of the famine, and would, no doubt, be able to inform the committee of the extent of the distress.

Mr. Sutton expressed himself willing to assist the Committee in any way in his power, but declined acting a member, his residence in Calcutta being only temporary.

MESSRS W. ADAM, S. SMITH, G. A. PRINSEP, M. M. MANUK, and RADA-KRUSAUD ROY, were then appointed as a

Committee, and they chose Mr. Adam as their Chairman.

Some discussion then ensued on the question, whether or not instructions should be given by the Meeting to the Committee, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing an agent to act under their directions. After much desultory conversation it was finally decided, that it was best to leave that and all other questions to the discretion of the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting, which was attended by thirteen persons, and which broke up at about eleven o'clock.

SUDDUR DEWANY ADAWLUT,—JULY 31, 1832.

BEFORE MR. SHAKESPEAR.

Mohamud Mothir Khan and Mohamud Mozhir Khan, Appellants, versus Syud Abdul Hakim and others, Respondents, and Heirs of Mushiyut Ullah, Appellants, versus same Respondents.

Mohamud Mothir Khan, Mohamud Mozhir Khan, and their Sister, Budloo, were tenants in common, of four villages in Burdwan; viz. Kasa, Dundor, Wahshutpoor, and Siparab. These, previous to 1817, they mortgaged by deeds of conditional sale, to Mushiyut Ullah, to secure a loan apportioned on each village, and partially reclaimable at successive periods: the mortgagee received possession. By the Regulations, a mortgage of this class, cannot be foreclosed,—nor the mortgager ousted of his right to redeem,—till the mortgagee, on expiration of the term, shall, by process of Court, have required the mortgager to redeem,—and the latter shall have failed to do so, within the year of grace allowed in the process. The sale may be then declared absolute, on regular suit preferred by the mortgagee.—Such process as to two of the villages had been served in this case, by the conditional buyer; and on default within the year of grace, committed by the conditional Vendor,—resort to the last and final step of foreclosure had not been had;—when, with a view to redeem the mortgage, Mothir

Mahomed and Mozhir Mahomed, on the part of themselves and sister, agreed to sell the property to Respondents, for 5,000 Rupees, (to be paid in advance,) and the difference between that sum, and 24 times the net yearly produce, to be paid when they could put Respondents in possession. The 5,000 Rupees were accordingly paid by Respondents, and the two brothers, on the part of selves and sister, executed, in 1820, to Respondent, a conveyance, whereby, in consideration of the sum paid, and to be paid, they transferred to the Respondents all their right and interest whatsoever in the four villages. The deed contained a clause, that on giving possession to the purchaser, the residue of the purchase money should be paid, and the assurance of a further conveyance given. The brothers guaranteed, that they had power to act for their sister. Subsequently to this, the Respondents had recourse to legal process in the Zilla Court;—bringing their action against the mortgagers and mortgagee for the completion of the sale, and the possession of the villages. Mushiyut Ullah, the mortgagee, pleaded, that his mortgage was anterior to the transaction between the mortgagers and Respondent. This, Beebee Budloo disavowed: and her Brothers, in defending the action, admitted the deed executed by them, but pleaded that it was invalid;—1st. Because the villages at the time were mortgaged to another.

2d The consideration was unknown.
3rd. They had not the authority pre-
tended from their Sister.

On the 21st March, 1823, the Zillah Judge decreed, that the mortgagees should receive from the Respondents, the amount advanced on mortgage, and that Respondents should acquire the shares of Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan in the property. (not that of their Sister.) on completing the purchase money to be settled by enquiry.

From this Judgment Mahomed Mothir and Mahomed Mozhir, and the mortgagee preferred separate appeals to the Provincial Court of Calcutta. This Court amended the decision of the lower Court, and after consulting its Mahomedan Law officers, and fixing, by enquiry, the net income of the estate—awarded the same to Respondents,—on their making good the purchase money within a prescribed period.

Special appeals by the same parties to the Sudder Dewanee were admitted—and are the cases lately heard before Mr. Shakespear. He referred to the Mahomedan Law Officer, the exceptions taken to the deed, executed by Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan.

The law officers replied, that the sale, notwithstanding the mortgage, would be valid, if the mortgagee assented; or, if the mortgager redeemed. If the mortgagee did not assent, then, according to one report, the sale became cancelled; but the most correct opinion was,—that it was not null. The buyer might wait until the mortgager redeemed;—or, if he brought the matter into Court, the Court might cancel the sale, on the ground of inability, on the part of the seller, to deliver the property sold. If the brothers had no authority from their sister, the sale would be good, as to their shares only.

Mr. Shakespear, after considering this reply of the Mahomedan law officers, overruled the second and third exceptions taken by Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan. As to the third, he observed, that, according to the Futwa, and the Chapter of the Hidayah on the power over pledges,—the Pawner is not competent to sell a pledge, possessed by the Pawnee, without his as-

sent; and on this point, the virtue of the decision of the lower Court depended. Of the possession in this case, there was no doubt: and according to the terms of the conditional sale to the mortgagee, it had become absolute as to part of the property before the deed to Respondents. Now, as the mortgagee had not assented, in the terms of the Futwa, the Respondents should have waited till the seller redeemed; or had recourse to law to annul the sale. Mr. Shakespear then recorded his opinion, that the decisions of the Lower Courts, authorizing redemption of the mortgage by the Respondents, without the consent of Mortgagees and Mortgagors, was neither in conformity to the "*Surrent Shara*," nor the regulations,—nor the circular orders of the Court, constructive of Regulation XVII of 1806, which prohibit interference of the Courts, as to possession of either conditional seller or conditional buyer; moreover, as regarded two of the villages, the sale had become absolute, (before the deed to Respondents,) by default committed by the Sellers to redeem within the year of grace prescribed in the legal notice.—Mr. Shakespear, therefore, proposed, that the decisions of the Lower Courts should be reversed, with all costs against Respondents, who were to account for mesne profits. They might receive back the balance of the purchase money paid into Court. In this proposed decision Mr. Rattray, before whom the case came on the 14th August, concurred, and a decree was passed in conformity.

The case decided in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut this day reported, involves questions of general interest. The decision passed seems to rest on the "*Current Shara*," rather than equity and reason. The "*Futwa*" declaratory of this, it would appear, that equity of redemption is not a transferable right; and the decision seems to recognize that principle,—though in the particular case, that right was extinct in regard to part of the property. What then is this "*Current Shara*?" and is it meet, that the fanciful caprices and crude ideas of Legal Theorists, who wrote in a foreign country some six or seven centuries ago, should be raked up, and perhaps inapplicable, to usurp the place of substantial justice. A blow has lately been struck at "*Futwa*"-law in criminal cases; and if it can be thus made a weapon to menace the ordinary transactions of society, the early abatement of the nuisance in civil cases becomes an object of general concernment.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

AUGUST 9, 1832.

Session Court, Zilla Pubna, June Sessions for 1832.

Referred by Mr TULLOH, the Commissioner of Circuit.

Government on the prosecution of Bunsce Maloo, *ag. inst*

Rugoo Pal.—charge Murder and Highway Robbery.

FUTWA (TAZEER.)

The prosecutor states, that on the evening charged, when he returned home from market, not finding his sister, Asserdah, (the individual missing, and supposed to have been murdered,) in the house, he went in search of her, but without success; on the following day he renewed his enquiries, but he could gain no intelligence of her. On finding, in a garden, some cowries, wrapped up in a cloth, which he recognized as his sister's, he suspected she had been murdered, and gave information accordingly at the Thanna. After making enquiries at the several villages, without success, the deponent stated, that in consequence of the prisoner's bad character, he was suspected, and apprehended. On searching his house no property belonging to the missing female was found. The necklace and ear-rings produced in court, the prosecutor recognized, as those which belonged to his sister, and stated, that they were delivered up by the witness, Kureem Biswas, to whom they had been pledged by the prisoner, for 11 Rupees, and a piece of cloth. The prisoner and his sister were acquainted, and the prosecutor added, that they crossed the ferry on the Izamutty, in the same boat, on their way home, in the evening charged, since which the woman had not been heard of. Three witnesses, Gour Hurmooker, Sree Mootty, and Buncharam, depose to the silver necklace and ear-rings, being the property of the missing woman, the latter having made, and the first repaired them. The witness, Kureem Biswas, stated, that on the last day of Chyfe, 1238, or 1st Bysack, 1239, B. S. the

prisoner pawned the necklace and ear-rings, produced in the court, to him for 11 Rs and a piece of cloth, in the presence of the witnesses, Kunoo and Hudoo, who corroborated his statement. Bhagyruith Putny and Bholanath-ferry, boat men, depose to the prisoner, the missing woman and many others crossing the ferry in their boat about an hour after dark, on the evening charged, and state, that they all got out of the boat together, but they cannot say what happened afterwards; the woman Asserdah had her ornaments on when she crossed the ferry. The witnesses, Rago, chokydar, and Lhady Biswas, state that they saw the prisoner and Asserdah afterwards, but their evidence does not agree, and is unworthy of credit. The law officer's Futwa acquits the prisoner of the charge of murder and highway robbery, but finds him guilty of having in his possession property belonging to Asserdah, who is missing, and pawning the same, as being the property of his wife, and declares him liable to punishment by Tazeer. The session Judge concurs in the Futwa in acquitting the prisoner of the charge of murder and highway robbery, of which there is no proof, but differs with the law officer as to the crime of which there is evidence, and is of opinion, on strong presumption, that the prisoner has been guilty. It has been satisfactorily established, that the necklace and ear-rings produced in the court belonged to the missing woman, and that the prisoner pawned them to another person as the property of his wife; the session Judge is consequently of opinion, that he must have obtained them by unfair means, and that there is strong presumption of his having stolen property in his possession, knowing it to be such; and under all the circumstances of the case, the session Judge recommends, that the prisoner be sentenced to 30 Stripes, and 7 years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.—In conclusion, the session Judge added, that the body has not yet been found—and although there is no proof of the prisoner having murdered and robbed the missing female, yet there is strong presumption to suppose that he did it.

By the Court. R. Walpole.—His having been the last person seen with the missing woman, and his having subsequently pawned her necklace and ear-rings as the property of his wife, the latter articles stained with blood (probably from their having been forcibly torn from the ears,) combined with the other circumstances of the case, afford a violent presumption of the prisoner's having robbed and made away with the missing woman. I would sentence him for the Robbery to imprisonment for 7 years, with hard labour in irons; and to be further imprisoned till the woman be forthcoming, or until it be ascertained, that she died by means not implicating the prisoner.

R. H. Rattray,—I concur with Mr. Walpole, that the evidence warrants a violent presumption of the prisoner's having robbed and made away with the missing woman; but I do not concur in the sentence suggested as proper to be passed against him. There seems to be no reasonable doubt of his having destroyed her, and I would convict him of robbery and murder, and sentence him to imprisonment for life. If any after-circumstance should demand a revival of the sentence, it can readily be taken into consideration, and such modification be made as may appear suitable to the new facts which may be substantiated.

H. Shakespear,—I concur with the other Judges, that the circumstances proved, afford a violent presumption, that Mussamut Asserdal, the missing woman, was robbed and murdered by the prisoner; and the body not having been found is the only circumstance, that operates to save the prisoner's life. I am of opinion, that the sentence proposed by Mr. Rattray is the most appropriate, and concur in it accordingly.

August 15, 1832.

Zillah Tipperah—Session 2d, of 1832.

Mukhan, Prosecutor, *versus* Assaun Olla, alias Ochee Mohamed and Rumman, alias Rujjub Ullee.

Charge—Murder of Emambux. "Futwa"
Akobut, Shuddeed, Samsut leankuttul.

Mr. H. Middleton, the Session Judge, in a letter to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus detailed the particulars of this case.

The deceased died nine days after being beaten with sticks, and wounded in five places with a Daw, or bill-hook, by the two prisoners, who are father and son. The evidence went to show, that the parties had long been at variance with each other. Some of the wounds were deliberately inflicted, since the bill-hook, after being thrown on the ground, by one prisoner, was taken up by the other, and then used against the deceased, who, at that time, was lying on the ground, bleeding and senseless. The cause of the assault was the cattle of the prisoner's partly trespassing on the field of the deceased, who, it appears, struck one of the prisoners with his fist, at the commencement of the cattle quarrel. Assaun Olla pleaded guilty before the Magistrate, but retracted his confession before the Session Judge. The evidence is complete, as regards the death of Emambux, by cutting and maiming. The only circumstance on the trial, which appeared improbable to the Session Judge, was the asserted fact of the deceased surviving nine days, without any sustenance, not even water. This, the Session Judge would have imagined an impossibility, had not the Civil Surgeon, whom he consulted, assured him to the contrary. Being satisfied of the guilt of the two prisoners, as touching the wounding with a sharp instrument, with intent to do the deceased grievous bodily harm, the Session Judge concurred in the Futwa of the law officer, and submitted the case for the final orders of the superior court.

By the Court, R. H. Rattray.—The futwa of the law officer of the court regards this case, as originating in an affray, incident upon a cattle trespass, of which there appears to be no doubt, with reference to each party having used violence towards the other, before all fighting ended, by the deceased becoming senseless, and disabled from further contest. But allowing the prisoner the full benefit of the statement given by Assaun Olla in his defence, of the deceased having commenced the affray, by attacking him, he admits, that he succeeded in disarming him, and, of course, that self-defence demanded nothing further. Instead of forbearance, however, both father and son fell upon the deceased, and so maltreated him,

that death ensued, the consequence of a blind violence, which there was nothing to warrant or extenuate. I convict both the prisoners of manslaughter, and sentence them to imprisonment with labour for fourteen years. The Commissioner observes, in his letter referring the trial, that the only circumstance which appeared improbable, was the asserted fact of the deceased surviving nine days, without any sustenance, *not even water*; which he should have imagined an impossibility, had not the Civil Surgeon, whom he consulted, assured him to the contrary. On reference to the Civil Surgeon's answer to the query put to him, I find him to have furnished an opinion, that it was probable that a man, dangerously wounded, could survive nine days without taking any sort of nourishment, and that life could be supported during that number of days by merely drinking water. This circumstance is noticed with the view of pointing out the discrepancy involved in the two statements as regards the water, which the register will be pleased to notice to the commissioner.

In conformity with this decision the prisoners were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, in irons, with labour.

AUGUST 15, 1832.

Court of Sessions. Zilla Behar—Trial No. 12, of the 1st Sessions of 1832.

Referred by Mr. R. NEAVE the Commissioner.

Government on the prosecution of Govind Sahoy *versus* Seebun, Beechoo, and Hoolas; charge high-way robbery and murder.

FUTWA TAZIIR.

This case rests wholly on circumstantial evidence, and is as follows:—The two persons deceased, by name Alum and Tekka, were sent by the prosecutor to Patna, with property in money and goods, to the value of 246 Rupees. They were found, it would seem, on the evening of the 21st February, 1832, in a state of intoxication, on a plain, near the village of Geryeh, when they were made over to the care of the prisoner, Seebun Cho-

kydar, who, with several of his sons, were employed in a threshing floor some 4 or 500 yards from the village. This happened about 5, or half past 5 o'clock in the evening. After this the two deceased persons were seen sleeping in the "Kulyon," by many persons, but subsequently they were never seen alive. On that same night, however, some of the people of Geryeh were alarmed by the cries of thieves, in the direction of Seebun's threshing floor, on which some of them went with the burkundoz stationed there, to see what was the matter. They found the three prisoners standing a little way from their threshing floor, who, on being interrogated said, it was a false alarm, and that it was only a bear that had appeared, and they drove it off. On the evening of the next day it was rumoured that two dead bodies were lying in a watercourse, 150 yards south of Seebun's threshing floor, and the burkundoz went with Seebun and others, and found the corpses of Alum and Tekka, together with several petty articles they had with them. Suspicion fell on Seebun and his sons. On Seebun was found a turbun in his house, deposited to as belonging to Alum, deceased.

Seebun made a declaration of his innocence before the police, but implicated all his sons. Beechoo confessed to privy and participation in the murder, and named several others, as accomplices, against whom sufficient proof to warrant a committal has not been obtained; Beechoo has likewise made a declaration before the magistrate nearly tantamount to a confession. Hoolas has always denied all knowledge of the affair. As from the evidence adduced, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the corpses found in the watercourse were those of Alum and Tekka, who had been sleeping in Seebun's threshing floor the previous evening, and the persons who had been sent by Govind Sahoy. The commissioner next proceeded to the cause of their death, in which some difficulty, he added, may occur on the subject, as those persons, who saw the bodies, assert, that they saw no marks of beating on the corpses, and no wounds, save those occasioned by dragging the bodies on the ground. It is, however, stated, that there was some extravasated blood in the ear of one of them. This perfectly elucidates and confirms what Beechoo has stated in his

confession, that the deceased men were strangled, and by the hand. In explanation of this, the commissioner begs to refer the Court to Dr. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, in Chap. 13. Sec. 4, on persons found strangled, where will be found a confirmation of the above symptoms, in a case precisely similar. (The commissioner gives the extract.) In regard to the proof against Seebun, the Session Judge thinks it sufficiently clear, that he received the charge of these two travellers, who had considerable property with them, and that they were never seen alive after sleeping in his threshing floor, and that the bodies were found very near his house. There is likewise positive testimony to his having had in his possession, articles belonging to Alum, deceased—and the witnesses he has called to prove that property, his own, have denied all knowledge of the fact. The defence of Seebun too, is much against him,—being unable to account for his guests, he is compelled to deny that they came to him, which fact is too plainly proved to admit of denial. Two other points are essentially worthy of observation,—first, that Seebun, when searching for the body, in company with the burkundoz, evidently, as stated in the depositions, attempted to throw obstacles in the way of the search; and likewise, refused to report the case to the Tharadar; but it is more, especially worthy of remark, that Seebun, when the bodies were found, though he must have recognised the bodies as those of his guests of the preceding night, was wholly silent on the subject. Had he been innocent, his first exclamation would have been that they had stopped with him, and his silence could only have arisen from his knowledge, that he would have been suspected when they were recognised. Of Bechoo, it is necessary to remark, that he stated himself to be 26 years of age before the Magistrate, but before the Session Judge, he reduced his age to 15 years, with a view, as the Session Judge conceives, of lessening the strength of the confessions he has made; he is, however, a grown up young man; two respectable persons, who were called as assessors, stated him to be about 25 years of age. His confession at the Thanna is, the Session Judge apprehends, good in law, against himself only. That before the Magistrate, is

a singular piece of cunning half-denial, half acknowledgement; but his participation in the crime may be concluded from thence. It is to be further recollected, that this prisoner was with his father, when Alum and Teka were sleeping in the threshing floor, and also, that he was with Suban when the alarm of thieves was given, and when it is presumed the crime was committed. The guilt of Hoolas is not so clear as that of the other two prisoners, in as much as he has not confessed, nor has any further evidence been given against him than that of his having been present in the Kulyan with his father, and having been present when it was presumed the murder was committed, i. e. when the cry of thieves was heard. Under these circumstances, the commissioner does not think that Kessas should be barred in the present instance, and deems the circumstantial evidence against Seebun and Becho, to be so strong, as to leave no doubt of their guilt, and that Koolas was privy to the whole transaction.

By the Court. R. H. Rattray—I think there is sufficient evidence to convict Bechoo of having been an accomplice in the murder of the deceased, and Seebun of having been an accessory to the murder, both before and after the fact. I would sentence the former to imprisonment for life, in the Alipoor Jail, and the latter to imprisonment for 14 years in banishment, with labour and flogs. Against Hoolas I do not consider there is that on the proceedings upon which we could safely ground a penal sentence; and I would acquit and discharge him accordingly; with reference to the nature of the evidence and of the crime charged, I think the opinion of another judge of the Court should be taken upon my proposed disposal of these prisoners.

R. Walpole. Exclusive of Becho's confessions, which amount only to his having been privy to the murder, and aiding in concealing the bodies of the murdered persons, I do not think there is sufficient evidence to convict him of being an accomplice in that crime, or the prisoner Seebun of being accessory thereto before the fact. Under all the circumstances of the case I would convict them both of being accessories to the murder after the fact, and concealing their knowledge thereof, and sentence them to be imprisoned for 14

years, with hard labor, in banishment to another district. I concur in the acquittal of the prisoner Hoolas.

A. Ross. I think the presumption is violent, that all the 3 prisoners were accomplices in the murder and robbery of two of the travellers, and I would sentence all three to imprisonment for life.

H. Shakespear. I concur altogether in the view taken by Mr. Walpole of this case. Let the prisoners Seebun and B-choo be sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years, with hard labour in banishment, and the prisoner Hoolas be released.

AUGUST 18, 1832.

Zilla Cuttack, Central Division—No. 2,
July Sessions of 1832.

*Trial of Gopee Bul—Charge Murder of
Mussamut Surro.*

FUTWA (KESSAS.)

Mr. J. C. Brown, the Session Judge, in his letter to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus declared the case. It appears, from the evidence of the prosecutor, that Mussamut Surro, of whose murder the prisoner has been convicted, on the clearest evidence and his own confession, left her home about mid-day, on the 29th of May last, to go to the house of the prisoner. As the deceased had not, by the evening of that day, returned home, the prosecutor, Gungai Mehtei, (who is her brother,) went twice to the house of the prisoner, to make enquiries regarding her. The first time the prisoner was not at home; but when the prosecutor went a second time, he found him, and asked him about the deceased, when he denied all knowledge of her. The following two days were spent in searching for her, and on the 1st of June, the Chowdedar laid his information at the Thanna of the corpse of the deceased, (who had been, according to his account, missing for two days,) being found partly buried in a hole near the village. The Thanadar, on learning the circumstances connected with the disappearance of the deceased, apprehended the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the affair. As, however, the prosecutor stated, that at the time the deceased left her home, she had some ornaments, about 15 or 16 Rupees worth, on her, which were not found on her corpse, and as it appeared

she had gone out with an intention of calling at the house of the prisoner, the Thanadar, in hopes of obtaining some clue to the discovery of the murderer, sent a burkundaz with the prisoner, and accompanied by witnesses, to search the prisoner's house for the missing ornaments, and to see if there were any marks of blood on the premises.

On entering his house, the prisoner agreed to point out the ornaments, and did so; on which the Burkundaz sent for the Daroga, and on his coming, the prisoner confessed having murdered the deceased. The ornaments, which he gave up, were smeared with blood, and were recognized by the prosecutor as having belonged to his deceased sister. A broken bamboo stick was found in the house, which had marks of blood on it, and which the prisoner acknowledged was the weapon with which the murder was committed by him. It came out on the trial, that by the Daroga's orders, a Burkundaz, previous to his confessing and pointing out the ornaments, pulled the prisoner's ears, but it does not appear that this caused him to confess; he persisted in his utter ignorance and innocence until the house was about to be searched, when his confession was quite voluntary. Before Mr. J. C. Brown, the Commissioner, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and set up a defence, which he could not prove, nor did he attempt to do so. The parole and circumstantial evidence in the case is strong, and brings the crime home to the prisoner. The futwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court convicts the prisoner of the wilful murder of Mussamut Surro, by the blows of a heavy stick, and twisting her neck, on his own free confessions before the Magistrate, and the Police officers, as proved by the attesting witnesses, and on the ground of the ornaments worn by the deceased being found in his house, and her corpse in a hole or tank near it, and declares him liable to suffer death by kessas. The Commissioner entirely concurred in the Futwa of the law officer, and seeing no circumstances of a favorable nature for mitigation of the punishment, was compelled to recommend that the prisoner, Gopee Bul, be sentenced to suffer death.

By the Court, R. H. Rattray. It appears, that the prisoner first forcibly violated the person of the deceased, a

young woman of about 19 years of age, and then struck her senseless, and wrung her neck till life was extinct. The evidence is conclusive as to his guilt; and nothing appears to induce a wish to stand between him and the utmost penalty of the law. I concur with the Session Judge and the convicting "Fatwa" of our law officer, and would sentence him capitally.

H. Shakespear. I concur with Mr. Rattray in the conviction of the prisoner, and in sentencing him to death. Adverting to the remark of the Session Judge, and to the depositions of the witness, Buddun Soonder, as to the Police Daroga having ordered a Burkundaz to pull the prisoner's ears previous to his confession in the Mofussil, I would direct a further enquiry to be made, with a view to the punishment of the Darogah and Burkundaz, if guilty, in conformity to the rule prescribed in clause 2nd section 19th Regulation XX. of 1817. The Session Judge should also be informed, that he ought, in his letter of reference, to have noticed more particularly the confession of the prisoner before the officiating Magistrate.

AUGUST 18, 1832.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Sylhet, Trial No 1, Calendar of July Sessions for 1832, referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, by Mr. Gouldsbury, the Session Judge.

GOVERNMENT—Prosecutor.

Keshon Ram Doss—Charge Murder—Fatwa Kissas.

The prisoner is charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mussamat Chundre, aged about 15 years. It appears in evidence, that on the night of the 6th July, 1832, the Daroga of the Sudder Thanna of Sylhet received information, that the prisoner had a few moments before murdered his wife; on proceeding to the prisoner's house, (which is within a short distance of the thanna,) the body of the deceased was found with several severe wounds, and the prisoner lying near it, with a gash across his throat, and beside him two sickles and a club, used in pounding rice, (called mohul,) all stained with blood. The prisoner, on being ques-

tioned by the Daroga, confessed that he murdered his wife in a fit of anger, in consequence of an intrigue she had with a man named Dhunnee Ram; that in the evening Dhunnee Ram, accompanied by two other persons, whose names he did not know, went to his house, and asked his wife to go home with him; that on the prisoner's telling his wife not to go, she quarrelled with him, on which he became enraged, and snatched the club out of her hands, and struck her a blow with it, and several blows with the sickle which caused her death, after which he attempted to cut his own throat. Before the Magistrate the prisoner confessed to the same effect, and stated that the intrigue between his wife and Dhunnee Ram had existed for three months before the perpetration of this murder; that on one occasion he saw them in the actual commission of adultery, and that he prohibited his wife having any further intercourse with Dhunnee Ram, notwithstanding which she persisted in it. The prisoner pleads guilty before this Court, and admits the correctness of his Thanna and Poudary confessions. There are no eye witnesses, as the only person who appears to have been present, besides the prisoner and the deceased, was the mother of the prisoner, Mussamat Farhatty, who denies all knowledge of the murder, being evidently unwilling to give evidence against her son. The witnesses to the inquest deposed, that the body exhibited one severe wound on the head, supposed to have been inflicted by a club, and several wounds of some sharp instrument on other parts of the body. There is no direct evidence to prove the criminal intercourse, but from all the circumstances of the case it appears most probable that it did exist, and that the disgrace which the prisoner suffered in consequence thereof, instigated him to commit the murder. The Fatwa of the law officer, in which the Session Judge concurs, convicts the prisoner on his own confessions, and declares him liable to kissas. As however the conviction rests on the prisoner's confessions, which state, that the murder was committed in a sudden fit of anger, and under circumstances of great provocation, the commissioner is of opinion that the prisoner should be allowed the benefit of the same, and that a punishment of

imprisonment for life would be sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice.

By the Court. R. H. Rattray. The Futwa of the law officer of the Nizamut Adawlut convicts the prisoner, Kishun Ram Doss, of wilful murder, and declares him liable to Kissas. The Court concurring, sentence the prisoner, with reference to all the circumstances of the case, to imprisonment for life in the Alipoor Jail.

AUGUST 22, 1832.

Court of Commissioner of Circuit, Zilla Mymensing, Trial No 4, Calendar of July Session for 1832, referred by Mr. Cheap, the Session Judge.

Trial of Sheebdeen Tewarry, Suzaooul Peda, and Tota Khan, on a charge of affray in which Ram Sunker, the father of Eholanauth Sein, the prosecutor, was severely wounded; with an additional charge of aiding and abetting in the affray—Futwa Tazeer.

The necessity of this reference is, that the Session Judge does not concur in the Futwa, as regards one of the prisoners. (Tota Khan,) declared to be convicted. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—A dispute between two neighboring Zemindars seems to have arisen, (no uncommon occurrence,) from a new haat, (market,) being established in the vicinity of another of older standing. To prevent or put a stop to persons frequenting the latter, the prisoner, Sheebdeen, together with the two others, came down violently with a tumultuous assembly, and there grievously assaulted the prosecutor's father, who was a witness for the prosecution. The assault was made by the prisoners Sheebdeen and Suzaooul, and the other seems to have been present at the time. The two former prisoners are charged with the affray, and the latter with aiding and abetting therein. The Commissioner said he had his doubts whether the offence amounted to an affray, as it is termed by the Regulations of Government, and which he opines to be reciprocal, giving and receiving blows, or fighting of two or more persons. At any rate, there was a breach of the peace, and the Commissioner concurs in the Futwa which convicts the prisoners, Sheebdeen Tewarry and Suzaooul Peda, of striking with a club, being accompanied

with a tumultuous assembly ready for an affray but with regard to the prisoner Tota Khan, there being no proof of his being actively engaged in the assault; the Session Judge considered it unnecessary to take the evidence of the witnesses in attendance, to his defence, and closed his proceedings, calling upon the law officer for his Futwa, who the Commissioner first consulted verbally, and who seemed then to assent, that nothing was proved against the prisoner Tota Khan; but notwithstanding, the law officer subsequently brings him in guilty of being an accessory. In this part of the Futwa the Commissioner cannot concur, for two reasons; first, because, he does not consider any offence established in the remotest degree amounting to that with which the prisoner is charged; and secondly, he has had no opportunity of refuting the charge by the evidence of the witnesses which he named in his defence being taken in his behalf, and would now, if the Commissioner were to concur in the Futwa, be convicted and punished on an ex parte investigation. Entertaining doubts as to whether a Session Judge can pass sentence on prisoners who are convicted by a Futwa in the whole of which he may not concur, the Commissioner has not passed any sentence on the prisoners, Sheebdeen Tewarry and Suzaooul Peda, but he concurs in their conviction, and if the final admeasurement of punishment rested with him, he would have sentenced the prisoner Sheebdeen to two years' imprisonment, (as he has before been guilty of a breach of the peace, and seems to be a ready instrument in the hands of his employers, when his services on such occasion seem to be required,) and the prisoner Suzaooul to one year's imprisonment, but both of them without labor or irons. In conclusion, the Session Judge begs to be also favored with the Nizamut Court's orders on the point alluded to; viz. whether in trials where several persons may be convicted under a Futwa, the session judge can pass sentence on whom he may deem properly convicted, referring the case, as regards the prisoner or prisoners, who he may consider entitled to their release, or vice versa? or, in other words, does a partial difference of opinion, as to some of the prisoners convicted or acquitted by the Futwa, render it necessary to make a reference regarding the whole of

the prisoners, the passing sentence being restricted to a concurrence in toto with the Futwa or verdict.

The searching for a case in point, (ineffectually,) among the Nizamut reports and other causes, have occasioned the delay in submitting this case for the orders of the superior court.

By the Court, R H Rattray.—The Court concurring in the acquittal of the prisoner Tota Khan direct, that he be immediately discharged, and desire, that the proceedings be returned to the Session Judge, to enable him to dispose of the remaining prisoners. On referring the trial, sentence should have been passed against these latter, under

clause 3d, section 4th, regulation IX. of 1831, but execution suspended under clause 6th, of the same. The Session Judge also erred in staying the proceeding as regarded Tota Khan, under his own opinion of that prisoner's innocence, or the insufficiency of the evidence of the prosecution for his conviction, which conviction actually occurred, in the absence of the defence, which the Session Judge had deprived him of the opportunity of making, before the case was referred for a Futwa. The regulation above cited will furnish all the information required by the Session Judge in the concluding paragraph of his letter.

INDIGO MART.

OCTOBER 10, 1832.

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832

The occurrence of the holidays, previous to the close of the past month has prevented our publication at the usual period. September has been a very fine month for the finishing of the manufacturing season, in lower Bengal. In Tirhoot there has been continued and heavy rain so as very seriously to affect their second makings, while their first closed with about a deficiency of one-sixth on the produce of the past season, the estimated return from this province must, therefore, be reduced as well as those of Purneah, Ghazepore, and Benares districts, but there have been some instances of increase in the lower provinces, and from all the information we have been able to collect, up to the present date, we think, that the crop may now, with some certainty, be stated to amount to

E. M. 125,000

The latest accounts from England continue to be favourable as respects consumption, but not as to any improvement of price.

M. B.—To those anonymous writers, who occasionally remark upon our reports, we have only to say, that instead of attacking them under assumed names, we should be too much obliged, if they would furnish us direct with such information as would enable us to make these reports as correct as possible.

The Liverpool quotations of 8th June are at exchange of 1s 11d.

	Sz	Rs	
Purple and Violet,....	5s 9d a 6s 3d=	185 a 200	per md.
Blue and fine Violet,...	5s 6d a 6s 0d=	175 a 190	"
Violet, good and fine ...	4s 9d a 5s 6d=	150 a 175	"
Ditto ord and middling.	4s 0d a 4s 9d=	125 a 150	"
Violet and Copper mixed,	3s 6d a 3s 9d=	110 a 115	"
Copper, good and fine.	4s 0d a 4s 6d=	125 a 140	"
Ditto ord and middling.	3s 3d a 4s 0d=	100 a 125	"
Mixed consuming, ...	2s 9d a 3s 3d=	85 a 100	"
Ordo,.....	1s 6d a 4s 3d=	45 a 135	"

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SILK MART.

OCTOBER 10, 1832.

NO. 20.—REPORT UPON BENGAL
RAW SILK.

The market, during the past month, has been very dull for Europe qualities, but an active demand for Madras and Bombay, during the early part of the month, when the importations were the largest, has kept up prices beyond what might have been expected; very little remained in first hands at the closing of offices for the great holidays, except from the Bauleah aurung. This description fetching very low prices in England, comparatively with the produce of the other aurungs, and being consequently avoided here. There was an unusually splendid promise from the August and September bunds, in the Radanagore district, but the late dreadful gale and overflow from the bursting of the bunds, has destroyed every hope; and it is to be feared, that few of the other aurungs have escaped, at least, from the violence of the wind and rain. The supply must necessarily be unusually small, and prices in the aurungs have already advanced considerably.

Particulars of importation and of price to the 30th Sept. 1832.

Mds. 100 30 0	Bauleah, of which about one half is for the Madras and Bombay markets direct, the rest remains on hand for sale at from to we have not heard of any sales of this description for the Europe market.
" 107 12 8	Cossimbazar, of very good quality, all sold during the month, at

" 11 0 0	from 10 8 to 10 14 per factory seer.
" 369 13 6	Gonatea, of superior quality, found a purchaser at 11 2 per factory seer; this description very seldom comes to this market.
" 38 7 12	Radanagore, of July bund, mostly of middling quality, and of which less than one-half has been taken for the London and Liverpool markets, the remainder for Bombay and Madras,—prices have ranged from 8 12 per bazar seer, to 9 2 per factory seer, averaging about 8 14 per factory seer for the English market.
" 5 18 0	Hurripal, only one small parcel has been on show for sale, which was placed at 9 2 per factory seer.
" 27 27 0	Ferridpore, not exposed for sale.
" 47 3 0	Radanagore, country wound.
" 706 31 10	Ditto, waste and inferior.
	Total.

Exportation of September.

	Bales.	Maunds.
To London,	102 wg.	173 8 4
" Liverpool,	83 "	160 10 0
" Madras,	2 "	4 0 0
" Bombay,	119 "	329 20 0
	306	666 38 4

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SUPREME COURT.

Those who attended the Supreme Court yesterday, on the commencement of the Term, will have seen, that at length it has exteriorly assumed an appearance of respectability, and that internally a great number of alterations have been made: plenty of employment on the premises having been given to blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, and painters. The Court-room, in particular, has been

furnished up and altered very considerably; and among the additions and changes, several improvements may be discerned, such as a couple of extensive ventilating sky lights newly opened, the admission of light and air by windows hitherto closed, and the clipping of about two feet of unnecessary width from the Counsellors' table. The greatest addition to the room is a gallery,

supported on small iron pillars, facing the judges' seats, but as far off as possible, and while those who resort to it are not likely to hear much, there is an appearance of especial care having been taken, that they shall not see any thing, or rather that they may be left to guess which of the Judges is delivering an opinion, or passing a judgment, there being a huge, clumsy punkah, to act as an obstruction to both voice and vision, suspended between the seats of their Lordships on the bench, and their unhearing audience! We should have considered the inconvenience, may we say, worse than uselessness—of the gallery to the public, a sufficient reason for noticing it, but we have another, arising from personal considerations. Heretofore newspaper reporters were permitted seats at the Counsellors' table; and as they never were found to impede, in the slightest degree, the course of justice, no objection was ever made to their availing themselves of places calculated to afford them the best facilities for noting what was going on. At all times, and now, a sufficient number of spare seats could be found without depriving the gentlemen of the bar of any of theirs, and while no necessity exists for depriving Reporters of their former places, it must appear somewhat strange, that an order should have been passed to exclude all but counsellors and attorneys from the inner part of the platform railing. We do not know whether attorney's assistants and apprentices will be permitted to raise a claim on the favorable side of the rule, which, whatever be its other merits, does not appear, (though coming from the three Judges,) to have been worded in the usual precision of the law; and since there must be some deviation from its strict letter, we trust that some new construction upon the wording will be asked out, to leave the

reporters in quiet possession of their old quarters. If however, we be doomed to the obnoxious gallery, we shall endeavour to use our faculties to the best advantage; but when we are obliged to be more deaf than those who will not hear, almost as blind as those who cannot see, and are left without any convenience for writing, we cannot promise to accomplish much in the way of detailing the operations of a system of justice, famed to the world for its courting, and offering facilities to—*publicity*.

We expect that persons in the gallery, not being in sight of any of the Court officers, and therefore above their control, will be able to indulge a little more in conversation than could have been hitherto done under the surveillance of the Judges, the Sheriffs, the Clerk of the Crown, the Crier of the Court, and the host of petty myrmidons who before had the privilege of looking down upon the audience, and perhaps the noise then made will speak more plainly than we can, that the introduction of the gallery, with its consequent arrangements, affords little room for praising the wisdom of the plan now to be brought into operation. One good thing however, has begun to result from it; we should rather say several good things, have been said about it; for however ill gotten these bantlings of wit may be, some of them we have thought worthy of collecting, and as it is our duty to record opinions and facts relative to public measures, we shall observe, that some wags maintain, that the present arrangement is one of the first fruits of Russell's plans of Reform; while others are of opinion, that it is Russell's amendment,—though like a great number of amendments, a very bad one,—upon the good old measures and practices maintained and permitted under the Grey administration.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY,

September 15, 1832.

BEFORE SIR EDWARD KYLE.

James Shellingford and *Lachlan Fraser* were this day discharged.

In the matter of *James Shellingford*, a dividend of one Anna in the Rupee was declared.

In the matter of *Etienne Gervain* and *Josephine Martin*, a further dividend of 3 Pice in the Rupee was declared,

In the matter of *Jumrat Khan*, a dividend of 3 Pice in the Rupee was declared.

In the matter of *Muddoosoodun Ghose*, a dividend of Annas 2½ in the Rupee was declared.

TREATIES BETWEEN SCINDE AND KYRPOOR.

We are this day enabled to publish the important Treaties with the Governments of Scinde and Kyrpoor, which appear also in the *Gazette*. The Tariffs of Duties to be levied on our commerce, are not appended to the Treaties; but

we find a stipulation in both, that they are to be submitted to our Government, when prepared, and not to be promulgated until they shall have received the sanction thereof.—*Calcutta Courier*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Treaties recently concluded with the Ameers of Scinde, are published for general information. The Tariff of Duties will also be published hereafter, as soon as it shall have been agreed upon.

TREATY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDRABAD IN SCINDE.

A Treaty, consisting of Seven Articles, having been concluded on the 18th Zeehij, 1247, A. H., corresponding with 20th April, 1832, between the Hon'ble the East India Company, and his Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Ruler of Hydrabad, in Scinde, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgement of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:

ARTICLE I.

That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Scinde, remain unimpaired and binding, and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger, Envoy, &c. so that the firm connection and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the House of the above named Meer Moorad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

ARTICLE II.

That the Two Contracting Powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of

covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE III.

That the British Government has requested a passage for the Merchants and Traders of Hindoostan by the River and Roads of Scinde, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another, and the said Government of Hydrabad hereby acquiesces in the same request on the three following Conditions:

1st. That no person shall bring any description of Military Stores by the above River or Roads.

2nd. That no armed Vessels or Boats shall come by the said River.

3rd. That no English Merchants shall be allowed to settle in Scinde, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India.

ARTICLE IV.

When Merchants shall determine on visiting Scinde, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the said Government of Hydrabad by the Resident in Kutch, or other Officer of the said British Government.

ARTICLE V.

That the Government of Hydrabad having fixed certain, proper and moderate Duties to be levied on Merchandize and Goods proceeding by the aforesaid Routes, shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of Merchants and Traders may be carried on without stop or interruption, and the Custom House Officers and Farmers of Revenue of the Scinde Government are to be especially directed to see that they do not delay the said Merchants on pretence of awaiting for fresh orders

from the Government, or in the collection of the Duties, and the said Government is to promulgate a Tariff, or Table of Duties, leviable on each kind of Goods, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

That whatever portions of former Treaties entered into between the Two States, which have not been altered and modified by the present one, remain firm and unaltered as well as those stipulations now concluded, and by the blessing of God no deviation from them shall ever happen.

ARTICLE VII.

That the friendly intercourse between the Two States shall be kept up by the dispatch of Vakeels, whenever the transaction of business, or the increase of the relations of friendship may render it desirable.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE TREATY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDRABAD IN SCINDE.

The following Articles of Engagement having been agreed on and settled on the 22d April, 1832, between the Honourable the East India Company, and His Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Ruler of Hydrabad, in Scinde, as Supplemental to the Treaty, concluded on the 20th April, 1832, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the said Honourable East India Company, under full power and authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing, at Shimla, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgement of the obligations which it contains in the manner following :

ARTICLE I.

It is inserted in the Fifth Article of the Perpetual Treaty, that the Government of Hydrabad will furnish the British Government with a Statement of Duties, &c. and after that, the Officers of the British Government, who are versed in Affairs of Trade, will examine the said Statement. Should the Statement seem to them to be fair and equitable, and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation, and will be confirmed; but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan, on hearing from

the British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said Duties.

ARTICLE II.

It is as clear as noon-day, that the punishment and suppression of the plunderers of Parkhur, the Thull, etc. is not to be effected by any one Government, and as, this measure is incumbent on, and becoming the States as tending to secure the welfare and happiness of their respective subjects and countries, it is hereby stipulated, that, on the commencement of the ensuing rainy season, and of which Meer Moqrad Ali Khan shall give due notice, the British, Scinde, and Jodhpore Governments shall direct their joint and simultaneous efforts to the above object.

ARTICLE III.

The Governments of the Honourable East India Company and Treaty of Khyrpoor, namely, Meer Roostum, have provided in a Treaty concluded between the States, that whatever may be settled regarding the opening of the Indus at Hydrabad shall be binding on the said Contracting Powers. It is, therefore, necessary, that copies of the Treaty should be sent by the British and Hydrabad Governments to Meer Roostum Khan, for his satisfaction and guidance.

TREATY WITH MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, CHIEF OF KHYRPOOR.

A Treaty, consisting of Four Articles, having been concluded on the 2d Zeebad, 1247, A. H., corresponding with the 4th April, 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and Meer, Roostum Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Chief of Khyrpoor in Scinde, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing at Shimla, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains in the manner following :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be eternal friendship between the Two States.

ARTICLE II.

The Two Contracting Powers mutually bind themselves, from generation to ge-

neration, never to look with the eye of covetousness on the Possessions of each other.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government, having requested the use of the River Indus and the Roads of Scinde, for the Merchants of Hindoostan, etc. the Government of Khyrpoor agrees to grant the same, within its own boundaries, on whatever terms may be settled with the Government of Hydrabad, namely, Meer Moorad Ali Khan Talpoor.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of Khyrpoor agrees to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties to be levied on all goods passing under this Treaty; and further promises, that Traders shall suffer no let or hindrance in transacting their business.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 6th October, 1832.

Dr. A. Kean, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, proposed at the last meeting by Messrs Egerton and Tytler, was elected a member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

D. C. Bell, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, by D Smyttan and Mr. Twining.

Charles J. Smith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service, and John Hutchinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 62nd Regiment, by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Tytler.

John McMorris, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, by Mr. Egerton and Mr. Twining.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. A letter from Mr. Grierson, with a statement of the Books and Anatomical Plates forwarded by him from London, for this Society, the arrivals of which have been already announced in the Circulars.

2nd. A Preparation of a Tumor removed from the breast of a Siamese, by J. C. Boswell, Esq.

3rd. A copy of his Index to the Plants of India, by H. Pidding-ton, Esq.

4th. A specimen of a Biliary Concretion, sent by Dr. T. A. Wise.

5th. Details of several cases of Diseases treated at Pinang, by J. C. Boswell, Esq. presented by the Medical Board.

6th. Three specimens of Renal Calculi from a Native, with a statement of the case, by Dr. T. A. Wise.

7th. Weber's Anatomical Plates, and Seerig's Anatomical Demonstrations, sent out by Mr. Grierson.

8th. An account of 14 cases of Lithotomy on Natives, by F. H. Brett, Esq.

9th. A letter from Dr. R. H. Kennedy, announcing that he had forwarded five Sanscrit manuscripts and Pontoppidan's History of Norway, for the Society's Library.

10th. A pencil drawing, representing an exostosis of the upper and anterior part of the tibia, three cases of which he has observed in the vicinity of Shajehanpore. The tumor is very prominent, nearly globular, and seated on the anterior part of the tibia, just below the insertion of the ligamntum patellæ. The disease is, in general, unattended with pain.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Grierson, for the care and attention with which he has promoted their views by selecting and forwarding recent publications.—The following papers were then read and discussed by the meeting.

Mr. Corbyn's paper contains an account of the prevalence of Measles at Calcutta, in March, April, and May, 1832. The author states, that the disease occurred in about half the families which he attended; and describes the prevailing symptoms to have been of considerable severity; the pyrexia high, and cough very distressing.

Mr. Lindesay's paper contains an account of numerous renal calculi, obtained on post-mortem examination of an European pensioner, aged 60.

Mr. Burnard's paper shows, in a tabular form, the result of five successful cases of Lithotomy on Natives at Benares; the patients were between 11 and

19 years of age. Four calculi were received and presented to the Meeting, and one was lost in the course of transmission to the Society.—They all contain lithic acid, two have also a portion of lithate of ammonia, and one is composed in part of triple phosphate.

Mr. Brett's communication states the result of 14 operations, in addition to the eight already before the Society, making altogether 22 cases, in which he had operated for the stone on Natives. Of these 14 cases ten were in-patients under 20 years of age, and one was a man of 60. Only one terminated fatally.

Mr. W. Bell's letter, states the case of a native boy, aged eight years, who had suffered extremely from the symptoms of urinary calculus. The lateral operation was performed with a scalpel, and a stone, weighing nearly half an ounce was extracted. On examination, it proves to be composed almost entirely of lithic acid. The patient was well on the 14th day.

Mr. Bell concludes his letter, by observing, that Bronchocoele exists to a great extent in the vicinity of Hawulbaugh, and proposes to try Iodine on a large number of cases, if the Society will send a supply of that medicine.

Mr. Mitchelson's letter gives a statement of a Native who had been effected with a calculus for eleven years, and was cured after the removal of the stone by an operation.

Dr. J. N. Casanova's two cases of Lithontrity, are the first instances in which M. Civiale's process has been employed in Bengal; and the successful result would encourage the employment of the operation of Lithontrity in India. The first case was a native of Madagascar, who had suffered from symptoms of urinary calculus for six years. Some of the detritus of the calculus, the result of the first operation was presented to the Society, at the meeting of the 7th April, 1832, and, on examination, was found to be composed of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

The second case was that of a man residing in Calcutta. The symptoms of

irritation in the bladder commenced in February, 1829; and the patient was examined in May, 1831, by Dr. Casanova, who ascertained, by Civiale's instrument, that the stone in the bladder measured three inches and $\frac{3}{8}$ in circumference. The operation of lithontrity was repeated four times on this patient; namely, on the 15th, 19th, 25th, and 29th June, whereby the stone was reduced to a powder and voided per urethram. The whole quantity of calculus matter collected, was 401 grains, which on analysis, by J. Prinsep, Esq. at the Mint, proved to be composed of lithate and fusible calculus, in about equal proportions.

This case is accompanied by the patient's own statement of the origin of his illness, and a diary which he kept of his treatment by Civiale's process, showing that he suffered but little pain by the different operations which have completely removed the stone from the bladder, and relieved him from all symptoms of the disease.

Dr. Wise's three specimens of renal calculi were voided by a stout and healthy Hindoo, 40 years of age, of sedentary habits, resident at Hoogly. The first symptoms of renal irritation occurred in December, 1831; when pyrexia, vomiting, and pain in the region of the left kidney, and along the course of the left ureter, was followed by expulsion of a small calculus from the urethra, and all the symptoms above mentioned suddenly ceased. A similar train of symptoms recurred in March, and again in July, and on each occasion a small calculus was voided per urethram, after which all the complaints ceased immediately. Dr. Wise advised a suitable regimen, and occasional use of medicines, in consequence of which the patient has remained well.

Dr. Wise, at the same time, presented for the Society's museum, a small specimen of biliary concretion.

A sufficient number of papers having accumulated, the Committee are proceeding with the arrangement for publication of a 6th vol. of Transactions.—*Calcutta Courier.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 25th October, 1832.

PRESENT.—Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Mr. M. M. Manuk was admitted a Member of the Society. The following letters were read:—

From J. Thomason, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 21st August, conveying the thanks of Government to the Society, and to Dr. Carey and Baboo Ramkumal Sen, for the reports on the manufacture of paper, in Bengal, by these gentlemen.

From the same, dated 28th August, intimating, that an order on the Treasury, for Rs. 5,875, had been issued for the further carrying on of Akra Farm.

From the same, dated 11th September, transmitting copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, reporting the failure by the Officers of Government, to raise cotton in Sylhet, and requesting a supply of fresh seed.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish the seed required, so soon as the supplies for the Society, expected on the *Georgian*, arrived.

From Mr. DeVerine, Superintendent of Akra Farm, sending a maund of Upland Georgia cotton, grown at Akra, and cleaned with the saw-gin, and another sample of the same, cleaned by the native *churka*, for inspection; also some imported and acclimated cotton seed, for the same purpose.

From Mr. Marshman of Serampore, dated 23d August, offering the services of Dr. Carey and himself, in translating the first part of the second volume of the Society's transactions, in order to their being printed and published uniformly with the first volume.

The Secretary was requested to send to Mr. Marshman the first part of second volume, for the above purpose.

From Colin Shakespeare, Esq., dated Sonamooke, 27th August, announcing himself the proprietor of the parcel of silk offered for the prizes, marked "Homespun," which was considered deserving of the second prize, first class, and requesting, that the sealed letter which accompanied it, (and which bore an indorsement, that it was not to be

opened, unless the first prize was awarded), may be opened and submitted to the next meeting of the Society.

From F. Harris, Esq., dated Khaleah, 4th September, returning the American saw-gin, lent to him by the Society, and stating that he had succeeded in making a similar one by his native mistries there.

From Messrs. Colvin and Co., dated the 15th September, inclosing an account, by which there appeared a balance of Rupees 272. 5. 4. at the credit of the Society.

The Secretary was requested to inform Messrs. Colvin and Co. that the above sum was placed in their hands at the request of Sir Robert Colquhoun, to enable him to purchase seeds for the Society at the Cape of Good Hope, and begging that it might be still so held by them, or remitted to him, as he should direct.

From W. Fergusson, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting some seeds, which had come from England for the late Mr. Scott.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that as these seeds had been commissioned for the purpose of being sown at Cherrapoonjee, he had lost no time in forwarding them to Mr. Cracroft.

From W. Kirkpatrick, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting a specimen of hemp manufactured at Cherrapoonjee, from the pine apple.

From William Melville, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting three bottles of Maryland, and three bottles of Virginia tobacco seed, recently arrived on the *Brookline*.

From Johannes Airdall, Esq., dated 21st September, presenting a bottle of Persian lupine, or bean seed, received by him from Shiraz.

The thanks of the Society were offered to these gentlemen.

From Joseph Willis, Esq., presenting a specimen of Manila cotton, imported into Liverpool, per Ship *Fjee*, in March, 1832, and mentioned by Messrs. D and T. Willis, of that place, to be then worth 7d. per pound.

From Col. Coombs of the Madras Presidency, transmitting specimens of cotton, reared by him at Palaveram, near Madras, from the seed sent to him

by the Society. Mr. Willis examined the specimens.

Mr. Halhed informed the meeting that a series of questions regarding Agricultural products, in different parts of the country, and the expence of raising them, had been propounded by the Board of Revenue in the years 1827 and 1828, to the Indigo Planters throughout this Presidency, to which replies had been received from a number of them, and suggested the expediency of the Society applying to Government for a copy of them.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Government in terms of Mr. Halhed's suggestion.

From F. Macnaghten, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade, dated 15th Oct. offering to the Agra Committee, a quantity of Italian silk worm eggs received from St. Helena, via Bombay, and offering to procure cuttings of the white Mulberry, if the Committee would undertake the cultivation of both at the farm. The Secretary informed the meeting, that the Committee had accepted of the offer, and received the eggs, and had also applied for cuttings of the white Mulberry plant.

The Secretary submitted drawings of an apple and pear presented by Mr. Geo. Swinton, and which had been received by him from Mr. Maddok, resident at Catmandoo, the former weighing 45 sicca weight and being 18½ inches in circumference, the latter weighing 40 sicca weight, and being 13 inches in circumference.

Mr. Swinton had mislaid Mr. Maddok's account of the apple, but of the pear he says, "Having already sent you a specimen of the Nepaul Apples, I shall this day forward you a muster of our pears. It weighs 19 ounces, and we have vast abundance of the fruit, which bears the rain without injury, and continues in perfection for 8 months. Tho' not high flavored it is juicy and refreshing, and is adapted for tarts."

Mr. Swinton states, that he had received some of the seed, and forwarded it to Mr. Robertson, Agent to the Governor General, at Cherra Pootejee.

Regarding the specimens of cotton sent from Madras by Col. Coombe, that gentleman writes to Mr. Robinson as follows:

"The seeds sent to me by you from the Society were sown both upon my hill, which is 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about five miles distance from

"it, and at the foot of it; the plants appear to thrive in this soil well, tho' the last has been an uncommonly dry season, and the soil burnt up.

I have put into each sample of cotton a small parcel of the seed belonging to the sample, and shall be much obliged by your obtaining an opinion upon the qualities.

"I cannot get any natives hereabouts to undertake the cultivation of cotton, tho' I have offered to give seed, and explained the advantage of the cultivation. None of these pursuits are encouraged here; it is not the fashion.

"I have given up the Moulmein cotton, as I find it coarse, and very difficult to clean."

Mr. Willis gave the following opinion on Col. Coombe's samples of cotton.

"The specimen of Cotton grown on the hill is very good. The pile or fibre is long and strong, possessing a good degree of fineness, and it bears the hue of what is termed healthy and well grown cotton. It is likewise gathered in a remarkably clean manner, and would be much esteemed by our Machine Spinners. I value cotton equal to this specimen, in Liverpool, at 7d to 7½d sterling per lb.

"The specimen of cotton grown at the foot of the hill is of middling quality. The fibre is shorter, weaker, and rather finer, (perhaps degenerately so,) than that of the hill cotton; neither is its hue quite so good, though in this last respect it is scarcely to be found fault with. It is not gathered quite so cleanly as the hill specimen; and, in quality generally, shows more irregularity. I value cotton equal to this specimen in Liverpool at 5d to 5½d sterling per lb.

"The seeds covered with cotton, as gathered from the pods, and sent by Col. Coombe, appear to me to be pretty well covered with the wool, thereby indicating a healthful culture. I detect amongst them both green and black seeds, apparently of the North American descriptions, and if so, they have undergone considerable change; and a few, likewise, of the cotton growth alike of Lower Bengal, called Desee, or Kopma, and of the countries to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal; and these are probably the Moulmein seeds, of which Col. Coombe makes very appropriate mention in the postscript of his letter."

CALCUTTA PROVINCIAL COURT,

JUNE 21, 1832.

No. 23 of 1828.

BEFORE MR. C. R. MARTIN.

Ram Koomar Bruhmo, Plaintiff, versus widow and minor son of the late Juggurnauth Gurg.

In May, 1828, Plaintiff, proprietor of a three Anna share of the estate Mysadul and other pergunnas in Midnapoor, sued the heirs of Juggurnauth Gurg, owner of the thirteen Anna share, to recover, with interest, arrears for a term of 13 years and 10 months, beginning Savan, 1221, B. S., of a monthly allowance of 150 Rs., which he alleged, Juggurnauth, under a deed dated 11th Assar, 1215, had assigned to him, out of the share of the allowance paid by Government, for the salt lands of the estate.

The case forms part of a series of litigations, in which, during the last 47 years, the parties have been engaged.

The Plaintiff and his father had been confidential servants of the last Raja of Mysadul, Anund Lall Opudhyah, who died without issue, in 1773. His widow, Ranees Janki, then succeeded, under the authority of the Governor General in Council; on her death, (about 1804) the succession was disputed. Muthoorah Dehya, in right of her minor son, Goor Pershad Gurg, entered, under a deed of settlement,—which, it was alleged, the late Ranees executed on the 1st Maugh, 1211. Motee Lall Opadyah claimed the estate, as heir of the late Raja—and on his action, of right, brought in the Zillah Court, obtained a judgment in his favor, which was reversed in appeal by the Provincial Court, whose decision was set aside in the Sudder Dewanny. During the litigations, Juggurnauth, on the death of his half brother, Goor Pershad, and step mother succeeded. The Plaintiff had been the agent, who had conducted the litigation to its successful termination, against Motee Lall Opadyah. In 1214 and 1215, adjustment took place between Plaintiff and Juggurnauth Gurg; deeds were interchanged, and the latter transferred to the former, a three Anna share of the estate, with depending rights, recording his name

as proprietor. In 1220, (about 1813), dissension began, and Juggurnauth ejected the Plaintiff from his possession of the share of the zemindary.

Plaintiff, after the usual stages of litigation, succeeded in recovering possession, by summary process.—Now ensued a series of litigation and contention.

In 1815. Plaintiff brought his action (No. 12 of that year) against Juggurnauth and Durup Narayun, on a clause contained in the above mentioned Ikrar—on which this case is founded. By this Juggurnauth assigned to Plaintiff, a claim on Durup Narayun Roy, under his Bond to Juggurnauth, towards payment of a debt of Sicca Rupees 75,715, which Juggurnauth recognized after the adjustment and compromise recited. Plaintiff sued both, for balance due by Durup, after deducting 10,000 Rupees paid, on the 12th Maugh, 1216. The Provincial Court dismissed this action, as against Durup, because it had not been proved, that he had accepted the change of creditor,—and as against Juggurnauth because, Plaintiff should have sued him in one action for the said sum of 75,715, for which it was alleged he had given a Bond. This decision was ultimately amended by the Sudder Dewanny, on the 5th January, 1828, when the case was heard in conjunction with case No. 15, below specified. The Court regarded as proved the ikrar of 11th Assar, 1211, (which Juggurnauth alleged to be a forgery,) and decreed the amount claimed.

In a case, No. 19, of the same year, 1815, Juggurnauth sued Plaintiff for the right to the three Anna share, which, he pretended he had only conveyed to Plaintiff in trust. This claim was dismissed by the Provincial Court; whose decision was affirmed by the Sudder Dewanny in appeal, on 21st July, 1824,—a declaration of trust pretended by Juggurnauth being set aside as a forgery.

In case No. 15 of 1818. Plaintiff sued Juggurnauth in the Provincial Court, for balance due on his Bond for Rs. 75,715, after crediting amount of the assignment on Durup Roy, for balance of which, his action, No. 12, had been brought,—adducing the said deed of 11th

Assar, in confirmation. Defendant pleaded forgery, as before; but plaintiff obtained judgment, on proof of the bond and confirmatory deed, and the same was affirmed in 1828, in the Sudder Dewanee, as already stated—a release, as from Plaintiff, pleaded by Defendant being set aside as a forgery.

In case No 4 of 1820, Plaintiff sued Juggurnauth, in the Provincial Court, under a special covenant in the said deed,—for loss incurred by him in entertaining a special village establishment, which the conduct of Defendant rendered necessary,—and for rents belonging to Plaintiff appropriated by Juggurnauth—including the collections made in 1221, when Plaintiff was dispossessed. Total claim was for principal sum 59,304. Mr. Sandford, a former Judge of the Court, dismissed the suit of plaintiff,—not being satisfied with the proof offered as to the genuineness of the deed in question. On an appeal, however, to the Sudder Dewanee Adalat, on 28th May, 1829, that Court reversed this decision, being satisfied with the proof of the deed, which had been established by the previous litigation. The Court referred the case back,—directing the Provincial Court to enquire into, and determine Plaintiff's claim. This case is accordingly at present pending before Mr. Curtis.

In the case now reported, (No. 23 of 1828.)—the heirs of Juggurnauth pleaded, (as before,) that the alleged deed of 11 Assar, 1211, was a forgery; and that Juggurnauth had not, as purported by the record on the deed, confessed to it before the Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs. They alleged,—that in case No. 4 of 1820, Mr. Sandford had treated it as a forgery,—that Mr. Curtis, before whom this referred back case was pending, had, in his proceedings of 28th May, 1829, determined, that the deed could not be admitted as proved, until all the witnesses to it had been examined.—and that accordingly, as prayed, Mr. Curtis had examined Kiash Kaunt Surme and Hori Kiash Surme, (whose names appeared as witnesses to the deed,) who denied attestation of the

same. The Defendants further alleged, that the deed recited, that Rani Jankee, in her settlement of 1211, had charged the estate with the annuity claimed, and Juggurnath confirmed the same, as a charge on his share of the estate. The Defendants pleaded therefore, that whether the origin of the claim was computed,—from 1211,—or 1215, the date of the deed,—or 1221, the year of the alleged suspension of the annuity—the Plaintiff was barred by the legal limitation of 12 years. Plaintiff, in reply to the latter plea, contended, that he had enjoyed the annuity under the deed, from 1215 to 1221, when it was suspended; that on the strictest construction, at most, the annuity for 34 months only, could be barred by legal limitation; but that, as the genuineness of the deed had been disputed, he had awaited the decision of the Sudder, (that of Jan. 1828,) in favor of the deed, to bring his action.—therefore, on a liberal construction, no part of the claim was barred.

Mr. Martin was of opinion, that it was no longer open to the inferior court, to enquire into the authenticity of a deed, which had been admitted, as proved by the superior court, after full enquiry and evidence: that if two of the witnesses to the deed, (they were not to be found when originally summoned,) should now disavow their attestation, a presumption of collusion only would arise;—the deed could not be shaken. Mr. Martin further remarked, that Mr. Curtis himself had, in another case, between the same parties, in his Rubukaree of the 29th Sept. 1829, expressly ruled, that the finding of the Superior Court, as to the genuineness of the deed, was conclusive, and precluded all further enquiry in that regard. It remained, therefore, only to consider the plea of limitation. Mr. Martin was of opinion, that each monthly sum under the deed was virtually a distinct claim, demandable as due;—that, therefore, only the 34 first monthly instalments were barred by the legal limitation—the rest of the claim was recoverable. Mr. Martin adjudged the case in conformity.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, — JULY 20, 1832.

BEFORE J. MASTER, ESQ.

Government Prosecutor, *versus* Ramjoy Moochy, of Sulkea Thana.*Charge of Murder of Koochla, the Wife of the Prisoner.*

It appears, from the confessions of the prisoner, and the depositions of the witnesses in this case, that the deceased was the wife of the prisoner, and a woman of loose character; and that in consequence thereof there were constant cavilings between her and spouse. On the day of the murder, the Chokydar of the division, on account of their constant bickering, took them to the Thana, and the Daroga, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, after threatening them, forbade them to quarrel again, and discharged them. About 1 o'clock, P. M., the deceased was sleeping in her hut, when the prisoner went to a neighbour's, named Mother Sazoor, and asked him for a hatchet to cleave wood, with which he struck three strokes on the neck of the deceased, who groaned and died; after which, the prisoner went and called Bullie Chokydar, and said to him "go and give notice to the Thana, that I have murdered my wife," on which, the Chokydar took the prisoner to the Thana; the prisoner there took the hatchet, which was washed, and

confessed that he had killed the deceased. On viewing the corpse it appeared, that there was one wound under the left ear, and on the forepart of the throat one wound, and one blow under the right ear, which three wounds caused death. Although no one saw the prisoner commit the crime, yet his clothes were covered with blood, and the confessions of the prisoner, stated that, fifteen years ago, he married the deceased, and he had two children by her, and about one year ago the deceased committed adultery with one Mudden Moochy, which caused quarrels with the prisoner, the deceased, and her relatives; and the deceased used to strike her husband. That on the evening previous to the murder they had a quarrel when, as aforesaid, the Chokydar took them in the morning to the Thana, and after their return therefrom, the deceased abused the prisoner, and said, "from this date you are my son and I am your mother," and afterwards she slept, when the prisoner, seeing no one in the hut, murdered her, and washed the hatchet in some water in an earthen pot, and went and gave notice of the deed to the Chokydar, who took him to the Thana. On investigation, the Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be made over with the papers of the case to the Circuit Judge.

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,

AUGUST 18, 1832.

Zillah Nuddea Session Court, July Calendar for 1832, referred by Mr. Vibart, the Session Judge.

Government *versus* Sheo Chunder Sircar, Baramdy Lakshmeer, Puran Hulsana, Khoash Hulsana, and Bishunauth Ghose, charged with assembling a large body of men, and forcibly entering and plundering the Tatulla Indigo Factory, belonging to Mr. Pourcain, then and there committing serious outrages, by breaking to pieces, plundering, and otherwise destroying household property, furniture, &c. &c. to the value of 1,088 Rs. 12 As. Futwa acquittal.

The prisoners plead not guilty, and the Futwa acquits them, on the following

grounds:—1st, The discrepancy in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution; 2d, The circumstance of no one of the factory servants having mentioned to Mr. Holland, the superintendent thereof, the names of the people said to have been recognised for a period of 3 days after his arrival there; and 3rd, That the witnesses for the defence have, in a manner, cleared the prisoners from the charge. From this Futwa the session Judge dissents. It would appear that disagreements relative to Indigo lands, have for a time subsisted, between Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. proprietors of the Peerpore Indigo Factory, and Mr. Pourcain, the resident manager of the Tatulla concern. The bone of contention in the present case, appears

to be a bund of Indigo land, of about 2 beegahs, lying within the bounds of the Alukdeah village, of which Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. hold the Izarah. Some days previous to the attack on the Tatulla Factory, for which the prisoners have been tried, a Mr. Holland, superintendant of that Factory, went to see the bund in question, accompanied by 8 of the Factory servants, viz Juggut Roy, Gunga Dhur Mokerjea, and Goblaby, when they were attacked by persons from the Alukdeah village, and the latter individual severely beaten and carried off. Of this outrage no information was given either to the police officers or the Magistrate, and the opposite party, emboldened by impunity, proceeded on the 22d September, to the attack of the Tatulla Factory, on which day, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Gungadhur Mokerjea, the Gomashita, was writing in the Duffer kana, when between 4 and 500 men, retainers of Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. proprietors of the Peerpore Indigo Factory, armed with clubs and other offensive weapons, forded the Hauleah Nulla, at the ghaut, and, as directed by Gopybosa, Gomashita, and Huranund Mohoria, of Peerpore, attacked, and forcibly entered the Tatulla Factory, broke open the boxes, almiras, and chests, in the bungalow, and carried off their contents, the property of Mr. Holland. The godown and bottle khana were completely gutted; the accounts, &c., scattered about the premises, and partially destroyed, and 3 Boonah's huts burnt down. The court will observe, that the prisoner Baramdy went to the thana on the 23d Jeyt, and presented a petition, stating, that the Tatulla people had, on the 22d Jeyt, 1239, B. A., attacked and burnt down the Alukdeah Cutchery. The Darogah, with an evident leaning towards Messrs. Hills and White's people, made both parties defendants, and sent them into the Magistrate, to be prosecuted on the part of government. The Magistrate, after hearing evidence touching the allegations contained in Baramdy's petition, came to the conclusion, for reasons stated in his Rubacasy of commitment, that they were false, and brought forward merely as an offset against the complaint against him and others, by Mokoom Chokkydar. In this the Session Judge fully concurs. The prisoners are charged on oath, of several witnesses, with having, in concert with

between 4 and 500 other armed persons, attacked and plundered the Tatulla Factory. The discrepancies of the witnesses, who swear positively to having recognised the defendants in the act of pillaging the factory, are so trivial, as to form no grounds for rejecting, nor indeed for distrusting it, and though it is clear, from Mr. Holland's depositions, that none of the factory servants communicated to him the names of the assailants who were recognised, yet, as he distinctly says, that they told him immediately on his arrival, that the people from Peerpore Factory had committed the outrage, the Session Judge looks upon the circumstances as totally insufficient to vitiate the evidence for the prosecution. The Alibi set up by the defendants is not worthy of credit, and it is to be remembered, that the Alukdeah Cutchery, where they assert they were, at betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock on the 22d Jeyt, 1239, B. A. is only half a coss from the Tatulla Factory. The court will also observe, that the prisoners, Besonauth and Peran, state before the Magistrate, that they were at their own homes, and not at the Alukdeah Cutchery, as they assert on the trial. In conclusion, the Session Judge considered them guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and recommended them to be sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in irons and labour.

By the Court—R. Walpole. I concur with the Session Judge, in considering all the prisoners guilty of the offence charged against them, and sentence them, as recommended by him, to be imprisoned for 3 years, but without labour or irons:

August 25, 1832.

Zillah Cuttack, Southern Division., No. 1, July Session.

REFERRED BY MR. J. C. BROWN, SESSION JUDGE.

Gopal Doss, Prosecutor; Prisoners
Dylaree Hureechundan, Padlab Patur,
Gobardhun Narendur, Arul Mqharthee,
Bendrabee Patur, Sadhoo Patur, Dam
Dadhan, Surun Patur, Huree Patur,
Mahagnee Patur, Unnai Padhan,
Fukeer Bural, Arjoon Patur, Gun-
gadhur Patur, Gobind Dallai, Bustam
Patur, Gobind Patur, Hellai Bui, Uruth
Nack, Fukeer Maharuch, Bhurruat

Mehtee, Kewul Lachim, Lawent Singhur, Julohur Patur, and Lyet Pudhan.

Charge Dacoity.—Futwa Accoobut.

It appears, by the statement of the Prosecutor, on oath, and the evidence of his witnesses, that the Prisoners, in a gang, attacked his Muth, and plundered therefrom property to the amount of 655 Rs. 1 An. 9 Pie. It is proved, that they were armed with matchlocks, swords, sticks, and other weapons, and made use of Torches in perpetrating the robbery. From the depositions of Doss Mullick, the Chokedar of the village, it appears, that when he first saw the robbers, he gave the alarm, by calling out "Thieves," "Thieves;" on which Hurree Patur, Sadhoo Patur, and Aruth Naick, pinioned him, and tied up his mouth, and placing a khandars, (a peculiar description of sword, which is sharp on both sides,) across his throat, threatened to kill him if he said a word. They then proceeded to break open the doors of the Muth, and after wrenching and breaking off the lids of the chests, plundered the property, as set forth in the prosecutor's deposition. With the exception of Goburdhun Nurundur and Bhurth Mehter, all the prisoners have confessed their guilt at the Police Thanna, before the Magistrate and the Session Judge, but with regard to those exceptions, the circumstantial evidence, of their being accessories to the crime, and knowing where the stolen property was concealed, is, that Goburdhun Nurrendur is the head chokedar, who, on being applied to by the Thanna Daroga, to discover the stolen property, desired him to apply to Dylaree Hurree Chundur for it, and Dylaree Hurree Chundur pointed out where the property was concealed on the premises of Gungadhur Patur, Gobind Dullai, and Urjoon Patur; this proves, that he was an accessory to the robbery, otherwise he would, as head Chokedar, have apprehended the thieves, and given information at the Thanna. With regard to Bhun Mothee, it is proved, by the evidence of Gungai Mullick and Chytur Mullick, that he sent the prosecutor word, that he had better say nothing about his losses;—by the evidence of Sattie Berah and Sadhoo Patur, that he sent word to his relations to be on their guard, as the Daroga was going to institute a search; and also, that, according to

his recommendation, the arms, which had been previously secreted in the head Chokedar's house, were removed to Sadoo Patur's. He had much influence in the village, being the Bywurtha, or Gomashta of it; and in addition to this, most of the prisoners have declared, that it was at their instigation, and that of Dylaree Hurree Chundun, that they went with the robbers; and some, (particularly Fukeer Muharnah,) declare they were forced to accompany the gang. If such excuses were attended to, there would be no end of them; but the Session Judge is of opinion, that, in consideration of the circumstances attending this dacoity, with regard to some of the prisoners, they may be pleaded in mitigation of punishment. The Futwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court convicts all the prisoners, with exception of Goburdhun Nurriandur and Bhurrit Mehtee, of the crime, of dacoity, on their own confessions, and the circumstances connected with the robbery, and convicts Goburdhun Nurriandur and Bhurrit Mehtee, on violent presumption, borne out by the circumstances detailed in the proceedings, of being accomplices and accessories in dacoity, and declares all the prisoners liable to punishment by "accoobut," proportioned to the guilt of the prisoners. The Session Judge concurred in the Futwa, and in consideration of the different degrees of crime, recommended the following sentence:—Dylaree Hurree Chunden, Hyoon Patur, Gungadhur Patur, and Gobind Dullai.—the principals who took an active part in the Dacoity, and gave up the stolen property—Sadoo Patur and Hurree Patur, who pinioned the Chokedar, and threatened to kill him, and otherwise took an active part—Goburdhun Nurriandur and Bhurrit Mehtee, the first being head Chokedar, and the other the Gomashta of the village, who were the instigators of the dacoity, and planned the whole, (and although their being present during the robbery is not proved, their being accessories is clearly established,) to receive three stripes each of a rattan, to be imprisoned 14 years, in banishment, in irons, with labour. Nuth Mehtee, Doss Pudhan, Uanai Pudhan, Fukeer Bural, Humal Lachun, Julder Patur, all of whom aided in forming, planning, and collecting those concerned, and took an

active part in the dacoity—to receive 25 rattans each, and to be imprisoned 7 years in irons, with labor in banishment. Surun Patur, Hangoonee Patur, Bustam Patur, Gobind Patur, Kellai Arut Naek, and Fukeer Maharna Syut Pudhan, who were all concerned in the dacoity, but more as aids and abettors than taking principal and active parts—to receive 20 rattans each, and to be imprisoned in irons, with labor, for 5 years, in the Zilla Jail. On concluding the proceedings, the Session Judge sentenced the whole of the prisoners to 39 stripes each, and imprisonment for life, under the provisions of Sec. 4, Reg. VIII. of 1808, as being the first instance of dacoity which had occurred in this division for 6 or 7 years; and the first, likewise, which had come before him as Session Judge. The Commissioner considered it preferable adopting this course to sentencing them himself, under the provision of Reg. XVI. of 1825.

By the Court R. Walpole.—As the Session Judge concurred with his law-officer in the conviction of the prisoners, and did not consider their offence to merit and call for a more severe punishment, than he himself was competent to adjudge, under Sec. 3, Reg. XXI. of 1825, he should have passed such sentence as he deemed adequate to the offence, and carried it into effect without reference to this Court, as authorized and directed by the enactment aforesaid. Let the case be returned for that purpose, with instructions to submit an abstract statement of the same, in the prescribed form.

August 27, 1832.

No. 2, July Sessions, of 1832—Zillah Midnapore.

REFERRED BY A. DICK, ESQ. SESSION JUDGE.

Prosecutor Bullee Hathee, Prisoners Mussamut Kishnee and Mussamut Gooree.

Charge Murder—Futwa, against Mussamut Kishnee, Sonant; against Mussamut Gooree, Accusit.

The charge is that the two prisoners, Mussamut Kishnee and Mussamut Gooree, murdered Mussamut Gonduree, the prosecutor's daughter, aged about 10 years, on the evening of the 28th May, 1832, for the sake of her ornaments, in value about 17 Rupees, which they took. The evidence against the prisoner Mus-

samut Kishnee rests principally on her confessions before the Joint Magistrate, of being an accomplice—on her restoring several of the ornaments belonging to the deceased, and on the statement of the prosecutor, that the deceased, on the day of her murder, told him, that the prisoner, Mussamut Kishnee, had asked her to go along with her, to search for honey-combs. The evidence against the prisoner Mussamut Gooree rests also principally on her confession before the Joint Magistrate, of being an accomplice, and on two of the ornaments, proved to have been the deceased's, being found in her house. The witnesses who have deposed to the prisoner Mussamut Kishnee restoring the property, have not fully corroborated each other, and in like manner, the witnesses to the finding of the property in the house of the prisoner, have, in some degree, contradicted each other. However, these discrepancies in the evidence, in both cases, the Session Judge attributed to stupidity, and did not consider them signs of falsehood. Such being the evidence on the trial, and no defence sustained by either prisoners, the Session Judge was astonished at the Futwa given by the Mooftie, who pronounces the prisoner Mussamut Kishnee guilty of the murder, and acquits the prisoner Mussamut Gooree, not only of the murder, but likewise of being an accomplice; and this condemnation he passes on the prisoner, Mussamut Kishnee, reasoning on her confession before the Daroga, which was not proved or admitted in evidence on the trial, for the reasons stated by the Session Judge in the record, and acquits of all guilt, the prisoner Mussamut Gooree, because she did not immediately confess on being apprehended, not recollecting that she did confess immediately on the ornaments being found in her house, and repeated that confession some days afterwards, before the Joint Magistrate. The Session Judge was at a loss to account for such a Futwa, on any charitable ground. In his opinion both prisoners are equally guilty, both having confessed aiding in the murder and possessed themselves respectively of the ornaments. The one, it has been sworn, herself restored a part of the ornaments—in the house of the other, it has been sworn, part of them were recovered; and though on both these points, discrepancies do exist in the

depositions, they are those of stupidity and habitual thoughtlessness, rather than of premeditated falsehood, and the facts themselves are strongly borne out by every circumstance attending the case. The Court will observe the prisoners are stated, and allowed by the prosecutor, to be in straitened circumstances, particularly, Mussamut Kishnee, and the cravings of hunger are given by the prisoners themselves, in their confessions, as the incitements to the fatal deed.

By the Court, R. Walpole.—This case adds another to the very many instances on record, of the melancholy consequences arising from the too common practice of decking the persons of children with trinkets, however trifling their value. I fully concur with the Session Judge, in convicting both prisoners of the murder of the deceased for the sake of her ornaments, and would sentence them capitally.

R. H. Rattray. I concur.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

Circuit Commissioner's Court, Zilla Poonneh—Trial No. 1, of the Calendar for 1st Sessions for 1832.

Referred by Mr. E. L. Warner, the Session Judge.

Government versus Hurrungee, aged 40, Charge, Wilful Murder.

FUTWA SHASUTUN.

There are no eye witnesses to this murder, and the Government Vakeel is the prosecutor in the case. The Mohura of thanna Muncaree was employed on duty at the Thanna of Luljee, when, Busawan informed him that Bokhrun Das had killed Mussamut Doolarro, the wife of the prisoner, who made oath to this statement in the Mofussil. On the prisoner's being sent to the Magistrate, he confessed, that he himself had killed his wife, by striking her three blows with a large bamboo stick, used for fastening the door of the house. Two witnesses depose to the deceased having borne a bad character, and to seeing her dead body on their return home. Three other witnesses were not present when Mussamut Doolaro was killed, but saw her dead body, and the prisoner acknowledged having killed her. The son of the prisoner and the deceased, said he was not present

at the time the blows were struck, but on his reaching home he saw the dead body in the house, and a wound on the head like that, from a blow struck with a large stick, and saw blood upon the stick produced in the Court. His father said to him, "I shall be paid for what I have done." The daughter of the prisoner and his daughter-in-law both depose to the prisoner saying, that he had killed his wife, and that they saw her lying dead; they had both, a few hours previously, left the prisoner and the deceased, when they went to bring water from the river. Two witnesses depose to the prisoner bringing the stick from the house, and saying he had killed his wife with it; there was blood upon it, and it is the same stick as is now produced before them in the Commissioner's Court. Three witnesses depose to the inquest held on the body of the deceased; and lastly, three other witnesses depose to the authenticity of the prisoner's confession, made before the Zilla Magistrate.

The prisoner denies his ever having confessed before the Magistrate, but it is satisfactorily proved to have been regularly taken. The prisoner called for no witnesses to support his defence. The Commissioner remarks, that there appears to have been some cause of vexation to the husband, (that is the prisoner,) from the notoriety of his wife's bad conduct, inasmuch as, that her irregular conduct induced the village people to turn them out of their community; but the session Judge cannot trace any immediate cause which led to the assault which caused the death of the deceased. The size of the stick, (as is recorded in the proceedings,) made it next to impossible, that any person struck three times on the head with such an instrument could survive and the death of Mussamut Doolaroo seems to have been immediately after the striking of the three blows. The body, when sent in to have an inquest held over it, was found to be in such a state of corruption that it could not be examined by the medical gentleman, who attended for that purpose.

The Futwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court finds the prisoner guilty of the murder of his wife the deceased, and awards Shasutun, Kasee being barred, on account of the woman having had children by the deceased; but the punishment may be extended to

death, at the will of the ruling power. The Commissioner agrees in considering the prisoner guilty of the wilful murder laid to his charge.

By the Court—H. Shakespear. I concur with the Commissioner and with the law officer of this Court, in convicting the prisoner of the murder charged against him, and, under all the circumstances of the case, sentence the prisoner Hurragee to imprisonment for life in the Jail at Alipoor.

Court of Sessions, Zillah Jessore—Trial No. 2, of the Calendar of August, 1832.

Referred by Mr. C. Phillips, Session Judge.

Government on the prosecution of Musamat Pudda *versus* Bhurus Cahar and Goluck Cahar. Charge Murder.

FUTWA KISSAS AND ACKOUBUT.

From the evidence in this case, it appears, that in Nov. 1831, a dispute arose, regarding the proprietary right to a small tract of ground situated near the village of Nihuta Auze, between one Kishnanund Bose and the landlords of Goluk Ghose, the deceased. It would seem, that at their suggestion, Goluck attempted to get possession of the land, but was violently prevented by the followers of the opposite party, and, in consequence, Goluck Ghose complained against Kishnanund and others, in the Foujdary Adawlut, for an assault. The cause was tried by Mr. Thomas, the Sudder Aumeen, in February last, and Kishnanund fined 10 Rs. The prisoners Bhurus Cahar and Goluk Kahar are domestic servants of Kishnanund, and it may be inferred, from their conduct, that entering into the spirit of his quarrel, perhaps instigated by him, they resolved to annoy and distress the deceased, in return for the disgrace brought by him on their master. Accordingly, on the 9th July last, at mid-day, both the prisoners proceeded to Goluk's house, accompanied by another individual, named Neeloo, who has been released, as the Session Judge thinks rather injudiciously by the magistrate. They came provided with clubs, and on arriving near the house, Bhurus and Goluk Kahar left their clubs with Neeloo, who remained apart, at a short distance; whilst the prisoner's gang went close to the deceased's residence, they began to sing indecent songs, and

to behave otherwise in a very insulting manner. The natural effect of this notorious conduct was to produce a disturbance; Goluk Ghose came out, abusive language passed and blows were given and received on both sides; however, through the interference of Sheebchunder Ghose and Nuseeram Ghose, witnesses in this case, it would seem, that, for a moment, the parties were separated, when the prisoners, having obtained their clubs from Neeloo, attacked Goluk Ghose anew, and killed him. The skull of the deceased was fractured by a heavy blow inflicted by Bhurus and Neeloo, and the two prisoners then fled; they were subsequently taken at the house of Kishnanund Bose, by the police officers, where the stick of Bhurus Cahar, a heavy bamboo, weighing upwards of a seer, was also found, and the witnesses declare, that they recognize it as the club whereby the deceased was killed—it is possible. In their defence the prisoners plead alibi, but they have failed totally to establish them. The Futwa of the law officer convicts both the prisoners of the murder of Goluk Ghose, and subjects the prisoners Bhurus Cahar to punishment by Kessas and Goluk Cahar by Ackoobut. In this sentence the session Judge concurs generally. The guilt, however, of both the prisoners appears to him equal; for under the circumstances shown, the mere fact of Bhurus Cahar having given the fatal blow, (which caused the distinction in the Futwa,) seems to him of little moment. The Commissioner considers both the prisoners as deserving of severe, but not of capital punishment. There is not, in his opinion, any positive ground for supposing, that, when the prisoners first came to Goluk Ghose's residence, they contemplated doing him any serious personal injury, although they had clubs in their hands, and were prepared to support, by force, their unjustifiable conduct, should circumstances require it. Transportation for 14 years, would, the Session Judge thought, be a sufficient punishment for their crime. The Session Judge further added, that he is not aware of any reason for questioning the credibility of the principal witnesses; at the same time, he begs to remark, that they are all intimate friends of the prosecutrix. In conclusion, the Session Judge informed the Nizamut Court, that, at his suggestion, the magistrate had

taken steps for securing the person of Neeloo, should the superior Court be of opinion that he merits punishment. The Commissioner thought that Neeloo should be brought to trial for aiding and abetting the outrage in question.

By the Court A. Ross. I convict prisoners of manlaughtery, under circumstances greatly aggravating their guilt, and sentence them to imprisonment with hard labour in irons and banishment, for 14 years.

The Magistrate did not think the evidence against Neeloo sufficiently strong to warrant the commitment of that prisoner for trial, and it does not seem to me necessary to set aside his judgment.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Cuttack, Central division—Trial No. 5 of the Calendar of July Sessions, of 1832.

Referred by Mr. J. C. Brown, Session Judge.

Government *versus* Dudhey Mullik, Kurroop Mullik, Ghun Mullik, Dhuny Mullik, and Mussamut Sonai—Charge—Murder of Mussamut Dookhy, and theft of property to the value of 4 Rupees 11 Ans. and 1 Pice.—*Futwa* against Doodt-hee Mullik "*Seesut*"; against Kurroop Mullik, *Accoobut*, and *Taseer* against the other prisoners.

The four male prisoners went out for the purpose of committing a robbery, as they declare, for the cravings of hunger, not having eaten a morsel of food for 3 days. They proceeded to the house of the mother of the Prosecutrix, where they left the female prisoner on the outside, and entered the house. The night was a bright, moonlight one, being near the full moon; and by the evidence of two eye-witnesses, Abhee Rehar and Jugoo Doss, as well as by the examinations of the prisoners, it appears, that the deceased recognised her murderers, and calling them by name individually, begged that they would take all she had and only spare her life. The dead, however, tell no tales, and the inhuman wretches, not satisfied with robbing the poor old woman of her all, aggravated their crime by murdering her. In this Dudhey Mullik took the most active part, and it was from the blows inflicted by him, that the deceased met with her death. From the inquest made by the Thanadar, and the evidence of the persons who saw the

corpse, it appears, that the inhuman wretch struck her so severely with a thick and heavy bamboo club, as to smash the right side of her face so completely, that not a feature was discernable on that side; Kurroop Mullik aided and abetted in the murder, inasmuch, as he got astride the deceased, and held her hands while Dudhey Mullik committed the murder. The remaining male prisoners were recognised by the eye-witnesses as being present during the commission of the murder; they, however, only plead guilty to having taken a part in the robbery. The female prisoner is also identified by the eye-witnesses, and confesses to having aided and abetted in the robbery. The *Futwa* of the law officer of this court convicts the prisoner, Dudhey Mullik, of having murdered Mussamut Dookhy, by the blows of a thick and heavy stick, and of the robbery of which he stands charged. The prisoner Kurroop Mullik of being an accomplice, and of aiding and abetting him in the commission of the said crimes. The prisoners, Ghim Mullik and Dhuny Mullik of being accomplices in the robbery, and Mussamut Sonai of being an accessory to it, and declares the prisoner Dudhey Mullik liable to capital punishment by *Seesut*, Kurroop Mullik to long imprisonment by *Accoobut*, and Ghim Mullik, Dhuny Mullik, and Mussamut Sonai to discretionary punishment by *Taseer*. The session Judge fully concurs in the above *Futwa*, and seeing no favorable circumstances to warrant a mitigation of punishment, as the murder was committed in perpetration of a robbery, and it was cold-blooded and inhuman, is under the necessity of recommending, that Dudhey Mullik be sentenced to suffer death and then to be gibbeted; Kurroop Mullik to receive 39 strokes of a rattan, and Ghim Mullik and Dhuny Mullik to receive each 30 strokes of a rattan, and all three to be severally imprisoned for life in the Aylmore jail. And Mussamut Sonai to 5 years imprisonment in the Zilla jail, with labour suited to her sex.

By the Court A. Ross.—I am of opinion, that the prisoners Dudhey Mullik and Kurroop Mullik, are convicted of having murdered Mussamut Dookhy, and robbed her house; and that the other prisoners are convicted of having been accomplices in the robbery. I would sentence Dudhey Mullik to suffer death, Kurroop Mullik to imprisonment and transportation for life, Ghim Mullik and

Dhemy Mullik to perpetual imprisonment in the Alippor jail, and Mussamut Sonai to imprisonment for 5 years in the Zilla Jail.

H. Shakespear—I concur.

Commissioner of Circuit's Court, Zila Poorna—Trial No 5 of the Calendar for the 1st Sessions of 1832.

Referred by Mr. Edward Lee Warner, the Session Judge.

Kohun, Prosecutor, *versus* Kunthur—
aged 27 years.

Charge, Wilful Murder—PUTWA TAZER.

The prisoner stands charged with the wilful murder of Bhowany, the brother of the prosecutor. The circumstances of the case are these:—The prosecutor and his brother Bhowany were assembled with others at Sheeb Dhoobee's house, to settle some marriage matters, and they all drank some spirits; and Khunthur, it would appear, was considerably intoxicated. Bhowany said he would take the presents, (different kinds of silk and cloth pieces,) and give other presents in return, if a Dullma were not present. Kunthur, with whom Bhowany had formerly quarrelled, took these words to himself, and immediately laid hold of Bhowany, and both caught each other by the hair, and at last Khunthur beat Bhowany with his shoe. Seeb interfered, and took Khunthur and Ruthun, his father, to his house, from the cow house which is in the same compound where they had been drinking, and leaving those two there, he returned to the assembly. Bhowany said he would not stay any longer after being beaten, and went to untie his horse, leaving the others there. Shortly after they heard Bhowany call out, that Kunthur had wounded him with a sword.

The prosecutor first went to him, and deposes to seeing Khunthur running off with a sword in his hand; the other did not see any one but Bhowany, who said that Kunthur had struck him with a sword, as he was getting upon his horse. The witnesses placed Bhowany on a cot to carry him home, but he was not able to bear the motion, and they took him to Seeb's cow-house where he died on the following morning. Search was made that night at Seeb's houses for Khunthur, but he was not found, and search was

also made for him at his own house, but he was not there. The evidence of Moosye chokedar, is contradictory, but he appears such a simpleton, it is not proper to notice further his lying. First, he says he saw the prisoner the night the murder was committed, and afterwards denies having seen him. Mussamut Jhulliah, the mother of the prisoner, admits having taken the two swords to Mussamut Cudhorie's house, who lives in the same village with her, and concealed them under some earth, from fear, after hearing of the murder of Bhowany. Three witnesses depose to finding the swords which had been concealed in Mudhorie's house by Jhulliah. Doctor Barker deposes to the wound having been inflicted by a Sabre or sharp edged weapon, and that Bhowany died, in consequence of the loss of blood from the wound on the left forearm, which divided all the muscles and all the large blood vessels, and both bones were much shattered. Two other witnesses were present when the inquest was held on the body. Two witnesses, who seized Khunthur in Seeb's house, the day after the murder, state that he had the appearance of being drunk.

The prisoner denies any knowledge of having struck Bhowany, and says he was taken to the meeting of the marriage settlement against his will; the prosecutor and he drank each a bottle of spirits, and he became so intoxicated, that he did not know what took place until he was apprehended the following day, and told that Bhowany had been killed by him. The only positive evidence against the prisoner is the prosecutor swearing to having seen him running off with a sword, but all the other persons who came up, say it was nearly dark, although there was moonlight, but it was cloudy, and they saw no one; all agree in Bhowany's having taken the name of Khunthur, and that he died from the wound which fractured the bones of the lower part of the arm, and left it hanging by a small piece of flesh. Where Khunthur obtained the sword does not appear; all say, that none of them had a sword in the party, nor was any seen in the place. Khunthur's house is two coss from Seeb's, and there was not sufficient time for him to go home and bring one, between the time Seeb took him to his house, and the time the blow was struck. The conduct of the

prisoner's mother in secreting the sword, induces the Session Judge to suppose it probable, that Khunthur, after striking the blow, ran home, and gave the sword to his mother, telling her what had been done, and then kept at a distance from Seeh's house till after search had been made for him, when he returned, and was there apprehended. The Futwa finds the prisoner not guilty of the murder, but guilty of beating Bhowany with his shoe. With this finding the Session Judge does not agree, because there is, he thinks, every reason to conclude, from the strong presumption of the circumstances adduced in evidence, that Khunthur did inflict the wound with a sword on Bhowany, which caused his death. The Commissioner, however, begs to suggest, that the prisoner be sentenced to a limited punishment, rather than be condemned to death, or even imprisoned for life.

By the Court, R. Walpole. The prisoner, it appears, killed the deceased without any premeditated intention, in a fit of intoxication, and under violent irritation, arising from a quarrel between them, which immediately preceded the act. Considering the case therefore, as one of aggravated culpable homicide, and with reference to the concluding part of the Commissioner's letter of reference, I sentence the prisoner to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labor in irons.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Shahabad—Trial
No. 1, of July Calendar, for 1832.

Referred by Mr. C. Smith, Session Judge.

FUTWA—Guilty.

Government on the prosecution of
Audet Loll,

versus

Bundhoo and Sheo Lal.

Charge against the 1st prisoner, theft of property to the value of 120 Rupees, with an additional charge of beating the prosecutor, on being seized by him; charge against the second prisoner, being an accomplice in the above, or receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such.

From the evidence of the Plaintiff, it appears, that the plaintiff's house was entered by thieves on the night of the

29th April last; that he awoke while the thieves were removing the property, and after a considerable struggle, in which he was beaten, with the assistance of some neighbours, succeeded in apprehending Bundhoo. The other thieves made their escape, without its being known who they were, with property to the value of 120 Rupees. The Plaintiff further states, that, in consequence of a communication made by Bundhoo at the police choky, implicating Sheo Lal and two other inhabitants of Eturah in the robbery, their houses were searched by the police, and a part of the stolen property, consisting of four brass pans, was discovered in the house of Sheo Lal. The witnesses for the prosecution substantiate the seizure of Bundhoo on the spot, whilst engaged in the robbery, and the witnesses to the search in Sheo Lal's house, prove that the brass pans were found there, and they are identified by witnesses in an imperfect manner. Bundhoo denies the charge, and states, that he was passing through the lawn when he was seized on suspicion. Sheo Lal also denies any participation, and declares, that two of the pans are his own property by purchase, and two belonged to his father. Of the witnesses examined before the Session Judge, in behalf of Sheo Lal, Narain Pandeh gives him a good character, and Peer Beel owns, that the two pans purchased by Sheo Lal, was through him. The Futwa declares both the prisoners guilty of the offence charged against them.

The Session Judge concurs with the Futwa regarding Bundhoo, and has sentenced him to receive thirty ratans and imprisonment for four years. With regard to Sheo Lal, the Session Judge dissents from the Futwa, and assigns the following reasons:—

1st.—The Plaintiff, in stating the intermediate circumstance, which connects Sheo Lal with the case leading to his seizure, and the search of his house, has not adhered to one story.

From the report made by the Jemadar of Talotho, it appears, that three days after the robbery, the plaintiff acquainted him, that the Defendant Bundhoo, when alone with himself, had promised to point out the thieves and property, if permitted to go to the jurisdiction of the Thanahs of Burown and Dhungeen; but

before the Magistrate the plaintiff deposed, that Bundhoo disclosed his accomplices' names in the presence of Jemadar Nevatully and Baksheen Khan. The Magistrate observing this discrepancy, and the absence of any such disclosure in the Jemadar's report, sent him a purwana to state why he had not reported the disclosure made by Bundhoo in his presence? The Jemadar, in reply, denied that any confession had been made before him, and it appears, that had any confessions been made, the Jemadar would readily have recorded them. Therefore, the manner in which Sheo Lal's house became the object of search, is not cleared up, and whilst Bundhoo said, that he would point out the thieves and property in two Thannas, at the Choky, he is said before the Magistrate to have disclosed, at the Choky, the names of the thieves, all of whom, if such, live in one village in the Thanna of Dhunguen.

2ndly.—The four brass pans found in Sheo Lal's house are such as any person, in his circumstances, might be fairly possessed of, and such articles cannot be easily identified.

3rdly.—It is singular that out of 120 Rupees, worth of property stolen, only these four pans, of 3 Rupees 8 Annas value, should have been found after searching three persons, houses. The session Judge thinks, that either more or none would have been found.

Lastly.—Peerbul declares that (as stated by Sheo Lal,) Sheo Lal received in exchange from him the two pans for some lod ones; and the testimony of Narain Pandeh, regarding the character of Sheo Lal, is strengthened by his never before having been apprehended and as such, the session Judge adds, that, in his mind, if these circumstances were not sufficient to prove his innocence, yet they were such, that he could not conscientiously consider the prisoner, Sheo Lal, guilty.

The Commissioner concluded, by remarking, that in that district it is a common practice, in cases of theft, secretly to put some trifling articles in the dwelling of the implicated persons, and then to charge them with stealing the same; at other times, when no property can be found, the prosecutor falsely claiming some articles, and bringing witnesses to identify them, and the Commissioner thinks that there are

suspicious of Sheo Lal's being subject to this procedure.

By the Court.—A Ross. I concur with the Session Judge in acquitting the prisoner, Sheo Lal.

SEPT. 6, 1832.

Circuit Commissioner's Court, Zilla Poorneeh. Referred by Mr. E. L. Warner, Session Judge.

Government on the prosecution of Mussamut Kaloo versus Mungloo—charge murder. Futwa Tazeer.

This case was postponed the last sessions for the attendance of the witnesses called by the prisoner in his defence, as well as for the purpose of obtaining some further information regarding the girl Gourmony, who is said to have been murdered. It appears from the Daroga's reply to the Magistrate, that no traces have been found of the girl since the last sessions. As the prosecutrix is not the legal heir to the girl said to have been murdered, the Session Judge directed the government vakeel likewise to be made prosecutor on this second trial. Mussamut Kaloo in her deposition states, that the prisoner came to her and said, Ruheem Buksh has sent me to bring to him one of your girls, and prosecutrix desired Gourmony to get ready and go with him. She having dressed herself and put on her silver ornaments left the house in company with the prisoner, but as the girl did not return after some days, she sent Bullaby, Zuhoor and Kuntoo to Ruheem Buksh to enquire for her. They returned, and said, they had not seen Mungloo, and that Ruheem Buksh had taken them to Cassim's house and desired the two men of the name of Mungloo to appear, but that they could not point out Mungloo, who had taken Gourmony away, as they were not acquainted with him. The ornaments worn by the girl and her clothes are valued 61 Rs. The girl has not since been heard of, nor has the property been found. Ruheem Buksh came to the prosecutrix and said he would search for the girl and send her back. She further says, that the prisoner told her that the bones found near the Durdura Nulla, were the remains of Gourmony, who was murdered by Ruheem Buksh, Jharoo, and Golsamgous. The prisoner pleads not guilty, Peer Mohomud and

Chumroo deposes to the prisoner coming to prosecutrix's house, and in the name of Rubiem Buksh, and taking the girl Gourmony with her. The first witness states some of the silver ornaments she then had on, and the other particularizes all. They both swear to seeing the girl going on the road with the prisoner. She went first and he followed her, and from that time no account has been heard of her. She was about 12 years of age, stout, and of low stature. They are sure the prisoner took the girl from the house. Kuntoo Bullaby and Zuhoor, were sent by Mussamut Kaloo to Rubiem Buksh, to bring back Gourmony whom the prisoner Mungloo had taken with him in the name of Rubiem Buksh. He took them to Cassim's house, and they were told to point out Mungloo, but not having been acquainted with Mungloo before, they could not identify him, but said that Mussamut Kaloo, who had made the girl over to Mungloo, would be able to identify him. They returned to Mussamut Kaloo and told her that Rubiem Buksh said he would send the girl in four days. Cassim and Juboo depose that Rubiem Buksh came with the three last witnesses and said, "there are two persons in the village of Gohindpoor of the name of Mungloo, one small, the other large, and one Mungloo has taken a girl from Mussamut Kaloo in my name; I did not send any one to bring the girl; make both the Mungloos attend. On their appearing, one of the women" Mussamut Bullaby, said, Mungloo is not amongst these. Juboo also adds, that Mussamut Bullaby said, "this is not Mungloo, the other Mungloo has a shorter beard and whiskers." Rubiem Buksh declares, he never sent the prisoner to bring Gourmony to his house, and that he never saw Gourmony; he acknowledges going to Mussamut Kaloo's house, and her telling him, that Mungloo had taken away Gourmony in his name; he denies having sent Mungloo, and that he has a servant of that name, but says two persons of that name live at Futeh Mahomed Biswas's house. Mussamut Kaloo begged that he would tell Mungloo to send home the girl. On his return home, he asked both the Mungloos if they had taken away the girl, and they both denied having done so. Deposes to the three witnesses Bullaby, Kuntoo, and Zuhoor, coming to inquire about the girl, and to his proceeding to Cassim's house, and making both the Mungloos appear,

when Bullaby said, one Mungloo took away Gourmony, but he is not amongst these persons. Denies having said, that he would send the girl in four days. Guny, Husno, and Komuldy are witnesses to the finding of the bones produced in Court, and to the prisoner's pointing out the place where he said the girl was beaten by Rubiem Buksh, Golamgus, and Jaroo, who on his asking them why they beat her, made a rush towards him, and he fled. Doctor Barker declares on oath the bones found are human bones, and appear to be those of a young woman of short stature, and from their appearance are the remains of a person who died several months ago. The prisoner denies having taken the girl from Mussamut Kaloo's house, and says that she did not point him out as the person who took her away; and that his witnesses will confirm that Mussamut Kaloo at first said she did not know him. Ghosarry says, that Mussamut Kaloo pointed out the prisoner, but at first said she did not recognize either of them; and then said that she recognized the prisoner as the person who took away Gourmony. Mungloo 2d states, that Mussamut Kaloo said the prisoner took away the girl. In conclusion, the Session Judge adds "that he is of opinion that it is clearly proved, that the prisoner Mungloo took away the girl Gourmony from Mussamut Kaloo's house, and from her not having been since heard of; that he murdered her for the sake of her ornaments, and he thinks that the prisoner should be confined in Jail until some accounts of Gourmony are received, or as the superior Court may decide." The Session Judge differs from the Futwa which acquits the prisoner of the murder, but finds him guilty of privy to the murder, before and after the fact.

By the Court.—R. H. Rattray—I do not consider the identity of the prisoner as the person who inveigled Mussamut Gourmony from her house to be established by the testimony of the witnesses adduced to substantiate it, while in the statement said to have been made by the prisoner himself at the Thana, upon which such stress is laid by the circuit law officer, but which is denied both before the Magistrate and the commissioner, this fact is distinctly disallowed. I concur with the Futwa of the law officer of this Court, in the acquittal of the prisoner, and direct that he be immediately discharged.

INDIGO MART.

NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 4—REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

We have nothing to add to our last monthly report, that will affect the estimate of the crop now held to be as correct, at maunds 125,000.

Indigo does not come to market so rapidly as it did last year. There have passed the Custom-house, to this date, only—

By Natives, . . . chests	78	mds	239	33
By Europeans, " "	168	"	628	17
	246		868	10

We have to report a sale, we believe, by private contract, and not in open market, of about 250 maunds of Kishnagur, fine and soft red violet, at 135
200 ditto of ditto, good and middling ditto, at 120

Which may be quoted about 10 per maund below the prices of same quality of last season; and we fear, that prices will not range much higher throughout the season—for, the latest accounts just received from London, to the 12th July, giving the result of the first two days of the July sale, report a further decline in prices of 4d. per lb. on good qualities; the middling and inferior qualities, which were comparatively the dearest in this market last season, have, however, fully maintained their former rates. 1,690 chests had passed sale, and there were to follow 5,729 chests, of which only 350 were of the produce of other countries.

The prices realized were—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
For H M. averaging from	4	3½	a	4 7
" M. D. & mo. "	4	3½	a	4 8½
" F S. "	4	2½	a	0 0
" G m "	4	3½	a	0 0
" D. & mo. . . . "	4	5½	a	4 6½

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SILK MART,—NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 21—REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

Very little has been done this month, nearly half of which has been devoted to Hindoo festivals. The market has been very bare, and particularly of good qualities. A few sales have been made for London and Liverpool, at prices rather lower, but great inactivity has prevailed, and the very unfavorable accounts of the London market, by the Duke of Buccleugh, will induce a further depression here, notwithstanding the shortness of supply from the present bunds.

Bengals are reported to be, very difficult of sale, in consequence of the heavy importation of China Silk, but their prices had not been so seriously affected as those of China.

Particulars of Importation and of price to 31st Oct. 1832.

mds. 25 0 Banesh, of fair and middling quality. Three sales have been made at from 9.8 to 9.12 per bazar seer; a very small quantity remains on hand.

28 28 Jessimbazar of good quality. One sale has been

effected at 10.10 per factory seer; about 15 mds. on hand for sale.

- 14 4 Gonatea, of superior quality, still unsold, 11.8 per factory seer demanded.
- 15 16 Radanagore, of middling and ordinary quality, some of low quality has been sold at from 7.8 to 8 per factory seer, and the better kind has fetched from 8.12 to 9 per ditto; about half the importation remains on hand.
- 17 20 Hurripal, not exposed for sale; this description is scarce and dear.
- 45 23 Country wound.
- 20 1 5 Inferior and waste.

479 16 Total.

Exportation of October.

To London, . . .	96	bales	mds.	174	5	8
Ditto of waste, . .	53	ditto	"	235	0	0
				409	5	8

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

It is with much pain we re-publish from the *Hurkaru* the following announcement of the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. which took place on the 12th Dec.

"Messrs. ALEXANDER AND Co regret, that they are compelled to suspend their payments—they are actively employed in preparing statements of their affairs to be submitted to their Constituents, a Meeting of whom is requested at their office, on Monday next, the 17th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

The following Circular was issued by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

"We much regret the necessity, of acquainting you, in common with other constituents, that owing to the repeated circulation of rumours prejudicial to our credit, ever since the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. but especially during the last few months, (while no corresponding realizations of debts or property have been effected,) so large an amount of capital has been withdrawn, as to leave us utterly unable, with safety to our constituents at large, to meet the calls of individuals.

"Under these circumstances we have thought it right to declare the necessity of taking immediate measures to place our affairs under the management of the Insolvent Court or of Trustees, as our Creditors may think most advantageous to their interests.

"There is a third measure which we think might be found greatly more advantageous than either of the former, namely, to allow us to carry on our extensive Commission Agency and valuable concerns in Indigo, Coals, Sugar, Saltpetre, &c for the benefit of our Creditors, but of course under a suspension of other payments, for a limited number of years, and then subject to a dividend and reconsideration of future proceedings. We are calling a Meeting of our Creditors, on the spot, to consult with us as to the best measures to be pursued.

"We request the favor of an early attention to this communication, and that you will be so good as to direct your answer under cover to John Abbot, Esq. our provisional Trustee.

Your most obedient Servants,
ALEXANDER & Co."

Calcutta, 12th December, 1832.

The following is from the *Courier* on this subject: "With deep regret, we announce the stoppage of the firm of Alexander and Co. this morning—a failure scarcely second in importance to that of Palmer and Co. three years ago. But a few years back—indeed at any time until the fall of the House last named, the firm of Alexander and Co., both in its agency and in its banking concerns, enjoyed a credit unbounded as its reputation. The only difficulty in its finances was to employ the capital tendered to its acceptance. Unfortunately, confidence was placed in the unstable value of property, chanced, and since depressed by political events, and by the financial measures of its Government; and the changes in commerce, in the prices of commodities, in the value of fixed property, in the rates of interest, in the emoluments of the Company's services, have all tended, of late years, to depreciate investments in any degree dependent upon agricultural or commercial industry, or upon a continuance of former incomes and allowances. The change of circumstances pressed most severely upon Palmer and Co. but it operated generally, and the temporary shock to credit which the failure of that House occasioned, made matters worse, falling with overwhelming force upon a Firm which, at the time of that event, had a large sum out in Bank Notes; for nearly the whole of these immediately came in for payment, thereby suddenly and permanently crippling its resources in a degree for which no compensation has been found in subsequent occurrences. But a fair opportunity was not given to the House in its struggle with such appalling difficulties. The public always marked it as hanging upon the same contingencies as its predecessor in calamity, and almost from the day of the pressure upon the Hindostan Bank in Jan. 1830, a general opinion seemed to prevail, that it was struggling with difficulties too powerful to be overcome.

We know nothing of the extent of the debts and assets of the House. It is intended to call a meeting of creditors without delay, and to propose to the creditors, that its affairs shall be wound up by Trustees of their own election. In the mean time,

we understand, that a provisional assignment has been executed by the members of the Firm.

We cannot close the distressing subject, without casting a glance of sympathy and sorrow towards the unhappy homes of those highly esteemed and talented individuals, who have laboured for years in this heartless struggle against fate, for the public rather than for their own benefit,—making a sacrifice of anxiety which but few can appreciate, and in comparison with which, the catastrophe itself is to them a relief."

The following is from the *India Gazette*.

"We hear this lamentable event ascribed to loss of credit arising from reports, originally without foundation, but which have prevailed ever since the failure of Palmer and Co. If this view be correct, rumour, whether idle or malicious, has created the evil which it predicted. The suffering and loss must be extensive; but we have not heard any estimate of the debts and assets. A Provisional Trustee has, we understand, been appointed, pending a meeting of the creditors of the Firm on Monday next. However deplorable this occurrence, and however widespread the injury it will occasion, the public will learn with some satisfaction—that we are assured of on good authority—that the integrity and honour of the members of the late firm are unimpeachable.

The *Hurkaru* gives a Report of a meeting of the Calcutta Tradesmen, and others interested in the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. which took place at the Trade Association Rooms on Saturday morning, to consider what measures it would be most advisable to adopt to protect their interests at the public meeting advertised to take place yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

There were about 200 persons present, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, affording a good example for such occasions, and reflecting great credit on Mr. Burkinyoung, the Master of the Trade Association, who filled the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. B. S. Thomson.

There was a general feeling, that, on former occasions, the interests of the Tradesmen of Calcutta, of the Honourable Company, and the Mercantile, Marine, and of the many humble individuals who were the severest, though not the

greatest sufferers, had not been provided for, and it was the chief object of this meeting to remedy so injurious an omission on the present and future occasions.

We think it our duty to remark upon the novel and interesting, and we will add, highly commendable, proceedings of the tradesmen of Calcutta, which reflect great credit upon themselves, and cannot but be attended with the most wholesome effects.

The opening address of Mr. Burkinyoung, which we subjoin, and the resolutions generally, are alike honourable to him—to the principal Tradesmen of Calcutta, whose sentiments and whose interests he represents, and to the highly respected individuals, members of the late firm of Alexander and Co. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Burkinyoung are not *vox et præterea nihil*—the feeling manner in which he prefaced his address, spoke for his sincerity, and the subject matter of it, for his good sense and liberality—it is not necessary to add more, than that Mr. Burkinyoung had lost the fruits of many years industry—he is a sufferer to the extent of 60 000 Rs.

MR. BURKINYOUNG'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen.—The Calcutta Trade Association having been established for the protection of its Members in all cases when their interests in Trade are concerned, I have taken the liberty to call this meeting of its Members, in order that we, who are sufferers by the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Company, may have the benefit of your advice. I have also invited some other persons to attend here this morning, who are not Members, but who are Creditors of that firm, that we may mutually benefit from any discussion that may arise, or any conclusion we may come to from the suggestions I am about to make.

Our friend, Mr. Longueville Clarke, an Honorary Member of our Society, has kindly and voluntarily given us his attendance, for the purpose of affording us his valuable advice on this occasion.

In calling this Meeting, and before proceeding any further, I beg to state most explicitly, that I am not actuated by any hostile or vindictive feeling towards any of the Members of the Firm of Alexander and Co. but on the contrary I have the very highest respect for them individually, and I should be sorry if any expression or act of mine tended to wound their feelings; if any such escape me in the course of these proceedings I beg that it may be attributed only to my inability to express myself in the language I could most wish to use on this occasion, and I earnestly beg, that the present discussion may be carried on in temperate language, and that the feelings and characters of the highly respectable individuals of that Firm, may not be outraged by any unseemly or improper expression, which will only injure the object we have in view, and tend to render our proceedings discredit.

Gentlemen, we have before us such serious instances of the expensive and unsatisfactory mode in which insolvent Estates have been wound up, that we are compelled to unite in endeavouring to adopt such measures as may produce the best results for our interests as Creditors, and as far as

we can to lighten the misfortune which has befallen us and our families.

Messrs. Alexander and Co. have in their printed circular, proposed three modes of winding up their affairs: first, under the management of the Insolvent Court. This I should humbly suggest must, by all means, if possible, be avoided, as ruinous in the extreme. The second proposal is under the management of Trustees; in this case our object will be to take care that we have Trustees appointed in whom we can place confidence, and as it would appear,ividious to object to any particular individual after he has been proposed, I would suggest, that no person be considered eligible as a Trustee who may have any complicated accounts of his own, or whom I probably be called upon to explain any of his transactions with the house.

There is another point I wish to call your attention to, which is, that the interests of the Trading Community and of the middling classes of Society must be secured by having one more from that class selected to be a Trustee, so that they may have one from whom they can act in, freely and openly, in elligence of the state of affairs until they are finally closed.

The third proposition in their printed circular, is to allow them to carry on their extensive concerns for the benefit of the Creditors; I shall indeed be much happy if any such proposal can be adopted. We have seen this example of the danger of too hastily relying on statements hurriedly given and which, from their nature, must be unavoidably more or less incorrect; should such a statement be exhibited at the meeting of Creditors on Monday as my answer to warrant the Creditors allowing Messrs. Alexander and Co. to carry on their concerns, then I would suggest, that a Committee of the Creditors be appointed to investigate this statement. In order to its being laid before a future meeting with the report and opinion of the Committee, as to the probable success of carrying the proposal into effect.

I would also propose, that the same exceptions be taken in the appointment of a Committee as were suggested in the choice of Trustees, and if these hints which I have thrown out meet with the concurrence of the meeting I will propose three reasons to strengthen the motion. In the mean time, I shall be happy to hear the opinions of any Gentlemen in present who may suggest any thing in reference to the purpose. I have merely offered them in the hope of hearing something better from persons more competent to give advice in a case of this nature than I am.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first resolution, which was carried unanimously, states it to be the sense of the Meeting—

That it will be highly injurious to the interests of the Creditors of Messrs. Alexander and Co. if their affairs are placed under the management of the Insolvent Court.

There appeared to be a decided feeling in favor of this motion, and a determination, if possible, to prevent the estate falling under the management of the Insolvent Court. Mr. Clarke, the Counsel to the Association, who was present, answered the enquiring looks of the Meeting, by stating, that "He had had some experience in the Insolvent Court, but that he had never seen any estate benefited by being taken there, and thought it was for the interest of the Meeting to carry the proposed resolution." This opinion is not

a very decisive one, and does not go to say, that the dreaded evil can be prevented, which we fear it cannot—it was, however, the strongly expressed desire of the Meeting that it should, if possible.

The second resolution, which was also carried unanimously, stated it to be the sense of the meeting:—

That it would be highly improper and unsatisfactory to the Creditors of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to have any person appointed to investigate the affairs of the Firm, or to act as Trustee for the Estate, who may have complicated accounts of their own, or on account of their Firms, to adjust with the House.

The third resolution, as originally proposed, occasioned considerable discussion, and was repeatedly modified to suit the general opinion of the Meeting, in which the Chairman was eventually successful, as it was carried unanimously in the following form:—

That the Trustees be desired to investigate the statement which will be laid before them by Messrs. Alexander and Co. and their officers generally, and to report their opinion and the grounds of it at a Meeting of Creditors which shall be called to decide on the steps it may be most proper to take on that report.

The substance of the discussion to which we have above alluded was as follows: it was taken for granted, that the first step at the meeting of creditors advertised for yesterday, supposing it possible to avoid the Insolvent Court, would be to appoint trustees; it was hoped that, in their appointment, resolutions 2 and 7 would be complied with; it was then desired that the above (3rd) resolution should have effect, and if the trustees, at the proposed future meeting, reported favorably of the prospects of the concerns of the late firm, that such as were profitable should be carried on by the present members, under the superintendence of the Trustees.

The fourth and fifth resolutions provided for the fair representation of the interests of those present—it was deemed just and proper, that they should have, at least, one representative, if the number of Trustees were only three, and if five or more, that they should have two. In the former case Mr. Burkinyoung was, after much solicitation and violent acclamation, induced to accept the nomination, if elected; and in the latter, that Mr. Thomson, a severe sufferer on several former occasions, and an excellent practical accountant, should be the second.

We entreat the serious attention of our readers to the next (6th) resolution, which we subjoin:—

That this meeting learn with regret, that most injurious reports have been designedly circulated, affecting the credit of the Mercantile Establishments in this city; that the meeting strongly reprobate such mischievous conduct and pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to allay the panic which has, by such means, been greatly and unnecessarily extended.

When the resolution had been put from the chair, some gentleman objected to the word "designedly;" this called up Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Counsel for the Association, who stated, that he had framed the resolution, and had purposely inserted the word which was objected to, for it came within his knowledge, that persons were actively employed in advising the constituents of the mercantile establishments, and more especially the native portion of them, to withdraw all their money and vest it in Company's paper; that these individuals were large holders of Government securities, or the tools of others who were, and that their object was to raise the price of paper for their own benefit, by inducing capitalists, through panic, to withdraw their funds from the Agents and vest them in Government securities. This statement was loudly cheered by several gentlemen who seemed to indicate, that they were equally aware of the existence of such a scheme, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks were then given by acclamation to Mr. Clarke, for his courteous and liberal aid on the occasion—to Mr. Burkinyoung for summoning the meeting, and for his able conduct in the chair, after which the meeting separated.

We cannot allow the 6th resolution and Mr. Clarke's remarks to pass without a few observations. Many of our readers no doubt recollect, that when several Banking establishments failed in London a few years ago, a similar attempt was made by some of the members of the stock jobbing community. Every effort was adopted to destroy the credit of private establishments, to effect their ruin, and increase the panic. One notorious individual paid four hundred thousand pounds into Child's House, and within a few days after suddenly withdrew the whole: but the identical notes were returned to him, with a letter, that the partners were aware of his design, and had, therefore, kept his money as a mere deposit, which was the last they would ever receive from him. This opened the eyes of the community, men began to discover that a panic was getting up, and

fostered for the purpose of diverting capital to the Stock Exchange and raising the price of the funds, a reaction took place, and as soon as the plot was discovered, confidence was restored.

Such would appear to be the present state of affairs in our own city, and we are glad, that a gentleman unconnected with mercantile pursuits, and whose professional avocations must make him acquainted with the movements of the various classes of society, has publicly announced the existence of such a scheme. Its detection ought to lead to its defeat, for however the destruction of mercantile credit might, for a short time prove profitable to the jobbers and traffickers in Company's paper, the lasting desolation which it must spread through the whole community ought to rouse them with one accord to avert the calamity.

It is impossible, that any mercantile establishment, however vast its resources, or extensive its securities, can withstand the effects of a sudden withdrawal of the capital entrusted to its management. It required the almost unconstitutional measure of an Act of Parliament, suspending cash payments, to save the Bank of England from Bankruptcy, when a run was made upon it, partly through panic, and partly by design. Yet the Bank of England engages in no mercantile speculations, its capital is vested in the funds of the nation, or in private loans on the most approved securities. But in this country the constituents of the mercantile houses receive on their deposits a rate of interest unknown in Europe, which can only be afforded to them, on the avowed fact of their deposits enabling their agents to carry on the Indigo and other works, by which such large returns have heretofore been yielded. Every man who places his money in an Agency House, and receives his eight per cent, knows perfectly well how that money is employed, and that without it was so employed, he could not receive his large rate of interest. To call suddenly on all the Houses to return the borrowed capital will be compelling them to close their trade at once, to inundate the market with factories, houses, and property of every description, in order to realize the money demanded of them. Prices will consequently experience a ruinous fall, and those who have created the mischief will be the greatest sufferers, and will have only themselves to thank.

We warn the public, therefore, not to be misled, not to permit themselves to be influenced by a panic, originating with designing persons, who have only their own interest in view: Let them look at the question dispassionately and they must perceive, that there is really nothing to fear, but the effects of panic, and it is against that only that they should guard. If the constituents of the Mercantile Houses do not withdraw their confidence from them, there can be no sudden reduction of their capital, and they will be enabled to continue their mercantile transactions until all the outstanding property is realized. Three things have combined to injure the mercantile establishments of this city:—The fall in the price of Indigo, the extensive credit which they gave to individuals, and the consequent large debts due to them, and their own private banks, which subjected them to sudden demands. The latter are now done away with altogether, and in regard to Indigo, there are many cases now operating to diminish its cultivation, and consequently enhance its price. Many of the Factories which belonged to Palmer and Co. are abandoned, and this year will probably be the last that the Trustees will continue to carry them on.

All the unprofitable Factories, and, perhaps most of those which have not yielded a certain good return belonging to Alexander and Co. will likewise be discontinued, and the number of private speculators, from not being able to obtain the necessary advances, must also be greatly diminished. Hence it follows, that the cultivation of Indigo must greatly decrease, the quantity in the market will be less, prices will rise, and the profits will be greater. Through these causes the present mercantile establishments will all be gainers, and to this may be added a probable increase of mercantile and agency business consequent on the failure of so extensive a House as that of Alexander and Co.

The great loss which they have hitherto sustained by that indiscriminate system of credit is also at an end. Money is no longer advanced with that liberal hand with which it was formerly bestowed, and so far from it, the system of economy, now so generally prevalent, is enabling the Agents hourly to collect large portions of the immense debts due to them. It will be the work of time, but of no great length of time, and with patience

and confidence, on the part of the public, its progress and effect is certain.

If the houses fail, the general loss must be immense, and they can only fail through the want of confidence on the part of the public. If that confidence be bestowed, the change of system which has been adopted, and the operation of the various causes to which we have alluded, must bring matters round. Let any man examine the question dispassionately, and we are certain that he will admit the justice of our reasoning; but at all events, let the public beware of the tales got up, or the advice given by interested speculators,—which would hurry them into acts of precipitancy which must produce the most ruinous results to all.—*Hurkaru, December 17.*

A very full meeting of the Creditors of Alexander and Co. took place on Monday the 17th Dec. to take into consideration the measures most advisable to be adopted in the present exigency of the affairs of the firm.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Abbott entered the room, and recommended the meeting immediately to proceed to business, by electing a Chairman, upon which, Mr. Wynch was nominated.

The Chairman observed, that the meeting having done him the honor to appoint him, he would not unnecessarily take up their time by lengthy observations, but would recommend that a Committee of disinterested and qualified persons be appointed to look into the accounts of the firm, and to make a report to another meeting to be afterwards called, for he believed it impossible, that a statement could now be produced for analization in such a numerous meeting as the present. He had paid attention to several letters which had appeared in the public papers, and there was one which he considered the best, which recommended a course of proceeding, that the Creditors would find it would be their interest to adopt. The letter was signed A WELL WISHER TO ALL PARTIES, and recommended, that on the appoint-

ment of a Committee, they should proceed with their business in the following order:—

1st.—Exhibiting the cash and real assets of the firm available for division within one month.

2d.—The assets falling due at certain periods within one year, confining this class to such as are unequivocal and certain for realization.

3d.—The dubious assets, with full information in a column of remarks opposite each sum, that the meeting may not be in the dark as to their expectations.

4th.—Assets justly considered irrecoverable.”

And, therefore, he, (the Chairman,) would suggest, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Report, to be submitted to another Meeting.

Mr. James Pattle said, that previous to going into any other business, he thought it necessary, that the deed of trust executed to Mr. Abbott, should be read to the Meeting, that they might know what influence it might have on the acts of the Creditors. This was seconded by Mr. Goldsworthy, and shortly afterwards, the deed, which was to the following effect, was read:—

Calcutta, 12th December, 1832.

To JOHN ABBOTT, Esq.

SIR.—In consideration of the confidence which we repose in you, and of your undertaking the interim management of our Copartnership and individual and separate Estates for the benefit of our Copartnership and private Creditors, and also, in consideration of Sixca Rupees Five to us now paid by you, we do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign, and make over to you and your Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all our Copartnership and separate and individual, real, and personal Estates and Properties, Goods, Chattels, Effects, Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, Book and other Debts, and all securities for money whatsoever now belonging to us, either as Copartners or as individuals, to hold the same upon trust, for the use and benefit of all our Copartnerships and separate Creditors who may accede to and execute the Deed hereinafter refer-

red to rateably, and in proportion to the amount of their respective debts, without priority or preference, and until a just and equitable Trust Deed for the benefit of our Creditors and Letter of Licence can be prepared and duly executed for the due and equal distribution of all our assets amongst our Creditors as may accede to the said Deed. We do hereby authorize and empower you or your assigns, or any person or persons, you may appoint to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive the same, or any part thereof, from all and every person or persons, whomsoever; and we do also hereby authorize and empower you and your assigns, forthwith to enter into, and take possession of all or any one of the Estates and Premises hereby bargained and sold, and assigned and transferred to you.

We are, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

(Signed by the Partners)

Mr. Dickens, on the part of Mr. Abbott, stated, that the provisional deed executed to him, would be for the benefit of all without prejudice to any. He would not deliver up the documents in his possession till some more decisive measure would be adopted, and then when called upon he would be ready to resign his trust. If it were proposed to appoint a committee to draw up a report, the deed might remain in force under the solemn pledge, that the property would remain secure till some definite measure would be adopted.

Colonel Becher begged to state, that though he had not the least doubt of the honour and integrity of Mr. Abbott, he thought it necessary, for the satisfaction of all the Creditors, that other trustees should be appointed to act with him.

Mr. Longueville Clarke opposed it, on the grounds of its being unnecessary, the committee being appointed for only a brief period, and he thought it very unwise to throw difficulties and impediments in the way of proceedings that ought to be as simplified as possible. If they had confidence in Mr. Abbott the trust would be better in his hands

than in those of several persons, and it must be considered, that the trust was confided to him by the partners of the late firm till such time as competent authority appeared to demand it from him, and the moment that was done Mr. Abbott would resign his trust.

Mr. Pattle thought, that if all the members of the late house could not manage their affairs, it would not be possible for one individual to do so; and besides this, if any thing should happen to Mr. Abbott, it would only leave the affairs in greater difficulty.

At this stage of the proceedings a great deal of conversation took place without producing any result, and was concluded by Mr. Burkin-
young reading the following resolution which was put and carried:—

“That a provisional Committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Firm, and to report their opinions, and the grounds of it, at a meeting of Creditors, which shall be called to decide on what steps it may deem most proper to take on that report, and out of which Committee two shall be appointed jointly with Mr. Abbott as provisional trustees.”

This was followed by a discussion about the number necessary to form the Committee, some of the gentlemen considering that every class of creditor should have a representative, but this argument was set at rest by Mr. Dickens observing, that the Committee would not represent any class of creditors, nor would they have to perform any act binding on the rest, but would merely have to report on the state of the accounts.

The Chairman then proposed, that the duties of the Committee be apportioned in the following order:—

1st.—Exhibiting the cash and real assets of the firm available for division within one month.

2d.—The assets falling due at certain periods within one year, confining this class to such as are unequivocal and certain of realization.

3d.—The dubious assets, with full information in a column of remarks oppo-

site each sum, that the meeting may not be in the dark as to their expectations.

4th.—Assets justly considered irrecoverable.

The resolution was seconded by Colonel Wood, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rodgers proposed the names of several gentlemen, from among whom the following were appointed to form the Committee, each name being called and receiving the approbation of the Meeting separately:—

P. M. Wynch,	|	Radamadub Banerjee.
F. H. Burkinyoung,		Colonel Becher.
W. C. Hurry,		Captain Steele.
Thos. Thompson,		

Upon the motion of Sir John Grant, it was resolved:—

“That the Committee shall have power to call a Public Meeting of Creditors to receive their report, and to determine on future measures.”

Two resolutions to that effect having been passed, Mr. Burkin-
young and Mr. Hurry were appointed to act as Trustees conjointly with Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Burkinyoung, after some preliminary observations on the nature of the proposition he was about to submit, read as follows:—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it will be highly injurious to the Creditors of the late Firm of Alexander and Co. if the members of the late Firm be arrested, and their affairs placed under the management of the Insolvent Court, this meeting, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Creditors at large, that no legal process be issued against the members of the late Firm until, at least, the affairs of the house be investigated, and the report of the Committee be known.”

Mr. Clarke thought, that besides the view in which Mr. Burkinyoung had put the argument for passing the resolution—the necessity they were under of soothing and pacifying the feelings of the late partners—he would state it in a manner that would come home to their feelings, and that was, that he never knew

any benefit to arise to mercantile affairs by putting them into the Insolvent Court; and it could not be expected that Lawyers, who, from habit and education, were unfitted for such a task, could manage them better than men who were accustomed to such pursuits. Besides this view of the matter, an enormous expense would be entailed on the estate if it were placed in the hands of the Insolvent Court. It was true, that any single creditor might put the estate into the Court, and they had no power of preventing it, except by their influence, and, therefore, the only course it was advisable for them to adopt, would be unanimously to pass the resolution, and let that have its weight among the rest of the large body of creditors.

Sir John Grant remarked, that the Insolvent Court was not applicable to the arrangement of mercantile affairs, having been merely intended to give private individuals their release on surrendering their property.

The resolution was then carried with general applause.

Mr. Dickens, as a private friend of the partners, was glad to observe that so much good feeling had prevailed on this occasion, and he must take the opportunity to counteract an impression which he had heard prevailed abroad, that the failure of the House had been caused by any pressure of their London correspondents. It was enough for him to say, that the balance at credit of the London House in the books of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was, in 1831, about nine lakhs more than in 1830; and that the aggregate claims of the London Firm and its immediate connexions, amounted to no less than 75 lakhs! It was clear that the House in England had done its utmost to support the Firm here, and if they had failed in their object, at least they had failed with honor.

Captain Steele voted thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded

by Mr. Clarke, and the meeting dissolved.

There appeared at this meeting, as well as at that held at the Trades' Rooms, on Saturday, a very strong desire, that, if possible, the affairs of the late firm should not fall under the management of the Insolvent Court. Upon this subject Mr. Longueville Clarke and Sir John P. Grant both addressed the meeting, and a resolution expressing the strong desire of the meeting, that no person would adopt legal measures against any partner of the late firm, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dickens then, in a short but eloquent address, which, together with the other proceedings, is reported above, stated to the meeting a few facts that must tend to preserve unimpaired the good feeling that prevailed, and convince all, that although the partners of the late firm had failed in the struggle which had proved hopeless, they had failed from circumstances which rendered all efforts useless.

A notion had prevailed, at least among some, that their London correspondents had withdrawn their support; so far was this from being the case, that in truth, the balance at credit of the London House, in 1831, was about nine lakhs more than 1830; and since then their relations had not been altered materially; the balances at credit of the former partners who had gone out and the present, the latter including independent property of their wives and families, not derived from the firm, amounted to no less a sum than 75 lakhs of rupees; so frankly and unreservedly had the common risk been shared and partaken by them; failed they had in a task that none could have succeeded in, but they had failed with honour.

We may add, that we have heard on the best authority, that all invested Trust property deposited with the late firm, is safe, and may be inspected by the parties concerned, or their friends. But of course all sums, whether trust or otherwise, at interest in the house, will share the general fate.

But these matters will be all investigated and reported upon by the committee, than which a more competent one, or one more entitled to the entire confidence of the Creditors could not have been selected.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 18.*

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES MEETING.

In conformity with a notice published in the daily papers, a meeting of the subscribers to the Seventh Laudable, and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies, took place on Monday the 31st Dec. at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

At about half past 12 o'clock, Mr. Cullen opened the proceedings with a few remarks. He observed, that the meeting had been called, in consequence of a request to that effect, for the purpose of directing the attention of those interested in the Societies, to the state of the proceedings. He had, with some astonishment, heard it remarked, that the meeting had been called too soon, and again that the call had been delayed too long. With reference to this he would notice, that the change of Secretaries and Treasurers only took place on the 13th instant, and allowing for the transfer of books and other preliminary arrangements, he did not think that a more early notice could have been given, and as to the shortness of the notice, it might be considered sufficient to collect the majority of opinions of persons on the spot, and it had also to be recollected, that the Society in some measure, expired on the conclusion of the year. I had been surmised, that there was a disinclination on the part of the directors to have any investigation of the proceedings, in answer to which he would declare, that connected as he had been with them for several years, he had never entertained a wish of the kind, and he did not believe that Messrs. Alexander and Co. had ever evinced repugnance to investigation. The fact was, no one had ever before thought of calling for a meeting, and now that such a call had been made, he had shown himself ready to comply with the wish that had been expressed. If the meeting appointed a chairman he would be ready to give any information that might be called for, and if not, he would go over the accounts one by one, and explain them in succession.

Mr. Pattie enquired under what rule Messrs. Alexander and Co. had made the transfer? to which Mr. Cullen replied, that it had not been made by that firm, but by the Directors, who were concerned in the greatest part of the interests, and who had adopted for the be-

nefit of other members as well as themselves, the course which appeared most advisable, and most conducive to the welfare of the Society.

Mr. Turtan was then called to the chair. He observed that this was the first occasion of his ever taking part in the concerns of the Society, and he regretted that some one more conversant with them had not been fixed upon. He would propose, that the Meeting should first hear the state of the two Societies from Mr. Cullen, before any opinion was expressed of the course that ought to be adopted.

Mr. Cullen then referred to papers relative to the 13th Supplementary Laudable Society, and remarked, that this Society was yet only in its infancy, having been established on the 1st of July of this year. The sum subscribed in premiums was about Rs. 378,000, but the mortality had been so great, that out of this Rs. 3,18,365 had already been paid away, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,431, out of which balance Rs. 30,000 were in the Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; to face which they had an interest in the lapses to the extent of twenty three shares. Mr. Cullen made some other explanations which we understood to be, that the remaining rupees 29,000 were in the hands of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., but that there were two or three claims of a somewhat doubtful nature for investigation.

It was then asked, how so large a balance was allowed to lie in the hands of Messrs. Alexander and Co.? to which it was replied, that it was not possible for the Directors to make a daily scrutiny into the accounts, besides which, claimants would not have waited for the sale of Government papers before having their claims disbursed. It was then asked if the Directors were responsible, and in reply, it was stated that they were not.

Mr. Pattie remarked, that a loan of the kind made to Messrs. Alexander and Co. was a deviation from one of the rules of the Society. This rule was then read by the chairman.

ART. 24.—The funds of the Society, as they are realized, shall be invested in Government or other Securities, or on the Security of Subscribers' general

interest in the Society, at the discretion of the Directors, or in such other way as shall appear to them safe and advantageous for the Society. All Securities belonging to the Society to stand in the names of the Directors, and the interest of dividends only to be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mr. William Smith proposed, that some distinction should be made between the accounts of those who had insured for the benefit of creditors, and those who had insured for their families.

Mr. Cullen referred to the accounts and stated, that a very small proportion were of the former description. He then proceeded to the papers of the Seventh Laudable Society, commencing from the 1st January, 1832, when interrupted by Mr. Pattle, who thought that they ought to go back to the 1st Society, and then follow up the accounts to the present period. &c

The Chairman explained, that they would in that case have to go back a period of thirty years, and besides the trouble, it would be altogether unnecessary, for the Society had commenced *de novo* on the first day of January last, and they had no business with the accounts closed in the 6th Laudable Society, except with the transfer and risks taken from that into the present Society.

Mr. Cullen stated, that the total number of lives insured in the 7th Society were, seven hundred and seven, upon which there were two thousand and eleven shares, and there had been lapses on one hundred and twelve shares; but he could not state how many shares had been transferred from the 6th Society, as he did not expect to be called on for such an explanation, and had not prepared himself for it. Other information was then given by Mr. Cullen, but the remarks of those about where we were stationed, prevented us from hearing them.

In consequence of some conversation arising upon the subject of Messrs. Alexander and Co. having given promissory notes, instead of cash payments, Mr. Pattle remarked, that their shares were cancelled, in conformity with one of the rules of the Society. The 8th article was then read as bearing on the point.

Mr. Turton remarked, that he concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Pattle, but it would have to be recol-

lected, that there might be several instances in which subsequent payments had been made, and if such were the case, the interest would, by that means, have been begun anew.

Mr. Cullen remarked, that it occurred to him that some accommodation beyond what the rules specified should be given to those who had large interests, and advantages had been gained by the Society lending a little of the money they would afterwards have been called on to pay to the same parties.

Mr. Adam, observed, that if he understood aright Mr. Cullen was of opinion, that advantages had already arisen from the violation of the rules. What was the statement then before them, but that the securities were in the greatest state of insecurity, and instead of advantages, he was of opinion, that immense evils had arisen from the infringement of the prescribed rules; and to modify them, or to give by fresh ones such arbitrary power to the Directors, would not remove the evil, but would perpetuate it.

Mr. Pattle suggested, that a Committee should be appointed to put such assets as were available into Government Securities, and to report on the state of the Society. They had only a cursory view in the accounts before them, and a satisfactory enquiry could not be made by the meeting.

The following resolutions were then adopted; the conversation that intervened, being only the views of the different speakers in proposing amendments and alterations, we omit:

Proposed by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Mr. Strong.

That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the affairs of the Laudable Societies, and to report generally to the members, with a request to the Directors to co-operate with the Committee, and give them every information in their power.

Proposed by Mr. Greenlaw and seconded.

That a meeting of the Proprietors to receive such Report be now appointed for Saturday the 12th January.

That the Committee consist of the following members :-

Mr. Adam,	Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Henderson,	Mr. Bruce,
Mr. J. D. Smith,	and
Mr. Turton,	Mr. David Hunter.

Resolutions were also adopted, that the above should conduct the investigation into the state of both Societies, and that publicity should be given to the resolutions, in the various newspapers of the Presidency, for the information of the Mofussil subscribers.

The business of the meeting being concluded, the Meeting broke up, but the members of the Committee sat for some time to make arrangements for carrying on the duties they had undertaken.

We publish in a preceding sheet a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Members of the Laudable Societies, held yesterday, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop, and Co.

It appears, by the above report, that the funds consist of about six lacks of rupees, not invested in Company's paper, as required by the regulations, but in promissory notes of Messrs. Alexander and Co., bearing 8 per cent. interest, and guaranteed by assignment of their interest in certain shares in the Laudable, and by the collateral security of bonds and acceptances of individuals to a much greater amount than

that above stated as due by Messrs. A. and Co.

The Directors who sanctioned the acceptance of the above securities instead of requiring that the amount should be invested in Company's paper, stated the emergency of the case, the great support that Messrs. Alexander and Co. have always given to the Society, (of which their house was the founders,) that they were convinced that the security was ample, and that in the course of 12 or 18 months the lapses which might fairly be expected to take place, would not only pay off the amount due by Messrs. Alexander and Co. but leave a considerable surplus.

Mr. Cullen, on behalf of the Directors, admitted the irregularity of allowing the funds to remain in the hands of Messrs. Alexander and Co. instead of investing them in Company's paper, and added, that although the Societies would be no sufferers by this measure, but had long been great gainers, yet if they were continued, the regulations on this head should in future be strictly enforced.

It will be seen by the Report that a resolution was ultimately carried, appointing a Committee to enquire more particularly into the affairs of the Laudable Societies, and to report to the Members at large, on Saturday week.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

The members of Lodge HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE, No. 402 joined by a great number of their brethren from the Calcutta and Dum Dum Lodges, walked in procession on Thursday morning, the 27th Dec. from their Lodge Rooms, in Fort William, to the church, where Divine Service was performed by the Reverend H. Pratt. A great number of ladies and gentlemen from the city assembled to see the procession, and the Fort was crowded with empty carriages, and, what is not very usual in this country, ladies in great numbers walking on foot. The Reverend Divine preached a most beautiful and instructive sermon from the tenth verse of the twelfth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans "*Be kindly affectioned one towards another with brotherly love.*" We should be tempted to give the entire sermon, did the limits of a newspaper admit of our doing so, as it we must be content with giving our readers a few extracts.

"Free Masonry is an ancient and respectable institution, embracing individuals of every nation, of every religion, and of every condition in life. It is described to be a moral order, instituted with the praiseworthy intention of recalling to our remembrance the most sublime truths, in the midst of the most innocent and social pleasures, founded on liberality, brotherly love, and charity. By the constitutions of Masonry, such persons as seek to be admitted members of a lodge must be "good and true men, free born, of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report."

The minister then gave a description of the rise and progress of Masonry from the earliest ages of its institution to the present day, after which he proceeded as follows:—

"In referring to the conduct and character of the Lodges which have been formed in various parts of the world, that of the British stands pre-

eminent in excellence. The British Lodges had a greater resemblance to charitable meetings than to splendid assemblies. Blessed with a free constitution, and the enjoyment of every liberty not approaching to licentiousness, the British Freemasons were under no temptation to introduce into their lodges religious and political discussion. The British Lodges have retained their primitive purity; they have been employed in no sinister cause, they have harboured in their bosoms neither traitors nor atheists; and if the principles which are considered as the basis of a lodge be supported and actively entered upon, they will be characterized as the enemies of superstition, the promoters of civilization and good order, and the friends of true benevolence and unadulterated piety."

* * * * *

"You will recollect, that you profess to be united in a chain of sincere affection called the five points of fellowship."

"1st.—Brotherly love. A principle which embraces all mankind in the same bond of union, however diversified by birth, climate, or education. Masonry inculcates love to mankind as the certain indication of worthiness. The love of a mason must be pure in principle and practice, unwarped by prejudice or passion, unalterable in persecution unabated amidst calumny, slander and detraction, filling the heart with fervor of feeling and holy resolution; exalting it from earth to heaven; enabling the nature of man, and raising it to that pitch of excellence which alone can impart true satisfaction under every species of adversity and pain. You must not rest satisfied with external marks, but must be, in sincerity, in activity, and in truth, friends of all mankind. Such were the primitive Christians under the superintendence of St. John the Evangelist. Each individual was considered in the light of a brother, united by the tender ties of a common faith and a common hope."

"The second point inculcates universal benevolence on the ground of obligation and duty. This virtue does not simply consist in relieving distress by the aid of money, but comprehends the power and wish of communicating happiness to our fellow creatures. the practice of our relative duties to God,

our neighbour, and ourselves. The first duty of benevolence is an unaffected veneration to God. What He has commanded, we must endeavour to perform. Prayer, praise, and thanksgiving are his due; if these be neglected it is impossible to expect his blessing. The name of God should never be pronounced without reverence. The exercise of benevolence may be practised every hour of our lives—there is always some wound to bind—some distress to soothe—some misfortune to soften. They will pour balm, and oil, and wine into the bleeding heart, and leave behind a debt of gratitude which can never be forgotten."

"The third point teaches you to bow your knees to the Almighty Father and pray for blessings on yourselves and on those united to you by the nearest and dearest of ties. Prayer is a duty of so high an importance as to involve consequences the most awful, if rightly performed, it conveys a blessing—if wholly neglected, it elicits a curse. Your lodges are to be opened with prayer, your pedestal is furnished with the book of God's word—he great light of Faith—your lodges are dedicated to God and St. John the Evangelist, and the unequivocal posture of one of your most sacred ceremonies, bended knees, erect body, and faithful heart."

"The fourth point is secrecy. Of all the arts which you profess, the art of secrecy particularly distinguishes you."

The fifth point teaches you to support a brother's character when he is absent, and, consequently unable to defend himself. It forbids you to retail slanders derogatory to your brother's reputation. Masonry inculcates this lesson in every part and point of every degree. To injure a brother's property, and you may make him reparation—wound his body, and it may be healed—but if his reputation be touched, if his good name be taken away, it can never be restored, but may blast his and his children's prosperity for ever. Always speak of a brother as well in his absence as in his presence. Never defame him yourself, nor suffer others to do so, if it be in your power to prevent it; and if his conduct be such that you cannot speak well of him, adopt the distinguishing virtue of your science—silence or secrecy. If we have virtues, (and surely all

have some,) let them be the theme of your conversation—if he have faults, and who is free from them? mention them not, but in all your intercourse with your brethren or the world “supply the wants and relieve the necessities of your brethren to the utmost of your power and ability; on no account wrong them or see them wronged, but timely advise them of approaching danger, and view their interests as inseparable from your own.”

* * * * *

“Remember what the chief aim in Masonry is—to cultivate religion, the genuine worship of G. D. and universal benevolence. Religion is the only foundation upon which any order can be securely placed, no institution can be firm which is not supported by the favor and protection of God. Every thing human must decay—

“The cloud and towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And like their sex of stone of vision
Leave not a wreck behind.”

“But the word of God, and every thing founded on that basis, shall never pass away. Heaven and earth may pass away, but the word of God never shall.”

* * * * *

“Finally brethren, to use the words of one of your brethren, I would recommend the practise of temperance, not so much to keep your constitution untainted, as to preserve it for its final disso-

lution. I would recommend the practise of the golden rule, ‘do unto others as you would have them do to you,’ not so much to preserve the peace and order of society, as to inspire into your bosoms a love of virtue and good will to man. I would recommend benevolence and charity, not merely to provide for the necessities of poverty, but to introduce into your soul the fine feelings of humanity and an extended philanthropy. In a word I would press upon you the practise of virtue, not so much for its own sake, as in obedience to the divine command; and in humble imitation of Jesus, whose beneficence was extended even to his bitterest enemies, and who has promised everlasting happiness to all who follow his pure and holy example. If then to good faith you add the virtues of a good life; if you do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God, you have a protection against the fear of death, which nothing earthly can remove or take away, and your latter end shall be in peace; death will be divested of its sting, the grave of its victory, and as your pulse advances to its last and dying throbb, you will serenely await the awful moment when the soul takes wing, and in silent meditation you will reflect—I have fought the good fight, I have pushed my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day.”

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT HOWRAH.

On Thursday forenoon last, the consecration of the Church at Howrah, by the Lord Bishop, was to have taken place, and, in anticipation of the ceremony, that handsome edifice was entirely occupied at the hour appointed, by a numerous congregation. The requisite papers, however, had not been prepared, and his Lordship, attended by his clergy, appears to have waited, unavailingly, for half an hour, in expectation of the want being supplied. The morning service was then gone through, after which, as the above disappointment rendered a postponement of the

consecration and of the consecration sermon unavoidable. His Lordship, in compliance with an ancient custom of the Church, took occasion to improve the Gospel of the Day by a lengthened exposition and application of its doctrines, and an impressive exhortation to his hearers. Notice was given, that the consecration of the Church would take place in a few days, as soon as the necessary documents might be obtained, and the consecration sermon will be then preached by the Rev. Principal Mill.

• CATHOLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta was convened at the rooms of the Trade Association, on Sunday morning, the 30th Dec by public advertisement, to hear the report of the Committee appointed for adjusting the existing Church differences. The meeting was attended by nearly all the respectable Catholics of the City, and the business commenced by the appointment of Mr. John Lackersteen to the chair.

The chairman commenced the proceedings, by declaring, that he was unprepared for the honor conferred upon him, by lamenting his incompetence, and by stating briefly the cause for which the meeting had been convened; namely, that of reading the report of the Committee. He then proposed that the report should be read, after which such remarks could be made as suggested themselves.

Mr. Roger Dias, one of the members of the Committee, said, that he was entirely opposed to the report, and that he had written a letter to the other members stating his reasons for dissenting from them. This letter, which was written on about a dozen sheets of foolscap, he proposed to read, before the reading of the report, but the chairman said that he was out of order in making such a proposal: they had met there for the especial purpose of reading the Committee's report—after that object had been attained he was at liberty to make any remarks that he thought proper. Mr. Dias was disposed to insist on his right, as a member of the Committee, to have the letter read, but the sense of the whole meeting was against him, and the report was read. It commenced by stating, that the Committee had entered upon their labors by calling on the contending parties, Messrs. Rostan, Heberlet, Sinaes, and Cornelius, on the one part, and Messrs. Lackersteen, Ferras, Robertson, and Vandenbergh, on the other, for such documents, information, and assistance as they could offer, to enable them to arrive at a correct judgment as to the actual merits of the dispute. From Messrs. Rostan and Cornelius they received a ready assurance of assistance and hearty co-operation, which assurance had since been fully fulfilled, and to which the Committee mainly ascribed

the facility that followed the progress and termination of their proceedings. The result of the application to the other party proved otherwise than could have been anticipated by the Committee: they expressed their happiness at the direction of the Committee's exertions towards the accomplishment of the grand desideratum with which they had been charged, but they accompanied this intimation with a distinct statement, that unless, in the first instance, the rights of the people for whom they were contending were acceded to, and all costs already incurred by them in the pending suit defrayed, they could not consistently accord their assent to the Committee's proceedings, or furnish them with the documents or information required. The Committee, not considering themselves authorised to recommend the payment of any costs, before they had carefully examined into the state of the existing differences, and not having the power to do so, had they been so disposed, all correspondence between them necessarily ceased.

The report then adverts to the formation of a code of laws for the future management of the affairs of the Church, in the following impartial terms:—

Pending the correspondence above adverted to, the attention of your Committee was devoted to the formation of a Code of Laws for the future management of the affairs of the Church: a copy of which will presently be laid before you—and your Committee sincerely trust that it will be found to be such, as to meet with your approval and adoption.

With reference to that part of Rule 10th, which provides that none of the gentlemen who have been in office since 1838 shall be elected at the first election of Wardens after the passing of these Rules, your Committee deem it their duty to state their reasons for this exclusion, for fear it might be construed into a reflection on the characters of those whom it affects, than which, nothing could have been further from their intention. You are all fully aware of the lamentable disputes which have torn our community into factions—and you are equally aware that the parties affected by the above exclusion have been identified with those disputes. Hence, it occurred to your committee that, if any of them were elected, during the present excited state of feeling among the parishioners, such election would be hailed with exultation as a triumph by the party who had taken the same side in the dispute, while the other party, would look upon it with feelings of bitterness and wounded pride: and thus, fuel would be added to the flames of discord and contention. Under this impression, and with a heart-felt anxiety to devise any measures that might tend to heal all differences, to compose party feeling, and to restore Christian peace and unanimity to our community, your

Committee have made the above exclusion—which they confidently trust will meet with your concurrence and approbation.

The Committee then bear testimony to the integrity of the old wardens in the following terms—

Your Committee would now beg to draw attention to the most interesting part of their labours—namely, the examination of the original books and accounts called for from Messrs. Rostan and Cornelius, connected with their management of the affairs of the Church. The greatest care and attention have been devoted to the examination of those books and accounts, and it affords your Committee much satisfaction indeed, to bear testimony to their perfect correctness, and to add an assurance of their being such, as fully to entitle the parties to the confidence and acknowledgments of the Community at large.

Your Committee would also rest satisfied with this their opinion of the accounts in question, under a conviction, that it records as much as can be necessary, towards an utter eradication of such unfavourable and erroneous insinuations as have been allowed to travel abroad on the subject, to the prejudice and injustice of the parties; but, with advantage to some particular charges adduced against the gentlemen under reference, and in a matter of inquiry and discussion by your Committee, it becomes a matter of common justice, that the points so strongly urged and made to bear against the administration of Mr. Rostan and his colleagues, be clearly elucidated and set at rest.

It has been said, in the first instance, that the monumental furniture, otherwise denominated Epi., prepared by Messrs. Chalcraft and Co. was not sanctioned by the then Vicar, Fré Manuel de Santa Thérèse—when, on a reference to the book of proceedings for the year 1817, it was shown, that his sanction was accorded thereon, along with that of the Wardens, under their signatures respectively.

Another complaint has been, that the salaries of the church servants were kept in arrears and never paid by the Wardens. To these charges it will suffice to state, that the payment in question formed no part of the duties of those functionaries, but the exclusive province of the Vicar from the monthly revenues of the Church realized by himself, and hence it follows, that, if any irregularity existed in this respect, the fault rested with the Vicar.

The last and most serious accusation is founded on an assertion of the late Vicar, as made at the Biennial Convocation of 26th February, 1829, regarding a demand of his, remaining unadjusted at the time. The explanation then given by the Wardens, seemed to have afforded satisfaction; and your Committee's investigations towards that point have satisfied them, that a want of sufficient funds at the time, precluded the payment of the claim, but which was not long after adjusted, as exhibited in the accounts, and acknowledged by the deceased.

In closing this part of their report, your Committee cannot refrain from advertent to the suspicions entertained, and so widely circulated, touching the honesty and fair dealing of the past Wardens, connected with their management of the affairs of the Church, and as to these unfounded statements and scandalous misrepresentations, the existing differences may not improperly be said to apply, your Committee consider it incumbent in them openly to declare, that, in as far as they have had opportunities of judging, they have been unable to trace any misapplication of public funds, or abuse of public trust, and as such, unhesitatingly to refute the insinuations that have been so gratuitously indulged in to that

effect, with the apparent object of imposing on the weak and uninformed, and inflaming the minds of the populace.

With reference to the election of Vicars, the report stated, that it had been resolved, at a meeting held on the 15th of February, 1829, previous to the election of the present Vicar, that Vicars should be elected for periods of three years, instead of for no fixed period, as had formerly been the case; that the resolution had met with general approbation, and that it had been sanctioned, confirmed, and highly approved of, by Fré Manuel de Ave Maria, the Episcopal Governor of Malapare.

The report then concludes as follows:—

On the subject of the spiritual authority of the Provisor, regarding which there has been so much discussion, your Committee content themselves with merely quoting the following Extract from a letter dated 1st May, 1829, from the Revd. Fré Antonio de Sta. Maria, to the Wardens, and leave you to draw your conclusions.

"As you pretend to be ignorant of the authorities of the Most Revd. Provisor, the Delegate, I will tell you something on this subject, that you may have no more reasons to talk about. The Provisors or Delegates, have almost Episcopal authorities; they may post up Edicts, call the people, preside over Meetings, confirm both the Vicars and Wardens, visit Churches, reform abuses, prescribe regulations, restore confraternities, dispense proclamations and other impediments to Christians, punish with excommunication contumacious persons, interdict and order doors of the Church to be shut up, suspend Parsons, &c. &c."

Under all the circumstances above stated, your Committee could have no hesitation whatever in declaring, on the most clear and unequivocal evidence, that the Revd. Fré Antonio de Sta. Maria was elected Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Rozario for three years, and this period having expired, your Committee earnestly recommend your electing a Vicar, with the least practicable delay.

Having laid before you a faithful and accurate account of their proceedings, your Committee, in resigning the trust delegated to them, deeply regret their having been able to affect so little towards the adjustment of the Church differences, which still remain a question for your final decision, in discussing which, your Committee anxiously hope that you will direct your minds of all party and angry feeling which may have been engendered by past disputes, and direct your endeavours to the restoration of Peace and Christian Love, so strongly enjoined by our Holy Religion.

It was then proposed by Mr. Anthony D'Souza, seconded by Mr. D'Rozario, and carried against one dissentient voice, "That the report be published for general information."

As the Secretary was about to read the code of laws framed by the Committee, he was interrupted by Mr. R. Dias, who again submitted, that his letter of the previous day to the Committee ought to be read, on which Mr. Michael Crowe

made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. D'Cruze and carried. * That all documents of the Committee be read first, after which the opinion of individuals may be heard."

The Code, which is too lengthy for the limits of a newpaper, but which appeared to have been drawn up with great judgment, liberality, and impartiality, was then read, after which Mr. Crowe proposed, that it should be adopted, observing that much time and trouble had been devoted by the Committee to its formation, and that it would be unnecessary and a waste of time and trouble to propose the rules one by one. This proposal having been seconded by Mr. Anthony De Souza, Mr. R. Dias proposed as an amendment, "that the rules be proposed and discussed one by one." He suggested that this was necessary if they wished to make the Code binding on the Catholic community, for he was sure that that community would never consider itself bound by such a hasty procedure of a meeting composed of no more than eighty-four persons, out of which ten were strangers and ten minors. No one having seconded Mr. Dias' amendment, it fell to the ground, after which the original motion was put and carried.

It having been suggested to the Chairman, that the report had not been approved by the meeting, though it had been resolved to publish it, Mr. De Souza altered the form of the first resolution, adding "that the report be approved." The resolution in its amended form was then seconded, put to the vote, and carried.

Mr. R. Dias said that they had approved of the report, notwithstanding that he had told them that he had opposed it on especial grounds—they would not even hear his letter read, though they were ignorant of its contents, but he would tell them, that if they could publish their report, so could he publish his letter, and the public would then be able to judge whether or not his reasons were well-founded—the report bore assertions that he could contradict if they would, but allow him to read his letter, but they refused to allow him to do so—all present appeared to be on one side of the question.

The Chairman called Mr. Dias to order, as becoming personal, and suggested that it was not usual to address a

meeting unless some motion was before them. They had all other duties to attend to, and could not afford to lose time in declaiming on irrelevant matters. Mr. Dias said that he had put a motion, but that he could not get any one to second him. [Great laughter.]

It was then proposed by Mr. Michael De Souza, seconded by Mr. W. Lackersteen, and carried—"that the thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen of the committee for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had executed the business entrusted to their care."

Mr. Crowe then explained, at some length, the circumstances that had led to the accusation of falsehood preferred by the Vicar against the members of the Committee on the subject of the application of the latter to the former for permission to hold the meeting in the Church. The explanation tended to show, that though the Vicar had not personally refused to let them have the church for that purpose, they certainly considered that he had virtually done so, for he had referred them to his *Wardens* [laying a stress on the word] his official organs, who had refused their application, and which refusal they considered tantamount to a refusal by the Vicar himself; at all even he did not consider that the Committee had merited the stigma thrown upon their whole body by the Vicar, who had accused them in direct terms of falsehood. The meeting expressed their sense of the merits of the Committee by loud applause. Mr. Crowe then observed in reply to what had fallen from one or two individuals present, (he might perhaps be more correct in saying from one only,) "that the meeting was only composed of a portion of the Catholics of Calcutta, and that its acts could not be considered as those of the Catholic community," that, strictly speaking, public meetings seldom contained the actual majority of any community, but that they were not the less binding on the body they professed to represent, provided they were publicly convened, and held in a public place; because those who might differ from them, could very easily, if they thought proper, attend, and if their opinions were the most predominant, they would, as a matter of course, carry them by a majority. He was aware of the existence of dissensions among the Catholics of Calcutta—there

had been one or two dissentients even in the Committee whose report they had heard read; but he would submit to the good sense of the meeting, whether this circumstance could any more vitiate the acts of that Committee, or those of the meeting, than the existence of a Judas among the twelve Apostles could the preaching of the Gospel.

Mr. Michie wished to bring to the notice of the meeting, before their departure, the degraded state of the greater part of the Catholic population of this City, who were immersed in darkness and superstition to an extent scarcely inferior to the Hindoos and Mahomedans. He suggested the benefit that might be derived from obtaining the services of English or Irish priests, as the English language was becoming the prevailing language of the country. He further remarked, that the Augustines, of whom the priesthood in this country was chiefly composed, were Friars of an austere order, better fitted for hermits, than for pastors of congregations, and that the austerities and meditations enjoined to them, if indeed they ever performed them, were of such a nature as to preclude them from properly doing the duties of pastors. Mr. Michie said much more on this subject which want of time prevents our noticing, and concluded by putting the two following motions, both of which were seconded, and carried unanimously.

"That the interests of our religion urgently require that we should have Secular Priests, or Jesuits, who have been educated at British or Irish Colleges, and that measures be forthwith adopted with a view to obtain such Pastors."

"That a Committee consisting of seven members, to be designated, 'The Committee for obtaining English Priests,' be appointed for the purpose of effecting the object of the preceding Resolution. This Committee shall prepare a Petition to the Holy See to be submitted, thro' the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda fide, praying for Pastors such as are above described, and forward it to Rome when it shall have been signed by the principal Members of the Catholic Community of Calcutta. The Committee shall convene a Meeting for the purpose of submitting a report of its proceedings so soon after receiving a reply from Rome as may be expedient, and in the mean time it shall be fully competent to adopt any other measures which may appear calculated to promote the attainment of the object in view, and it shall also be competent to fill up any vacancy that may occur among its Members, and to add to their number if necessary."

After these motions had been carried, it was suggested that they were irrelevant to the purposes for which the meeting had been called, and that it might perhaps hereafter be alleged that they had been carried by surprise, without the due deliberation necessary to such important objects. The meeting acquiesced in the suggestion, and it was understood, that another meeting would be called to take them into consideration, and appoint a Committee.

After the usual votes of thanks, for the use of the rooms, and for the Chairman's able conduct, the meeting broke up at about two o'clock.

FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Pursuant to public advertisement, an Examination of the children in the Free School took place on Thursday morning (20th Dec) at which the Bishop of Calcutta presided.

We omit all notice of what was done by the junior classes in the Boys' School, and commence with the fourth class, whose studies, according to list furnished to the meeting were as follows:—

"Religion—The whole of the Church Catechism.

Reading—Sermon on the Mount to end of page 19.

Spelling—Book No. I, page 11 and 12.

Arithmetic—Multiplication.

Writing—Show Copy-books.

The boys repeated the Church Catechism, and were then questioned by the Bishop as to the meaning of some of the words.

We give a specimen of the two or three questions that were put to them.

Q. *What does the first Commandment forbid?* [No answer given.]

The Sermon on the Mount was then read, in a very tolerable manner, after which the meanings of detached parts were given; and the Bishop remarked, that "the whole of the class were very good boys, though rather frightened, having, perhaps, never before seen him, and he dared say that had he been a boy, under such circumstances, he might have been as much frightened as they were." Words of one syllable were then spelt by the class, but when questioned, the boys did not appear to comprehend the sense of them very clearly. A sum in simple Multiplication was then performed with accuracy. Dr. Tytler having picked out four of the most proficient boys of the

class, asked them some questions on different portions of Scripture History, of which the following is a specimen:—

Q. *What do you mean by "our Blessed Saviour?"* [No answer given.]

Dr. Tytler observed, that it was very evident that the system wanted much improvement. He then asked one of the lads how long he had been at the school? and the answer was "four years."

To lessen the duration of the examination, the first class was next called up. The studies of this class were stated to be as follow:

Religion—The New Catechism.

Reading—The Bible to the end of 21st chapter Exodus.

English Grammar—Murray's Abridgement to the end of page 6.

Spelling—Book No. 1, Carpenter's Spelling Book to end of page 18.

Arithmetic—1st division, Rule of Three; 2d division, Reduction. Show Cyphering-Books.

Writing—Suow Copy-books and texts from the New Catechism.

The boys were first examined in what is called "the New Catechism," and after having repeated it by rote, were asked to explain the sense that different portions of it were intended to convey. This having been done to the best of their ability, the boys were told by the Bishop, that such questions and a hundred others would have been answered without difficulty in any of the English National Schools. Dr. Tytler then continued the examination, and asked the four most advanced boys of the class, where Joseph, the reputed father of our Saviour, lived? To which one of them, after some consideration, replied, "*With his father, Sir*" "*In Egypt,*" and "*In the land of Israel,*" were afterwards given in answer to the same question.

Some other questions were then put, one or two of which were answered correctly. After this, part of a chapter of the Old Testament was read, and the meanings of its detached parts were given with considerable accuracy. The boys were next questioned as far as the 6th page of Murray's Abridgment of English Grammar, in which they acquitted themselves remarkably well, considering that they had been instructed in this branch of study only five or six days. The examination was concluded with a sum worked by the Rule of Three,

The Bishop addressed a few remarks to those around him, the purport of which was, that the boys had done just as well under the circumstances in which they were placed as could be expected, at the same time observing, that there was plenty of room for improvement. It was, however, pleasing to see children, who a few months ago knew nothing, now in the way of receiving an useful education. Amongst the visitors we recognized Mr. Speed, Dr. Corbryn, Captain Ellia, Captain Morse, and other gentlemen well known to the public.

The system of education pursued in the boys' school was acknowledged to be decidedly bad, by all who were present at the examination. The boys did not appear to be deficient in capacity, and the strange answers sometimes given may be attributed to their not being used to speak English, and to the questions being put in a manner to which they are not accustomed.

We must now notice a gratifying contrast that presented itself in the Girls' School. Questions similar to those that had been put to the boys were answered without hesitation by the female classes, and sometimes others, of greater difficulty were solved with equal readiness. A Junior Class, in which a great number of the children did not appear to be more than four or five years of age, were examined by the head mistress, Mrs. Sidley, and by Mr. Duff. The education of these is on a system suited to engage the whole attention of very young minds, the hands and fingers being made to move in time with the cadence in which the answers are given. The little scholars appeared very proficient in simple Arithmetic, which is taught to them by means of a frame fitted with horizontal iron rods, on each of which ten wooden balls are made to move at pleasure. The plan will be understood by those who have seen the Chinese counting-board. The little class of which we are speaking replied with readiness to several questions put by Mr. Duff, of which we noted the following.

Q. *Of what is the sun composed?* [No answer.]

Q. *Of what color is it? Is it black?*—

A. *No, it is white.*

Q. *Well, that will do. Now tell me what color is the moon?*—A. *White.*

Q. *Does the moon give her own light?* [No answer.]

Q. You see the grass outside looking bright; what makes it so?—A. The sun shining.

Q. Very good! and is the sun shining on the dark part?—A. No.

Q. Do you get any light from that bright part in this room?—A. Yes.

Q. Then tell me if the earth can give any light of itself?—A. No.

Q. But can it if the sun shine upon it?—A. Yes.

Q. Now the moon being like the earth, does it give us its own light? A. No.

Q. Then when does it give light?—A. When the sun shines on it.

Mr. Duff, Dr. Corbyn, and Mr. Birch expressed themselves very highly satisfied with this little class, and having so expressed themselves to Mrs. Sidley, (whose mode of instruction is in many respects similar to that adopted by Mr. Duff) quitted the school, and concluded the examination.

Among the productions of the female wards were several well made bonnets, the straw of which was of last season's growth; some pretty thread lace; and a variety of samplers—*Ind. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 3d Nov 1832.

MEMBERS ELECTED

John McMorris, Esq. and D. C. Bell, Esq. Surgeons, Bombay Service; Chas. J. Smith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service; and John Hutchinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 62d Regiment.

MEMBERS PROPOSED

David Donaldson, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Service, and J. Cruickshank, Esq. Surgeon, Ditto. Proposed by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Twining.

James Anderson, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, with the Gundaue Battalion, at Ahmednuggur. Proposed by Dr. J. Brydon and Mr. Wilson.

Dr. French, Surgeon, H. M. 49th Foot. Proposed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Egerton.

Dr. George Holscher, C. D. of the University of Gottingen. Proposed as a Corresponding Member by Dr. J. N. Casanova and Mr. Tytler.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. Some account of the Bronchocele, or Goitre of Nival, and of the Ciss and Trans Himalayan regions. By M. J. Bramley Esq.

2d. A Case of Lithotomy on a native, and the successful removal of a large calculus. By W. Bell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Kemaon Battalion.

3d. Case of extensive Organic Disease, the effect of Drunkenness, drawn up by Dr. McRae:—presented by the Medical Board.

4th. Tables of Meteorological Observations, showing the contrast of Temperature, &c. on the North Beach, and on

the Government Hill at Pagan. Presented by J. C. Boswell, Esq.

5th. A case of spontaneous evolution of the Fetus. Presented by F. Corbyn, Esq.

6th. Observations on some effects of chlorine. By W. Twining, Esq.

The Oriental Works recently forwarded for the Society's Library, by Dr. R. H. Kennedy, were placed on the table; four of which are Sanscrit, namely,—

Atreya Samhita. A system of medicine, supposed to be narrated by the Rishi Atre to Harita.

Sarandhata. A work chiefly on Pharmacological Operations, but treating also of the practice of Medicine.

Chikitsa Sira. The essence of medical practice; a system of medicine.

Gada Nigraha. Suppression of disease, a system of medical practice. (incomplete.)

The Persian work is,

Baz Nama. A Treatise on Falconry, rearing and training of Hawks, &c.

Dr. K. McKinnon's Report on Public Health in Tirhoot, in the year 1830 and 1831, and Mr. Steart's account of the efficacy of Liquor Ammonie Puræ in Cholera, were then read and discussed by the Meeting.

Dr. McKinnon first alludes to the Reports on the Medical Topography of Tirhoot, already published in the Transactions, affording ample descriptions of the localities of that district; and of the causes which chiefly influence or modify the diseases that occur there. In the year 1830, Remittent Fevers, Variola, and Cholera appeared as usual; but Hospital Gangrene prevailed in a remarkable degree, during the months of October

and November. At the time, the weather was intensely hot and oppressive, and there was a large pool of stagnant water within a few yards of the Jail, which had in part dried, and was in progress of evaporation, and may have tended to aggravate, if not to produce the disease.

The year 1831, was remarkable for a degree of sickness and mortality beyond what had been observed in Tirhoot for many years. There were many deaths from Cholera in June, July, and August; and Remittent Fevers prevailed and proved very fatal during the months of September, October, November, and December. The most fatal forms of Cholera were observed in unhealthy and low situations; and it was very destructive after several heavy falls of rain, about the middle of June. In the Stud lines, it did not effect the oxen in one particular stable, but men had the disease at the same time in various and remote stables, without any direct order of succession. The disease did not appear in regular succession, or attack the nearest villages to those where it first prevailed; frequently several contiguous villages escaped, while Cholera appeared in those more remote. Though several prisoners in the Jail were attacked with Cholera, and died of the disease, it had not spread among the prisoners.

Mr. Steart's observations are principally intended to describe the success with which he had used *Liquor Ammoniac Puræ* in a very severe description of Cholera, which prevailed among the natives at Mundlaisir, in 1830 and 1831. The treatment consisted in administering 30 drops of Pure Liquor of Ammonia in a table-spoonful of distilled water, combined with a few drops of Oil of Mint. This mixture is directed to be put into the patient's mouth, and the mouth and nose are to be forcibly closed till it is swallowed. The dose is repeated at intervals of 5, 10, or 15 minutes, till reaction commences, and then the quantity is decreased, and given at longer intervals. A bottle, containing volatile alkali is held near the nostrils and mouth, and heat is applied to the body. A vein is directed to be opened. The patient in the majority of cases was quickly resuscitated by the above medicine; the vomiting and purging ceased, and nothing was requisite, except a mild purgative next day, and careful attention to a regu-

lated diet for a few days after.—*Calcutta Courier*.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 8th Dec. 1832.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

David Donaldson, Esq. and J. Cruickshank, Esq. Madras Service; Jas. Anderson, Esq. Bombay Service; Dr. French, Surgeon of H. M. 49th Regt. Dr. George Holscher was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Dr. Morehead, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Service. Proposed by D. McLeod, Esq. and Dr. French.

Dr. Joseph Brown, of Sunderbund, was proposed as a corresponding member, by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining.

Mr. Charles Madden, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, stationed at Futtehpore, requested his name to be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. Observations on a severe description of Variola Vaccina, affecting the cows at Moorshedabad. Drawn up by G. G. Macpherson, Esq. and communicated by the Medical Board.

2. Dr. Richy's two letters, proposing to procure, for the Medical Society of Calcutta, five Parisian Medical Periodicals, free of any cost, except the charges of conveyance to this country;—this Society sending their Transactions in return. This proposal was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting voted to Dr. Richy.

3. A Case of Lithotomy on a Native, with specimen of the Calculus extracted. By W. Bell, Esq.

4. Two cases of Urinary Calculi in Natives of Bengal, successfully operated on: By W. Derby, Esq. Surgeon of the 15th Regt. Bengal N. I. The Calculi presented for the Society's Museum.

5. A successful case of Lithotomy on a Native of Bengal, with a large Calculus. By Dr. J. McGregor, at Loodianah.

6. A series of observations on the frequency of the Pulse, and Temperature of the human body, in different latitudes. By Dr. Macnee.

7. A case of Hydrophobia. Drawn up by Dr. Bell, H. M. 26th Foot. Presented by the Medical Board.

8. An account of the Fever which has recently occurred at Penang, by J. C. Roowell, Esq.

The following communications were then read and discussed by the Meeting: Mr. Macpherson's communication relative to Variola and Vaccination, in re-

ply to the Medical Board's letter, contains an assurance, that he had never observed a case of Variola after Vaccination at his station, (Moorshedabad.)

Dr. Macpherson made various attempts to produce Variola in cows, by exposing them to contagion, and by inoculation, but without success. His attempts to communicate the Vaccine Disease to the cow, were equally unsuccessful. A Febrile disease appeared among the cows near Moorshedabad, in the latter end of Aug. The animals that were affected, became dull and stupid, they had fever and drought, which symptoms increased till the 5th or 6th day; pustules then appeared on the belly, and other parts of the body, which terminated in ulceration. The mucous membranes of the mouth and fauces became ulcerated, and in severe cases the animals died, apparently from inanition; the power of mastication and swallowing being obstructed. When the affection of the mouth and fauces was slight, the animals usually recovered. In some of the cows affected as above, pustules formed on the udders and teats, from which children were inoculated, and a disease produced, having the characters of true vaccine strongly marked, and during its process considerable constitutional irritation took place. Dr. Macpherson has thus succeeded in producing a remarkable fine vaccine disease; and has ascertained, by exoeriments, that persons vaccinated from lymph procured in this manner are not susceptible of small-pox.

Mr. McClelland's case of Occlusion of the Ductus Communis Cholidochus occurred in an European, 31 years of age, who had been 11 years in India. The liver was of a dark color, but not otherwise diseased; the gall-bladder contained a small quantity of dark, viscid bile. An enlarged gland in the capsule of the liver, the size of an egg, had compressed the Ductus Communis Cholidochus, which was closed.

Mr. Twining's remarks on some of the effects of Iodine, claim the attention of the profession to the influence of the internal use of that medicine, in causing pain in the right side, and inflammation of the liver; these effects of that medicine would appear to be important in India, where Hepatic disease is so liable to occur, and slight local irritation is, at some seasons especially, prone to terminate in abscess.

Mr. Corby's case of parodynia per versus brachialis was also read and discussed.

Mr. Bramley's account of the Bronchocele of the Cis and Trans-Himalayan ranges is divided into three parts; the

first comprising a very comprehensive view of the comparative prevalence of the disease in different countries, and a statistical account of the occurrence of Goitre, as he observed it in various districts from the banks of the Gunduck river, to the remotest parts of Nipal, which he visited; the proportion of the population affected by Bronchocele is estimated at eleven per cent in the smaller towns and villages, and between three and four per cent. in the largest cities. The second part of the Essay, contains remarks concerning the causes of the Bronchocele of Nipal; which the author does not consider to arise from the water or food used by the inhabitants; and in fact, he shows sufficient reason for not ascribing the disease exclusively to any of the causes that have been usually admitted as liable to give rise to it. This part of the essay contains a meteorological table, and an analysis of water taken from seven different parts of the country near Katmandoo. In part third, on the treatment of Bronchocele, the affection is considered as purely of a local nature, and the remedy principally relied on is the Iodine.

The general result of Mr. Bramley's treatment of Bronchocele is stated to be as follows:—116 cases treated;—of these 57 patients were cured; 14 ceased to apply for proper advice when nearly well; 34 ceased to apply for medicines at an early period of their treatment, and its effects are unknown; six obtained only partial relief after a fair trial of remedies for two months; and five were entirely unsuccessful. These cases of failure were in patients of middle age, and the disease was of long standing.

The President then adjourned the Meeting, and said, "Before the Meeting breaks up, it is my duty to remind you, that in January you will have to elect Office Bearers for the year; the Vice President, and Committees of Papers, and of Management. You will have also to elect a new President, as I shall either have left Calcutta, or be about to leave so immediately as to be unable probably to attend.

"As this is the last opportunity that I shall have of meeting the Members of the Society in their collective capacity, I beg to tender them my best thanks for the manner in which my endeavours to fulfil the objects of the Chair have been received and supported. I may say, indeed, that I have enjoyed a perfect sinecure; as the good sense and friendly feeling of all the members of our little community, have been, and ever will be much better guarantees for order and propriety than the authority of a Presi-

dent. The election of such an Officer, is, therefore an honour done to an individual rather than service required by the Society. In such a light I have considered my election, and so it will be considered, I doubt not, by my successors."

On the President's leaving the chair, the Vice-President called the attention of the Society, to the proceedings of an Extraordinary Meeting held on the 7th November, 1832, at which the following Resolution was unanimously voted:

"That to mark their deep sense of the active interest which Mr. Wilson has taken in the affairs of the Society (for a period of nine years, during which he has filled the Office either of President or Vice-President), and of the unceasing attention which he has paid to the Society's business, from its first formation to the present hour; as well as for the readiness with which he has devoted his time and talents to its interests, and the ability and urbanity with which he has ever presided at the Society's Meetings, a suitable address be presented to Mr. Wilson, on his announcing his intention of returning to Europe, accompanied by a piece of plate, which may serve as a permanent Memorial of the Society's Estimation and Respect."

In conformity with the above Resolution, a silver Cup was presented to Mr. Wilson; and the following address was read by Mr. Grant.

"Sir,

"On the part of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, I have been deputed to express to you the sentiments of cordial congratulation which the members entertain on the auspicious occasion of your having been elected to a situation of high honor and distinction, in one of the most eminent seats of learning in the world."

"To us, Sir, who have long enjoyed such opportunities of knowing and prizing your attainments in Literature and Science it could be no matter of surprise, that you should be singled out for such preferment, and it was most gratifying to us to learn, that the University of Oxford, by nominating you to the Bodley Professorship, confirmed the testimony of the public voice, respecting the person best qualified to hold it. To the members of this Society, too, it is a source of pride to think, that your deserts have not only obtained for you this honourable exaltation, but that two of the most celebrated Oriental scholars and critics of their age, the lamented Leyden, and yourself, belonged to the Medical Service of Bengal."

"Rejoicing as we do, and that most unfeignedly at your deserved good for-

tune, in being thus enabled to return to your native land, in the vigour of your faculties and capabilities of usefulness and enjoyment; yet a feeling of regret will unavoidably mingle with our satisfaction, when we recollect that you are about to quit the land where your career has been so honourable and brilliant; and that this parting, in the nature of things, must, with most of us, be for ever."

"The deep interest you have always taken in the prosperity, respectability, and permanence of our Society, from its establishment, nearly ten years ago, to the present hour, demands grateful and public acknowledgment. By your constant attendance at our Meetings you not only gave elasticity to our proceedings, but upheld a beneficial example to others, and proved your unwearied solicitude for the welfare of the Institution. In the more laborious details of Committee and other business of the Society, where much occurs that can be known to the public only by what appears general and simple results; we have ever found you a cheerful, careful, and active coadjutor. The readiness with which you have ever devoted your talents, to assist in promoting professional and scientific investigation, we have uniformly experienced and appreciated; more especially on subjects requiring an intimate knowledge of Oriental literature and customs. As Vice-President, and latterly as President, of the Society, we have admired the ability, impartiality, and urbanity, with which you have guided our discussions, as well as the tone of moderation and good feeling which your personal bearing and manners tended so much to foster and preserve among us."

"In order to give due expression and effect to these sentiments, no less than to place on record the feelings by which we have been actuated; an Extraordinary Meeting of the Society was convened on the 7th November, at which the resolution just read, was unanimously voted."

"Pursuant to this resolution, we have now to present to you this memorial of the feelings of the Society towards you. Be pleased then, Sir, to accept of this Silver Cup, as a mark of the deep sense we entertain of your valuable services to our Institution; and as a parting token of the lasting regard and esteem, in which, individually and collectively, we hold you. May it often, in your native land, serve to remind you of your distant friends and fellow labourers in science and literature in the East; and now, Sir, with the sincerest good wishes for your continued good health, happiness, and long life, we bid you—**FAREWELL!**"

The President then rose and addressed the Society to the following purport:—

"In accepting the highly flattering expressions by which your sense of my services as President of the Society has been conveyed to me, and the testimonial of your regard by which they are accompanied, I cannot but feel that I am appropriating to myself more than is my due, — more than I had any right or reason to expect. Removed since the period of my arrival in India, from strictly professional duties, it has not been in my power to bring to our Meetings that knowledge and experience which the President of such a Society should possess; and if I ventured to contribute to the early volumes of our Transactions, it was with the hope of inducing others better qualified than myself to come forward and communicate to the profession and the public, the results of their observations, and not from any overweening estimate of the value of my contributions. All that was in my power, therefore, was to give that attendance which my situation imposed, and to take my share in the duties which the Society required, and in which, the knowledge and zeal of my associates rendered mine an easy task. It, therefore, there be any obligations in the case, they are at least mutual, and whatever services I may have rendered, they have been fully repaid by the kindness and consideration I have ever experienced from the Members of the Society."

"Gentlemen.—The first proposal to me to join in the formation of this Society, (when made by two friends whom I survive to lament, Dr. Hare and Dr. Adam,) was received by me with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. From the period of my arrival in Calcutta to that time, there had been little or no communication amongst Medical men in this country, either in Calcutta or the Mofussil. In the former, the few who were settled, were wholly engrossed by practice; and the residents of the latter were never heard of except through official channels.

The institution of the Society has removed this depressing and unsocial state of our profession, and has been not more conducive to the diffusion of useful knowledge than to the promotion of kindly and cordial intercourse amongst ourselves. The residents in Calcutta have now assured opportunities of meeting and interchanging their views and opinions, and the residents in the Mofussil feel that they are no longer isolated individuals, but the Members of a body interested in their pursuits, and by which the results of their labours will be duly appreciated. The exhortations I was led to form of the good effects of the establishment of this Society have been fully realized, and during the period of my connexion with it, to which you have alluded, the impressions with which I first became a member of it, have never been impaired. This last occurrence in the history of my connexion with the Society is calculated to confirm them, and I shall never revert to the period during which I belonged to it without feeling the deepest and warmest gratification."

"Gentlemen, I will not further occupy your time, than to repeat my sincerest acknowledgments to you, for all past and present kindnesses, and to express my fervent wishes for the prosperity of the Members of this Society, collectively and individually, and notwithstanding the melancholy foreboding of my friend Mr. Grant, I hope, that not many years may elapse before some of you at least will have an opportunity of witnessing how proudly,—how sincerely I cherish this memorial of your regard,—how delightedly I shall hail every object, every individual that may recal to my recollection the many happy hours I have spent amongst you—the friends I am proud to think I have formed, and whom I regret to leave, amongst the members of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta."

W. TWINING,

Secretary, Med. and Phy. Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1832.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair.

Read the proceedings of the last Meeting.

The following Members were balloted for, and unanimously elected:—
Monsieur Richy, Captain Sage, Rajah Kalikrishen.

The communication from Baron Ferrussac, referred to the Committee of Pa-

pers at the last Meeting, having been considered by them, they report, that they consider it inadvisable to take any share, but recommend to the Society to subscribe for a complete annual set of the Bulletin Universel.

With regard, also, to the List of Books submitted by Dr. Tytler, the Committee recommend, that only such as have an Oriental character be purchased.—
Resolved, that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted.

The Secretary reported the completion of the 17th volume, also the preparation of an amula Index to the first 17 volumes. — Resolved, that the Index be printed.

The Secretary to the Physical Class reported, that it had been determined to recommend a further grant of 500 Rupees for the Boring Experiment, on condition of that being the last grant to be made by the Society. — Resolved, that the grant, subject to the stipulation, be confirmed.

Resolved also, as a matter of general convenience, that in future the Proceedings of the Physical Class shall form part of the business of the General Meetings, which shall be held once a month, on the first Wednesday, as heretofore.

Museum.

An Image of Bhairava. Presented through Dr. Twining, on the part of General O'Halloran.

This image of Mahadeo was found at Bijrah Ghat, situated in a wild jungle on the right bank of the Nerbudda, on the rout from Jabalpur to Garwarreh, about 14 miles from the former town, and about three miles from the high road; it is approached through heavy ravines.

On the top of a circular hill, about 150 feet high, in the centre is a temple dedicated to Mahadeo, and on its brow, surrounding the temple, is an arcade, divided into 72 compartments, in each of which is a large image, of good workmanship, more or less mutilated, as tradition states, by the army of Aurangzebe, when in progress to the Dekhan. At the foot of this hill, and at a small distance, close to a temple, falling into decay, the above image was found, and conveyed to Sagar, and from thence to Calcutta.

The arcades on the crest of the hill appear to be very ancient, and are built of large stones, without cement.

Bijrah Ghat is considered as a sacred spot, where an immense crowd of pilgrims congregate three days in the year, for the purpose of traffic and devotion.

A figure of Nemuth. Presented through Mr. Kyd.

Read a letter from Captain Boileau, presenting several coins dug up at Agra.

The Secretary reported, that the Committee had authorised the purchase of a set of Roman Coins. A list of which, prepared by Mr. Prinsep, was submitted.

The head of a Saw-fish. Presented by Mr. Hutchinson.

The thanks of the Society were voted for the above.

Library.

Read a letter from Counsellor Von Hammer, presenting the following works:

1. 8th Vol. of the Ottoman History.
2. Persian Translation of the Meditations of Marcus Antoninus.
3. Account of Oriental Manuscripts in the Library of Turin
4. Nos. 53 to 56 of the Jahrbucher of Vienna.

"The Ass overladen." Presented by Mr. Fisher.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Royal Academy of Bordeaux, presenting 2 vols. of the Proceedings

Transactions of the Geological Society. Part 2nd of the 3rd Vol. presented by the Society.

Notes on the Hitopodesa: by Messrs. Schlegel and Lassen. By the authors.

New edition of De Sacy's Arabic Grammar. By the author.

Memoir on the Mussulman Religion in India, by M. Garcin de Tassy. By the author.

Two small Persian Manuscripts on Astrology, &c. By Ensign Readbold.

Meteorological Journals for August and September, 1832. By the Surveyor General.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be returned for the above.

The Secretary reported the purchase of the following Books:—

1. Franklin's Observations made on a tour from Bengal to Persia, 1 vol.
2. Scott's Ferishta's History of the Dekhan, 2 do.
3. Bentley's Hindu Astronomy, 1 do.

Literary.

Translation of an extensive Bauddha Vocabulary and Abstract of a Tibetan Medical work. Made and presented by Mr. Cosmode Kōros.

A notice of some of the Arabic Poets. By Ensign Readbold.

An Abstract Account of the contents of the volumes presented by Ensign Readbold. By Baboo Ramdhun Shén.

Read extracts from a Letter from Major Burney, from Ava, to the Secretary, regarding his historical records of that country.

Inscriptions from Vijayanagar, with translations and a pedigree of the Kings of that city, presented by Mr. Ravenshaw.

Read also observations on the same by the Secretary.

The thanks of the Society voted for the above, and the papers referred to the Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday, 12th December, 1832

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair.

Read the Proceedings of the last Meeting.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Colonel Thomas C. Watson, and Charles Ray Martin, Esq. proposed at the last Meeting, balloted for, and unanimously elected.

A letter was read, addressed by Babu Ramkomal Sen, to the Committee of Papers, stating the circumstances of his connection with the Society since the year 1803-4; he then acted as Registrar and Accountant under Dr. Gilchrist, Mr. Home, D. S. Hunter and Leyden, on a salary of 30 rupees; in 1820, this was increased by Lord Hastings, then President, to 50 rupees, and the duties of Collector were added, with an allowance of 20 Rupees for establishment. In 1829, the Babu was elected a Member, but continued his services as before, giving the emolument to his son. Seeing the present state of the Society's funds, and the necessity of retrenchment in its expenses, he was begged to relinquish his salary, and proposed a new scale of establishment, with a reduction of 1000 from Rs. 222 to Rs. 150 a month, making a saving of 72 Rupees.

Resolved, upon the recommendation of the Committee, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Babu Ramkomal Sen, for his long and valuable services, and his disinterested offer of continuing their gratuitous performance, and that in testimony of its satisfaction, he be elected Native Secretary to the Asiatic Society.

Resolved, that Babu Ramkomal Sen, be authorised to retain such establishment as is necessary for the collection of the subscriptions, in communication with the General Secretary.

The Secretary reported the completion of the 17th volume of the Asiatic Researches, and that application had been made to Government for freight for 100 copies for Europe.

Miscum

Ornaments worn by Orish women. Presented by Babu Ramkomal Sen, with a note.

Library.

The following Books were presented by Mr. H. H. Wilson:

Assemani Catalogue de Codici Manuscripti Nubiana, 1 vol.

Bell's Historia Antipodum, 1 vol.

Biot's Traite de Physique Experimentale et Mathematique, 4 vols in 2

Georgii Agricola de Re Metallica, 1 vol.

Histoire General des Voyages, 25 vols

Picart's Ceremonies and Religious Customs, 6 vols.

Vaillant's Numismata Imperatorum, 1 vol.

Vocabolario de la Langa Taranta, 1 vol.

Inscriptiones Antiquae a Comite Carolo Vidua, 1 vol.

Stewart's Principles of Money, 1 vol.

D'Ouvets Langue Hebraique Restituee, 1 vol.

Tochon d'Anucey, Recherches sur les Medailles, 1 vol.

Astley's Voyages, 4 vols.

Dictionary, Sanscrit and English, MSS 4 vols.

Several other Books were presented by Messrs. Dondey, Dupré and Sons, of Paris, various public Societies, &c.

The Secretary submitted to the Meeting, the Journals and Papers of the late Mr. Moorcroft, placed by Government with the Society.

Resolved that they be referred to the Committee of Papers to determine in what manner they may in most advantageously be made public.

PHYSICAL BRANCH.

Correspondence.

1. A letter was read from the Right Honorable Sir R. W. Hart, Governor of Calcutta acknowledging, on the part of the Asiatic Society, the receipt of the first eight numbers of the Journals of the Asiatic Society, and commencing a resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the 24th October to enter into correspondence with the Asiatic Society.

2. A letter from the Baron de Ferussac, dated Paris, the 10th April, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of GLEANINGS IN SCIENCE and expressed a desire, on the part of the "Société du Bulletin Universel," to enter into relations with the Asiatic Society, and to introduce its Members, M. Richy, Juge de la Cour de Commerce, (now a Member of our Society.)

The Baron de Ferussac brings to the notice of Naturalists in India, his work on the Molluscs, now in the press of publication, of which a prospectus was printed on the cover of our last number.)

3. A letter from Mr. H. P. Idelson was read, presenting in the name of Dr. Harlan, of Philadelphia, the following works.

1. An Inquiry into Ornithological Biography.

2. Nos. 2, 3, and 5 of Featherstonhaugh's Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science.

3. Description of a Fossil Fuels and fossil bones, by R. Hart, M. D.

4. Description of the Arvicola Nuttall, by Idelson.

Museum.

A letter was read from Dr. Sory, announcing, that he has transmitted to the Society a magnificent specimen of a shelled nautilus free from size; also four specimens of the strata observed in digging a well in the jail at that station.

"Sagar is nearly surrounded by a chain of basalt hills, in a continuous range, but with here and there a break. About a mile and half N. E. of Sagar, on the Jabalpur road, a bed of limestone, partly in mass and partly crystallized, juts out at the foot of a range of these hills, and in the bed of a little stream, which is dry, except in the rains, and which runs over it, limestone bed, these fossil trees are found. Captain Sleeman was the first to observe them. Three or four specimens, as large as the one now sent, have been removed. They are seen protruding through the soil, which, on being removed, exposes the entire roof. Masses of the trunk are observed lying about, but an entire trunk has not yet been discovered.

Specimens of rocks and minerals from Mr. W. Cruikshank, to complete his series of the geology of Chura Pura.

Among these are several specimens of sandstone, with vegetable impressions of twigs and wood; some of the Chura and Pandua limestones, with their distinct shells, finely crystalline fibrous actinoids, some very pure white porcelaine actinoid, and some hard cast, with magnetic.

iron band, as washed from the sand of the Brahmaputra river. Also, through Mr. S. Swinton, some of the auriferous pyrites from Dr. Lamb.

The Secretary presented specimens of zeolites, received from Mr. B. Norton of Bombay, among them a fine transparent, greenish prismatic apophyllite.

Dr. Strong communicated a report on the progress of the boring in Fort William.

A third shaft has been opened to the depth of 82 feet, with a very large auger, and appearances are hitherto promising. No well was sunk above the shaft.

Dr. S. presented a list of works on the subject of artesian springs, which was referred to the Committee of Papers.

A letter was read from Captain P. Gerard, dated Simla, 21st October, forwarding the first part of his brother, Dr. J. G. Gerard's, paper on the valley and section of the Spiti, in illustration of the fossils discovered by him in his visit to that elevated part of the Himalaya mountains.

This paper formed the subject of the evening's lecture.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Asiatic Society, convened on Wednesday morning, the 19th December, 1832.

In pursuance of the resolution passed on the 19th, the Convention of the Society, accompanied by most of the members, proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. Wilson on the 31st, where after the usual ceremonial of courtesy, the Honorable President, Sir Edward Ryan, read the following Address, which had been prepared by the Committee nominated at the special meeting.

ADDRESS.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY TO H. H. WILSON, ESQ
THEIR SECRETARY

"When other Societies in this Presidency, which, either in science or the lighter walks of literature, have shared the benefit of your counsel and assistance, are now anxious to associate their expressions of gratitude and regret with your approaching departure from India, it would ill become that one with which your connection is the oldest and most important of all, to suffer the most distinguished of its members to leave these shores, without giving some public utterance to the sentiments which must on such an occasion animate every individual member.

From the time, now nearly 50 years since, when the ASIATIC SOCIETY was instituted, "for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia"—where, Sir, has with greater assiduity, or more splendid success contributed to the advancement of that object, than yourself. In more than one department of their varied inquiries, your services are eminently conspicuous; but in that one, which must on every account claim precedence among the subjects of this Society's research, they are pre-eminent and unrivalled.

The ancient learning of India, which from the days of Pythagoras downward, had been the object of distant admiration, but never of clear definite knowledge, to the whole of civilized Europe, had indeed, at the period of your first arrival here, begun to emerge from the obscurity which half a ages encompassed it. The labours, as we are proud to declare, of some of the earliest members of this Society, had led the way

in unlocking the sacred treasures of Brahmanical literature: through the ardent inquiring mind of our illustrious Founder and President, partly preceded, partly accompanied and followed, by the profound erudition of Colebrooke, the philological diligence of Wilkins, and some others; specimens of Indian genius and science had been given to the world in an English dress; and the matchless language in which all these treasures were contained, unknown before, and unstudied by Europeans, except a few, who keeping it from all others, would have made it an instrument of their own interested views, was now partially exhibited to the mere inquiring of the students of the West. But fully to throw open this remote and difficult walk of learned research, to make what was hitherto necessarily confined to a few amongst ourselves intimately conversant with the Pandits of India, accessible in some degree to others destitute of this advantage—to render the study of Sanscrit, as that of Arabic and Persian had long been possible, if not easy to persons confined to the libraries of Europe—and thus create that general diffusion of the study which, already reaching beyond our countrymen, is stimulating to exertion the laborious students of France and Germany.—this, Sir, is a merit which belongs, above every other individual, to you.

For the grounds of this judgment, we need point only to your Sanscrit and English Dictionary—a work, which, while facilitating and accelerating the progress of all subsequent students, can hardly be appreciated justly by any who has not some experience of this gigantic species of labour: a labour so immense, that, even when applied to the long-studied classical idioms of Greece and Rome, it has been characterized by one of the most eminent expositors of learning, as comprising within itself alone every variety of literary toil. In the present instance, when we consider the multifarious sources from which the compilation was to be made, (none of which, with one brilliant exception, had been before subjected to the severe accuracy of European criticism,) the boundless extent of the language itself—the quantity of research often necessary for ascertaining the precise import of even inconsiderable vocabularies among the thousands here enumerated and explained;—this work, so lucid in its arrangement, its interpretations, and etymologies, must ever be regarded as a magnificent monument of philological skill and industry. The edition of 1819, setting aside the consideration of those additions just now published, with which your subsequent labours have enriched and nearly doubled its value—that first edition alone would amply deserve this character. Under any circumstance, it would be an excellent and valuable Sanscrit lexicon. Considered as the first in any European language, it is admirable; and beyond all ordinary praise.

But we feel, Sir, that it would be unjust to your high merits in this department of learning, were we to dwell too long on this one production, great as it is, indeed pre-eminently valuable in its kind, and sufficient of itself to establish the reputation of any Oriental scholar. The several translations of classical Indian compositions, which, before and after the publication of your great work, you have given to the world, have shown how well you could yourself tread those remote and arduous paths of literature which your labours had made free to the approach of others: they have added to the character of deep recondite erudition—the more desirable, if less distinguished, praise of a highly cultivated mind, and poetic taste and feeling. These qualities, not

common in their separate excellence, but in their union truly extraordinary, are visible in your first published work, the version of the Cloud-Messenger of Cañidasa, as well as in what is among the latest, your selections of the Dramatic Literature of the Hindus: and while the Sanscrit scholar wonders at the graceful ease and delicacy with which the peculiar character of Indian composition is most faithfully represented to English readers, the English general reader—he at least who has taste to discern the forms of beauty in the most unwonted combinations, and the philosophy to sympathize with man, however diversified by climate and institutions—cannot fail to be both delighted and instructed with the perusal.

It were really impossible to particularize in this address, the many elegant and useful editions of Sanscrit works that you have prepared, or the still more numerous dissertations on Hindu Literature and antiquities, on the religious sects of this peninsula, and other kindred subjects, with which your indefatigable research has enriched the memoirs of this Society, as well as some other literary repositories of India and England. One of these, however, which heads the fifth volume of our own Transactions, is of too important a nature to be passed over without distinct mention. In the intricate labyrinth of Indian history and chronology, where the erudite labours of Jones, of Hamilton, and of Wilford, seemed only to render the darkness visible, and the confusion more hopelessly impenetrable, furnishing too just ground for the idea that, in India, mythology and pantheistic mysticism had swallowed up history altogether—you have discovered one point at least where order could be deduced from the chaos of existing materials—where conclusions satisfactory to sound historical criticism could be attained—from which, as way marks, the future investigator might safely proceed in exploring what is elsewhere most doubtful in this vast undiscovered region of Asiatic antiquity. That this is a correct judgment of your “Essay on the Hindu History of Cashmir,” the voice of continental critics, some of them most conversant with the philology of Central Asia, will unite with ours in attesting. And after the casual mention of one eminent deceased scholar of this Society, whose life was spent in scanning the contents of the Mahabharata and Puranas, and comparing them often hastily and superficially, with the results of an uncommonly extensive and recent western reading, we cannot fail to notice the far more useful, as well as more critical, labour, which you have bestowed on these huge treasures of Hindu mythology and tradition. Of the first and most classical of these poems, you are about to give a splendid Sanscrit edition to the public. But your analysis of the contents of this, of the 18 Puranas, and several Upanishads, with translations interspersed of the most curious and interesting portions of each, is a work of which the literary merit, and importance to all future inquirers into Hindu fable or history, can scarcely be estimated too highly. It is indeed unpublished, but the 20 folio MS. volumes containing it, hold a most distinguished place among the many valuable gifts for which the library of this Society is indebted to you. We cannot but indulge the hope, that the older and far more difficult monuments of Hindu antiquity, the Vedas, may hereafter receive that illustration from you which no other scholar, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Colebrooke, is fully competent to afford them.

Hitherto it is in reference to Sanscrit studies only, or the dialects immediately connected with it, that we have considered your unrivalled claims

to our gratitude, and that of the literary world; but it will not have escaped the attention of any one acquainted with the works alluded to, the History of Cashmir especially, how well you have availed yourself of the collateral assistance, which the accurate knowledge of other Eastern languages has supplied. In the great work which you gratuitously undertook of arranging and describing, the very large unformed collections of that indefatigable traveller and antiquary, the late Colonel Colin Mackenzie, you had to apply that knowledge to a variety of interesting objects separately. And, in the full description of the result of this six years’ labour, which you published in Calcutta, in two octavo volumes, in 1829, a work in which Sanscrit books and monuments hold the chief, but by no means the only place, every reader must admire the happy critical attention which your active mind could bestow on so many objects, each sufficient to engross the attention of an ordinary scholar, collected from such various quarters, and comprised in so many difficult languages.

It cannot but enhance greatly the admiration with which we view these illustrious contributions to the stock of Asiatic learning, when we consider, that your time, from your first arrival in the country, has been occupied in official duties of an important and difficult character, totally unconnected with literature, and that the severe scientific studies of your new profession, (in which your merits have been recently acknowledged by those most competent to estimate them,) have not, amidst this double distraction, been neglected. Nor can we but be sorely struck with the fact, that amidst occupations so various, so arduous, and so honourable, you could still make the province, (which inferior minds might have been delegated to perform, though they could not have performed so well,) of preparing elementary works in English for the instruction of Hindu youth, and even devoting a large portion of your time to the active superintendence of our yet infant seminaries of education. Still more, when we find, that from a compilation of employments sufficient to distract or overwhelm the mass even of clever men, you must not only unbudged in the lighter departments of elegant literature and art, but end ease and diversion in the hardness of statistical inquiries, and the details of recent political history. Your work on the Commerce of Bengal has just published, and your History of the Bameswar must remain singular monuments of the rare vigour of your enlightened and accomplished understanding.

But we must now turn finally to your relation to the Asiatic Society, and that not merely as a member, but an unequalled contributor to its stores, but as its Secretary. From the time when you succeeded the late Dr. Hunter in that important capacity, in 1810, not only have your main services been thus identified with the progress of Oriental learning, and conspicuous to the whole literary world, but have been displayed in matters to which we alone are witnesses, and which we only can acknowledge the arrangement of our papers, the preparation of the Transactions for the press, the compilation of a useful index to the whole, the conduct of all the details of the Society’s business—in all which your attention and devotion to our interests has been most constant and exemplary. Nor must we omit to mention the masterly manner in which you have conducted the extensive correspondence, domestic and foreign, of this Society, nor the characteristic amenity of manners with which you have been ever ready to assist with your valuable aid and

council, the President and other individual members. None, after Sir W. Jones, if exact he may be excepted, has stronger claims on our grateful recollection; none certainly more long continued on it. During the last 23 years, you have never quitted your place amongst us, except only that year (1820), when you were absent on Government duty at Benares—an absence which, while it enabled you to fulfil more perfectly many of your laudable undertakings, could not fail to reflect the greater honour on the Society.

For these eminent and unequalled services, we feel that the best thanks we can offer are but an insignificant recompense. We can only add to this tribute of more justice to your past merits, our warmest hopes and wishes for the future, that you may fill, with increased honour and happiness, the distinguished station which a munificent benefactor has established in one of our ancient universities. We trust that you may succeed in achieving in many of the British youth, destined to important stations here, a desire to acquire the knowledge of the Sanscrit language and literature by which you are yourself so immortally distinguished, and thus become the means of extending to them and the blessings of increased civilization and Christianity.

But one wish remains for ourselves. We wish not to be with fit some durable monument to be placed in each which have, for nearly a quarter of a century, given vigour, activity and honour to our meetings in this place. We, the more, request, that you will add to your former favours for one of permitting your bust to be taken by the most eminent sculptor in England, at the Chair of the Society. That it may stand in our room as an enduring testimony of the high esteem and respect with which your memory will be ever cherished by the Asiatic Society.

EDWARD RYAN, *President.*"

Dec 31st, 1832

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Wilson, having requested the President and members to be seated, replied in these following terms:

"When I recollect, that Mr. Clebrooke, on leaving India, received from the Asiatic Society, of which he has for many years been the chief ornament and support, no other tribute than an official letter from myself, the friend of which was left very much to my own discretion, I cannot but feel as proud of the vast interior claims which have been to-day honoured by you with such nobly favourable notice. I have received less, I have appreciated more than I am entitled to, and I have to thank you not only for the commendations which I might in turn as claim, but for your kindness and partiality, the most unobtrusive growth of many years of association, which have suggested this overflowing measure of a reward for any service I may have rendered to the Society.

I shall not pretend to disclaim the warm interest which I have taken in the credit and prosperity of the Asiatic Society, from the period of my first arrival in this country, or in the researches which it was instituted to promote. After I became a Member and Secretary of the Society, to do so was more than my duty, but it was equally my pleasure and pride to be a member of a body established for such honourable and useful purposes, as the investigation of man and nature in the East, the development of the past history and present condition of these vast and important regions, and the maintenance of the British character for enlightened and liberal research, and the disinterested cultivation of intellectual pursuits. The share that I may have borne in the accomplishment of these purposes has made many hours of my leisure in this country abundantly away; to have been associated in them with so many excellent and talented individuals has always been, and must always be, a subject of self-congratulation, to have earned such an estimation amongst them, as they have this day expressed, must ever be a source of proud and grateful recollection.

In consenting to the request with which you have been pleased to coadjute the flattering remuneration which you have made of my services to Oriental Literature and the Society, you will exempt me of being influenced by merely personal feeling. If I can judge of your sentiments by my own, I can fully appreciate the motives which induce you to seek to preserve memorials of those who have taken an active part in the labours of the Society. One of the most interesting decorations of the room in which we are accustomed to assemble is to me,—to all, the portrait of our illustrious founder, and I am sure you will agree with me, that the apartment would possess a still deeper interest were such decorations multiplied.—In the countenances of Corebrooke, Walford, Wilkins, and other distinguished members look down sympathetically upon the labours of their successors. I need not add, how irresistible are such influences upon the human mind, and how well calculated are such memorials to give wholesome stimulus to youthful energies. It is not from a merely selfish motive, therefore, that I accede to your request, but in the hope, that even in this way I may contribute, however feebly, to the great ends of our Institution. At the same time I am not insensible of the kindness which has prompted the proposal, and if I do feel vain, it is that you should have thought me worthy of the honour of being perpetually, as far as any thing human is perceptible, present amongst you.

Gentlemen, I have only further to bid you farewell, and offer you my most fervent hopes for the continued activity of the Asiatic Society, confident, that faithful and necessary to insure it, constant and increasing utility and reputation."—
Journal of the Asiatic Society, December, No. 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting of the Asiatic Society, convened on Wednesday morning, the 19th December, 1832.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The Honorable Sir E. Ryan, President—The Reverend Dr. Mill—Messieurs J. Tytler, Thomason, C. R. Prinssep, Kyd, Eaton, Hare, and Ross—Captain Trevor—Mr. J. R. Colvin—Dr. Twining—Messrs. J. Sepmings and J. Prinsen—Bahoo Ramcomul Sen—Mr. Calder, Vice-President—Captain Henderson, and Mr. Arnold, by Proxy.

The President opened the business of the Meeting, by adverting to the circumstance of their being assembled to consider on the most appropriate mode of expressing their sentiments upon the approaching departure of their Secretary, Mr. H. H. Wilson. After expatiating upon the severe loss which the Society would sustain in this distinguished Orientalist, and the great debt of gratitude it owed to him as a Member and as Secretary—as indeed the chief support of the Institution for so many years, he proposed, that a Deputation should wait upon Mr. Wilson, at his residence, on the 31st Instant, at Ten A. M. with an Address expressive of their feelings on the occasion. He proposed that this Address should be prepared rather by a Committee of competent Oriental Scholars than by himself, as he could not pre-

tend to do justice to the great merits of Mr. Wilson in a field of Literature entirely foreign to his own studies—he wished, therefore, to unite with himself Dr. Mill and Mr. J. Tytler, as Members of the Committee.

He proposed, also, that it should form a part of this Address, that Mr. Wilson should be requested to allow the Society to have his Bust taken by Chantrey, or by one of the most distinguished Sculptors in England—that it may be placed in this room as a durable monument of his name, and a testimony of the esteem and respect with which his memory will ever be cherished by the Members of the Asiatic Society."

Mr. J. Thomason seconded this proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Tytler expressed his ready concurrence in the measure proposed, and begged to add Captain Troye's name to the Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. R. Prinsen hoped, that all Members of the Society "would be invited to accompany the Deputation on the presentation of their Address;" upon which the Secretary of the Physical Class was directed to circulate a copy of the Proceedings to all Members of the Society, and to announce the day and hour of attendance to such as are resident in Calcutta.—*Calcutta Courier*,

PETITION OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the Protestant Missionaries of various denominations stationed within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William, Beagal, in the East Indies.
SHeweth

That your Petitioners deeply impressed with gratitude for those liberal measures in behalf of the moral and spiritual welfare of the native population of British India, which were devised by your Honourable House at the last renewal of the Honorable East India Company's Charter, beg permission humbly to approach your Honourable house on this occasion.

That while your Petitioners are fully sensible of the great moral and spiritual

good, which has been communicated to the Hindoo and Mussolman, with other classes of the native population of British India, by Regulation of your Honorable house, which authorises Christian Missionaries to settle in India, and to endeavour to propagate Christianity; they are still constrained to witness, with the deepest feelings of commiseration, the gross ignorance and consequent immorality of the great body of the native population—a population from which an immense revenue is derived by the Honorable East India Company's Government, but for whose moral and spiritual welfare, nothing at all proportionate to the vast sums received, has been hitherto attempted.

That your Petitioners are engaged, to the extent of their means, in imparting a mixed Education, consisting of religious,

literary, and scientific knowledge, both in the English and native languages, to the native population: Their efforts have respect to two classes of children:—First, those which are of pure native extraction, Hindoo and Mussulman, large bodies of whom are not merely willing to receive, but extremely desirous of receiving, the above named kinds of instruction; but which your Petitioners, with the limited funds at their command, are totally unable to communicate to any thing like the desired extent. Secondly, your Petitioners have instructed a considerable number of that class of children, which are the descendants of European fathers by native mothers, or the offspring of intermarriages of this class among themselves, commonly called East-Indians. Of this class there are great and daily increasing numbers, nominally Christians, gathered over the Presidency, who are fast sinking into the lowest depths of ignorance and vice; and who must, if not rescued from their deplorable state, by a good moral education, become a nuisance and a burden to society.

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly supplicate your Honourable house, that at the next renewal of the Honourable East India Company's Charter, a clause may be inserted in the Act to the effect, that the said Honourable East India Company's Government do set apart a sum of not less than One Lakh of Sicca Rupees annually, to be devoted to the express purpose of affording such a mixed Education as is above named—viz. An Education consisting of religious, literary, and scientific instruction, to those of the above-mentioned to classes of native children, who are desirous of receiving it.

That your Petitioners humbly submit, that such a grant for such a purpose would by no means interfere with any pledge of the Honourable Company, not to force Christianity upon their Hindoo or Mussulman subjects, inasmuch as it is the earnest cry of a large and daily increasing number of both Hindoos and Mussulmans, that they may be allowed the privilege of partaking of the blessings of such an Education as has been described; and there being at this present time in Calcutta, in its neighbourhood alone, not less than from two to three thousand youths of the above classes, who cheerfully receive this kind of instruction.

That your Petitioners are aware of the grant of one Lakh of Rupees which has been appropriated by your Honourable house from the Honourable Company's Revenue, for the purposes of Education; but your Petitioners beg to represent, that considering the immense Revenue derived from this country, and the overwhelming population so deeply sunk in

ignorance and immorality, this sum is entirely inadequate to the object. Moreover, your petitioners would submit that the Board of Education, now established, to whom this grant of One Lakh of Rupees is entrusted, confines its efforts to the mere literary and scientific departments of education among the higher classes of the native community, leaving the thousands who desire religious instruction, in combination with a literary and scientific education, wholly unprovided for. They, therefore, petition your Honourable house, that another Board be formed in Calcutta, from the representatives of all the Missionary bodies stationed in or near Calcutta, which shall have the management of the for her grant of One Lakh of Rupees annually, and see that it is sacredly devoted to the bestowment of such an education as consists of religious, literary, and scientific instruction.

Your Petitioners would also beg permission to suggest, that the Honourable Company's government to appoint one or more Agents, who shall be associated with one or more representatives of each denomination of Protestant Missionaries stationed in or near Calcutta, as Members of the Board; and that this Board shall have authority to establish subordinate Boards in the country or distant provinces, which shall render an account of their proceedings to the superior Board in Calcutta, in order that an explicit statement of the appropriation and results of the grant may be annually forwarded through the Honourable Company's government to the British Parliament.

Your Petitioners humbly conceive, that the two General Committees or Boards, so far from interfering with each other's department, would conjointly, to the extent of their means, meet all the growing exigencies of the Indian population—the one providing Education for the class of Natives that wish to exclude religion, the other for that class that desire religion to be combined with other branches.

Your Petitioners, trusting to the wisdom and benevolence of your Honourable house, to grant this their humble petition, anticipate the time when India, beneath the fostering care of Britain, shall arise from her long deep slumber of ignorance and depraved superstition, and assume an honourable rank among the enlightened and prosperous nations of the earth—at once a monument of imperishable glory to the British nation, and an illustrious example of the justice, philanthropy, and magnanimity which characterize the legislation of the British Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,

COMPASSIONATE CIVIL AND MILITARY FUNDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated 4th July, 1832.

Para. 1. Our attention has lately been directed to the mode adopted for aiding the several Compassionate Civil and Military Funds in India, by the grants of interest at 8 per cent. per annum, on their balances, and of high rates of exchange, principally a 2s. 4d. the Rupee, in effecting their remittances.

2. The aggregate amount expended by us in the support of these Funds, is £71,020 per annum, of which only £14,365 arises from direct contribution. The remaining sum of £56,655 is expended in interest beyond the ordinary rate, and in exchange.

3. The rates of interest and exchange were, no doubt, formerly justified by those actually in use in general transactions, but that has long ceased to be the case. The interest on the Registered Debt of India, incurred of late years, is 5 per cent. and the Sicca Rupee remitted to England in bullion does not produce more than 1s. 11d., whilst the average outturn of all descriptions of remittances effected by the Company, during the last three years, has fallen below that rate of exchange.

4. Considering that the object for which these Instructions provide, are servants of the Company in straitened circumstances, their destitute widows and orphans, we forbear from directing the adoption of any measure which would have the effect either of reducing the rate of pension and other allowances granted by the several Funds, or of throwing on

the Trustees the charge and risk of effecting remittances.

5. Being also of opinion, that the aid afforded by the Company should, as far as possible, be stated as direct contribution, we desire, that the rate of interest upon the balances of all the Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, (excepting only the Civil Service Annuity Funds, recently instituted,) be reduced to five per cent. per annum, from the 1st May next, and that on the 30th April in each following year, the several Funds be granted, as a donation from the Company, a sum equivalent to the difference between the amount to which the grant of such interest, and of interest at the rate now allowed, would produce.

7. We desire, that you will inform the Trustees of the several Funds, that we cannot engage to continue, to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount, a mode of assistance which has so far exceeded what we contemplated when it was first granted. For the present, however, we have resolved, that from and after the date of this dispatch, the sums required in England for the use of the several Funds, shall be advanced, repayable in India at 12 months' date, and at 1s. 11d. the Sicca Rupee, that being full as high as could be warranted by a consequent of bullion; and we desire that the difference between the number of rupees re-imbursed to you, under this arrangement, and that which would have been re-imbursed, if the present rates of exchange had continued to be observed, be annually credited to the Funds, as a further donation from the Company.—*Port St. George Gazette, Nov. 10.*

RESOLUTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The following Resolution, passed by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, is published for general information, and the guidance of the Public Officers concerned:—

RESOLUTION.

1. In conformity with the Government Notification, dated December 31st, 1830, and published in the Gazette of the 17th January, 1831, the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been for some time directed towards the best means of remedying the abuses which attend the present system of providing Supplies, and the means of carriage to troops and other persons marching through the country.

2. The Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating this subject having furnished their Report, and the whole of their enquiries being now before the Government, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council proceeds to record his Resolutions on the several points under consideration.

3. It is satisfactory to find, that on the material points embraced in the enquiry, so little difference of opinion is found to exist, that a hope may be entertained, that no difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to the arrangements determined upon. Their success depends mainly on the cordial co-operation of individual An-

thorities, Civil as well as Military, and there is no reason to apprehend that this co-operation will be withheld.

4. The Civil and Military Authorities will observe carefully the following Rules:

5. *First.* The Native Guard which generally precedes a Regiment by a day, and is commonly called the *Russul* Guard, will invariably be commanded by a Native *Commissioned* Officer, who will be furnished with full instructions for his conduct by his Commanding Officer, and be selected for the duty with reference to his temper, discretion and other obviously necessary qualifications.

6. *Second.* The Civil Authorities will invariably depute a Native Officer of respectability, (a *Jumadar* probably) to meet every Regiment the day before it enters the district under their charge. This individual will wait on the Commanding officer, receive his instructions, and generally precede the Corps by some hours, to ensure the supplies being in readiness, and

to satisfy himself that they are of good quality. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph, as to the selection of officers for this duty, and the instructions with which they should be furnished, are no less important, and apply no less to the Civil than to the Military Officers.

7. *Third.* In the Military Department, measures will be adopted to secure prompt information to the Civil Authorities of the approach of Troops, while those authorities will be held responsible for neglect or delay in forwarding on to the District for which they were intended, *Incidents or* Notifications, which may have been addressed to the wrong officer.

8. *Fourth.* A Form of Indent is annexed, which will be universally observed. The scale of rations laid down is rather to be considered as the maximum than as a fixed scale. The less bulky articles of food will be provided by the Regimental Bazaars.

FORM.

INDENT No. _____ on the Collector of Revenue at _____ for Supplies, &c. required for the use of the _____ Regiment N. I. at _____ on the _____

SUPPLIES.	Fighting Men			Camp Followers	Public and Private Cattle	Total Supplies.	REMARKS.
	Scholars, -	8					
	Jumadars, -	8					
	Headquaters, -	40					
	Naks, -	40					
	Drummers, -	16					
	Sepoys, -	64					
		752					
	Mounds.		Chutacks.		Mounds.		
	Seers.		Seers.		Seers.		
Rice	four seer per fighting man,						
& Rice	2 seer per camp follower,						
Oats	1 seer.....						
Dal	2 chutacks per fighting man and camp follower.....						
Ghee	1 chutack per fighting man and ditto.....						
Salt	1/2 outto outto and ditto.....						
Gram	.....					
Firewood	.....					
Earthen pots	at 15 per company,						

I do hereby certify, that the Articles specified in this Indent are indispensably necessary to the use of the _____ Regiment Native Infantry, according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

(Signed) A. B., Comdg. Officer.

9. *Fifth.* For the supply of the *Bur-dasht* Articles, viz. fire, wood, or other fuel, forage, and earthen pots. Talls will be established on all the Principal Roads, where they may be necessary. Contracts will be invited for the supply of these Talls; but where no Contractors come forward, the articles will be stored and sold by Tahsildars, or other Government Officers, under the orders of the Collector. Articles of the above description which may be specified in the Indents will be supplied from the Talls *wholesale* to the Officer in charge of the Russad Guard, or to the Outwall of the Regimental Bazar. The Native Civil Officer merely providing conveyance for the supply from the Tall, or Shop, to the camp. These articles will be paid for in advance by the Native Commissioned Officer in Command of the Russad Guard. The Civil Officer in attendance will take care to see that these articles are charged for at the proper rates, and the *Talwallah*, or individual who provides them, will give to the Officer, in command, or his Regimental Staff, a receipt in duplicate for the money. The *Talwallah*, or person supplying the fuel, forage, and earthen vessels, will be required to receive back the surplus of those articles which may occasionally remain unsold at the close of the day. He will do so at the rates at which he furnished them in the first instance.

10. *Sixth.* The Civil Authorities will proceed immediately to make arrangements at each Stage for the provision of the articles above referred to, as far as may be practicable, through individual *Talwallahs*, *Bazar Chowdries*, or *Buttearraks*. The Civil Officers in charge of Districts will make such advances as may be absolutely necessary to ensure this desirable object, reporting the same to the Commissioner of the Division for his sanction. These advances will be made either on receipt of Indents, or in anticipation of them, as may seem most expedient in particular instances. Relying on the exertions of individual officers. His Honor the Council does not anticipate ultimate loss to Government, if the advances be made to respectable men on security, and in sums not more than may be absolutely necessary. Any loss, however, which may be incurred may be charged for in a Contingent Bill.

11. *Seventh.* The officers and others belonging to the Regiment who may require fowls, kids, milk, or other articles not specified in the Form of Indent, must procure them by sending their servants into the neighbouring villages, with ready money to purchase them. The Native Officer who attends the Regiment, on the part of the Collector, will be able to give information where such articles are likely

to be found; but he is strictly prohibited from using his authority for the purpose of procuring them.

12. *Eighth.* Under these rules it is expected, that the exactions of Native Civil Authorities will be effectually checked. Notice of the orders of Government on the subject will be promulgated by the Collectors in the languages in common use in each district, to the headmen of every village; but to guard against misconception, provision will, at the same time, be made, that no obstacles are to be opposed, but, on the contrary, every encouragement afforded to the inhabitants of the country to dispose of their produce to troops or other travellers.

13. *Ninth.* The Civil Authorities will carefully enforce the observance of the Rules now in existence for the protection and regular payment of porters, chowkedars, and others.

14. *Tenth.* As regards claims preferred by individuals on account of *Painmalee*, or damage done to Crops by the encampment of troops, the General Orders issued by the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, under date the 5th August, 1831, appear to provide for all requisite purposes. For facility of reference a copy of these Orders is annexed:

"The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that on all future occasions of the march of troops, whenever, from an unavoidable encroachment of a Camp on cultivated lands, the crops within its limits, or in its immediate vicinity shall be injured or destroyed, a compensation equal to the loss sustained be paid on the spot, to the actual sufferer or sufferers, by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the Force, and in cases of the movements of single Corps, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment, in concert with the Native Civil Officer deputed by the Collector of the District, to attend the Camp.

"A Statement of all such Payments, prepared according to the annexed form, accompanied by the requisite receipts and vouchers and by a duly attested contingent bill for the amount disbursed, is to be transmitted, monthly to the Quarter Master General of the Army, by whom the bill, on being found correct, will be countersigned and returned to the drawer, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Pay Department for final adjustment.

"Such advances as may be required to meet the object above contemplated will be made by the Commissariat Officer, European or Native, attached to the Troops in Camp, under the written authority of the Officer Commanding.

"Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Regimental Quarter Masters, will be particularly careful in taking up ground for Detachments or Corps, to select those spots where the least possible damage will be sustained; and it is

hoped ~~that~~ expected, that in the movements of single Regiments, or of smaller parties, sites for encampment will generally be found where injury to crops or cultivated fields may be altogether avoided."

STATEMENT of sums disbursed from the _____ to the _____ of _____ 18 _____ on account of Compensation for injury done to Crops by the Camp of the Force under command of _____ on Route from _____ to _____

Zillah.	Pergunnah	Mouzah.	Name of the Cultivators.	Quantity of Land injured	Description of Crops.	Amount Compensation.	When paid	Remarks
Benares,	Gungapoor.	Same Mohun....	Shadoollah Khau,....		Paddy.			On receipt of
"	"	Thuthr...near	Ramjewan,.....		urhur, gram			individua
"	"	Tana-habad,	Barniar,.....		or whatever			als, as
Allahabad	Unjunon,....	Same Golan Tewarry,	the crop		may be.			appended
"	"	"	Puffot Doobee,.....					
"	"	"	Mata Dial,....					
"	"	"	Doorgah Pundit,.....					

(Signed) A B Interpreter and Qr. Mr.

(Signed) C D Lieut. Col. Commanding Regt.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

J. THOMASON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt.

[Calcutta Courier]

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 4th December, 1832.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT, Oct. 26, 1832.

Before Mr. Rattray.

Meer Fattah Ali and Meer Niamut Ali

Appellants—versus Moosumut Shuraf
un Niassa.

In the year 1778, Aboo Turab died in Tirhoot, leaving extensive estates. He was survived by four wives,—two sons—and six daughters. Appellants are sons of Kifayat Ali, one of Turab's sons, who died before him. Respondent, is daughter and heiress of Bhangala, whole sister of Kifayat Ali. The partition of Turab's estate became the subject of litigation, and was finally settled by a decree of the Sudder, dated 17th September, 1805. By it, each of his surviving daughters took 7-80th of his estate—and amongst them, the mother of Respondent; and Abidah, her whole sister, aunt of the litigants. In 1822, Respondent brought her action in the Patna Provincial Court against her cousins, the Appellants, for a moiety of Abidah's share, in right of her deceased mother,—admitting that the other moiety belonged to her mother's fraternity of the half blood.

The Appellants pleaded, that their aunt Abidah, by deed, executed in 1800, had given them her whole estate, and put them in possession. They added, that Abidah died in 1804. Plaintiffs' mother had never claimed any part of her sister's share, but, on the contrary, in 1807, when a commission of partition had been issued by the Civil Court, in regard to the estates of Aboo Turab, Plaintiffs' mother formally, by writing, recognized their succession to Abidah's share. Plaintiffs' claims was, therefore, barred by the legal limitation of 12 years.

The Provincial Court remarked, that the Appellants admitted, that they had no claim by inheritance to Abidah's Estate, and could not produce nor recite particulars of the alleged deed. Before the decree of the Sudder Dewannee, Abidah's share was indeterminate—it was, therefore, improbable, that she should give what was unfixed. Judgment went, therefore, in favor of Respondent, on 3d July, 1827.

The Appeal from this was first heard by Mr. Halhed; on the 20th Sept. last. Mr. Halhed was satisfied with the oral evidence adduced by Appellants, in sup-

port of the gift, which was rendered probable, by the fact of Appellants having been brought up by their aunt, the Donor, and her mother. Respondent's mother too, had formally recognized the right of Appellants: besides, under every view of the case, Respondent's claim was barred by the legal limitation. It was clear, that Appellants had held by a title deemed bona-fide good for more than 12 years. In fact, Plaintiff herself, after her mother's death, had remained silent all but 12 years; while 15 years had elapsed from the time, she said, her mother separated from Appellants, and 18 years from the death of Abidah, without any claim being preferred.

Mr. Halhed proposed, therefore, that the decree of the Provincial Court should be reversed. Mr. Rattray, before whom the case was next heard; concurred, and on the 26th of October last, judgment was passed in conformity.

Nov. 5, 1832.

*Before Mr. Rattray and Mr. H.
Shakespeare.*

Heirs of Rutton Chand Sakoo, Appellants,
versus Jewan Lall and others,
Respondents.

In the Behar Collectory is a Talukah recorded as Futtehpoor Kulan, of which the *maliks* were, at the time of the fixed settlement, (1790,) Beshn Singh, Mau Singh, and a numerous clan of Kinsmen. It comprised ten villages, and the kinsmen had made an interpartnery partition, by which particular villages were assigned to particular branches. The managing owners tendered to the Collector in a joint petition, to pay on the general mubal, a yearly Sudder Jema of 2,375 Rs., which was distributed in eight sums, on a similar number of specified *patves* or divisions, in the names of particular contracting Zemindars. Up to 1207, P. CE. the component items of the Revenue were received in the Collector's office distinctly. In this year, under orders of the Board of Revenue, on the ground, that no regular partition, under Regulation xxv. of 1773, had been made, this mode was discontinued, and the component *muhals* being consolidated, the Revenue was received to

credit of the general estate. Officers of the Collector were deputed to controul collections. By accounts of receipts and disbursements, a balance of 1,574 Rs. was alleged to be due to Government, for the year 1210; and the general muhal was sold by the Acting Collector, (Mr. Trower,) in Sept. 1803, at Public Auction, to realize the same, to Rutton Chand Sahoo, for 5,106 Rs. The purchaser, after much difficulty and aid of the Magistrate, acquired possession. On the 29th July, 1817, a petition of Talewar Ray and other former maliks, was heard by Mr. J. Dean, the Commissioner of Revenue for Behar and Benares, appointed under Reg. I. of 1816. It was to the effect, that no arrear was due when the estate was sold, and that though they tendered what was claimed, yet Gidhur Tal, the Collector's Dewan, caused the sale. They alleged, that they had often applied to the Courts for redress, and prayed enquiry and restitution of their estate.

Mr. Dean, by an order on that date on their petition, referred them to a legal prosecution for redress. They accordingly, in the Provincial Court, on 3d February, 1818, instituted a suit as *Paupes*,—against the Collector,—heirs of the buyer,—and son of the Dewan—to set aside the sale and recover the estate.

The plaintiffs alleged, that the sale was illegal—on these grounds:—1st, no arrear was due; 2d, what was claimed had been tendered; 3d, each *putee* was a distinct assessed muhal, and no distribution of the alleged arrear had been made; 4th, the Collector, for four years previously, had taken the management out of their hands, and deputed his own officers to collect. They alleged, that Bhoora Rae, by the original tender, was the contracting malik of half of one of the lots, "*Bhonpoor and two other villages*," and became in arrear for 1201. Accordingly, to recover his arrear, his half of that lot, and lot *Puttehpoor Kulan* were sold at Auction, and bought by Tilok Chand, who afterwards resold it to certain of the brotherhood. This proved, that the whole estate was not liable for sale, for distinct arrear.

They further stated, that by petitions to the Collector and the Local Courts, they had always ineffectually protested against the sale, and prayed redress. During several years, (up to his death,) they were in attendance on the suc-

cessor of Mr. Trower, Mr. Cockburn, who put them off with assurances, that their petition was referred to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, whence he expected orders.

The Collector in original answer demurred on point of Law. He alleged that by the showing of the plaintiffs their claim was barred by the legal limitation, under, Sec 14. Reg. III. of 1793, and Reg. II of 1800.

On the 24th Feb. 1820, Mr. Douglas, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court, sustained the demur, and dismissed the suit.

From this order the plaintiffs preferred a summary appeal to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. On the 18th May, 1820; their petition was first heard by Mr. C. Smith, Acting Judge. Besides the petition of plaintiffs Mr. Smith had before him copy of Mr. Douglas' decision and copy of the order passed by Mr. Dean, on 29th July, 1817, which he mentions as the order of the Board. He was of opinion, that the alleged attendance of petitioners on the Collector and Board, was a sufficient reason to justify the lapse of two years beyond the period of twelve from date of sale to date of action and, that under cl. 9 Sec. 3. Reg. XXVI. of 1814, an order to bear and try their suit should be passed.

The case then was heard successively by Mr. Gould the 4th Judge, and Mr. Levcenter, the 2d Judge, on the 15th and 28th June, 1802. Both Judges differed from Mr. Smith, and concurred that the omission of plaintiffs to bring their suit before a competent Court within the legal limitation of 12 years, barred their claim. Mr. Douglas' decision was, therefore, affirmed.

In Feb. 1824, the claimants again presented a petition to Mr. C. Smith, in which they recited his orders of the 18th May, 1820, and mentioned a petition presented to the Government and Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, since that time: they also alleged, that the original buyer had died without issue, and prayed, that the sale might be reversed. On the 12th February, 1824, Mr. Smith recorded an order, that no resolution could be passed by him, as they had produced copy of no orders issued "*in these days*." In April, 1824, they again came before Mr. Smith with a petition, in which they alleged, that they had been unable to produce to him in

Feb. copy of his order of 18th May, 1820, as it was then before Government, with a petition. They stated that Mr. Mackenzie, the Secretary, had referred them to the Sudder Dewany, in order that they might obtain an order for revision; or admission of a good excuse for the lapse of time, with which they might come again before Government,—when their case would be considered. The petition then recited, that they had never abandoned pursuit of redress. For four years they attended the Collector petitioning against the sale, “at last, dissatisfied, in 1813, we presented a petition to Mr. John Dean, Commissioner of the Board, for Behar and Benares; and after an interval of four years, he gave us leave, in 1817, to sue in the Court.” After mentioning, that a stranger had then succeeded to the property, they prayed either, that the Board might be directed to reverse the sale,—or that the Provincial Court might be ordered to revise its judgment. On the 14th April Mr. Smith, having merely before him this petition, recorded this opinion “Petitioners have been barred of their claim without sufficient reason; for they allege a good and strong ground to justify the lapse of 12 years.” Mr. Smith proposed, that the orders of his Brother Judges, passed on the 15th and 28th June, 1820, contrary to his opinion, should be reversed “by the way of a review,” and the case dealt with as before suggested by him in his proceedings of the 18th May, 1820.

The motion was next heard by Mr. John Shakespeare, on the 24th April, 1821, when he directed, that the applicants should file copy of the petition alleged to have been presented to the Board, in April, 1813, with the order of July, 1817, thereon. Their vakeel, accordingly, on the 19th June following, presented to Mr. Shakespeare copy of a petition, purporting to be that in question. With reference thereto, Mr. Shakespeare observed, that it appeared that this petition, (it was in the name of Talewar Roy and others,) had been presented to the Board on the 12th April, 1813, at the end of 10 years from the date of sale,—but had not been heard until 19th July, 1829, when Mr. Dean referred the parties to the Civil Court. As applicants had applied for leave to sue within twelve years, the delay in passing an order on their petition, (which had caused

the period of 12 years to be transgressed,) was no fault of theirs. Considering this,—and that the copy of the petition was authenticated, and had not before been produced when the orders of June, 1820, were passed,—Mr. Shakespeare directed that the petition and other papers be referred to the Court at large at its English sittings.

The matter was next heard on 14th July, by Mr. W. B. Martin, the 5th Judge, who was of opinion, that the fact of applicants having in April, 1813, appealed against the sale to Mr. Dean the Commissioner, (who passed no order until July, 1827, was a good reason to exempt them from the rule of limitation. He proposed, therefore, that the Provincial Court should be ordered to try the case, on its merits.

On the 23d August, Mr. Harrington, Acting Chief Judge, recorded his assent in the above opinion of his Brother Judges, and directed that the order of the Provincial Court of 24th February, 1830, sustaining the legal demur of Government, should be reversed, and that that Court should try and adjudge the original plaint.

The heirs of Ruttan Chand, and the Collector, on the part of Government, appeared to defend the suit thus revived. The former pleaded 1st, Plaintiffs were barred by the legal limitation of 12 years; and the revision by the Sudder Dewanee in 1821, of its previous decision on this point, was obtained by forging the date of 12th April, 1813, on copy of the petition presented to Mr. Dean in July, 1817. The office of Mr. Dean was constituted by Regulation I of 1816, and the petition on which his order of 29th July 1817, was recorded, was written on a stamp, sold on the 26th July, 1827, as certified on the back by the vender. They held official reports to prove this. 2.—The arrear of 1210, was proved by the Collector's records. 3.—The owners of the estate had tendered jointly for the revenue, and no legal partition had been made, and the consolidation of the portions of revenue before separately taken, had been according to rule.

The Collector, on the part of Government, pleaded. First, Futtehpoor, including ten original and one added, villages was recorded as a Mihal assessed at 2,375 Rupees—though this was apportioned on separate divisions in the original tender of the former owners,

still no legal partition, under Regulation XXV. of 1793, had ever been made; and the consolidation in 1207 of the component portions, (before separately paid in,) was legal—2, plaintiffs, by their own showing, admitted, that in 1202, (before the enactment of Regulation I. of 1801,) one of the alleged divisions and part of another had been sold to recover arrears on that part. Now this proved, that all the divisions had been always considered jointly and severally liable for the public Revenue. 3.—The Collector's officers had been deputed to controul the collections under Section 5, Regulation XXX. of 1793, and this did not bar a sale for arrear. 4. The alleged arrear was due, and the sale of the entire estate legal, under Regulation I. of 1801.

The plaintiffs, in reply, joined issue as to the legality of the sales, and alleged that consideration of the question, as to the legal limitation, was no longer before the Court. The Superior Court had finally settled this point. They admitted, however, that the petition of Talewar Roi and others to Mr. Dean was presented after the constitution of his office, by Regulation I. of 1816, and averred, that that of 1813 was a petition presented by Asa Roi and others of their body to the Calcutta Board of Revenue; and that in 1824, they had exhibited to the Sudder Dewanee, 'a copy of a report of the as to this fact, as well as a copy of the petition of July, 1817.

On the 28th April, 1828, the case again came on before Mr. Douglas for trial. He observed that it was no longer open for him to consider whether the plaintiffs were or were not barred by the legal limitation. The Sudder Dewanee, in 1824, had decided they were not. He considered it established, that each of the eight divisions of the Taluka, was a distinctly assessed estate; therefore, in 1803, the Collector should have imputed the arrear to the proper Muhals; but allowing that all eight were jointly and severally liable,—still a part only, proportionate to the arrear, should have been sold,—as had been done in 1802 Fussuli. On these grounds the sale was illegal. Plaintiffs had not proved that there was any surplus receipt by the Collector's officers, and they admitted tender of claimed arrear. The prosecution against the Dewan's son was untenable. Mr. Douglas accordingly reversed the Collector's sale of 1803, and

awarded right and possession of the villages to plaintiffs. He directed, that plaintiffs should pay in the arrear of 1594 Rupees to the Collector, and in default, the Collector might sell one village after another to realize the same. The heirs of the purchaser might get back their purchase-money, and pay their own costs. Those of government and the plaintiffs' were to be paid by government.

The heirs of Ruttanchund alone, preferred an appeal from this decision to the Sudder Dewanee.

The case was heard by Mr. Rattray, on the 31st January, 1832. He concurred with Mr. Douglas, that the sale in 1803 was illegal, on the grounds assigned by that Judge. He was also of opinion, that by the decision of the Court of 1824, it was not competent to consider the question, whether the plaintiffs were barred by the legal limitation,—observing, that *surely the Court would not, without due enquiry and deliberation, have decided on that point.* He accordingly affirmed Mr. Douglas' decree with costs against appellants. He offered also to award means profits from 1803 against appellants, if they chose to take their chance of the reference of the case to another Judge. This the yakeel of respondents, declined, observing, that if profits be allowed, appellants may claim interest; besides his clients might institute a separate suit to recover the profits.

On the 20th April last, Mr. Rattray refused to grant the revision of judgment and reference to the Court at large, which appellants prayed: and their further petition for the same was heard by Mr. Shakespeare, on the 6th November. Mr. Shakespeare, ruled, that by Regulation III. of 1825, he was precluded from interference—any order for revision must originate with the deciding Judge.

We have, on several occasions, animadverted on the iniquity of the principle which governs decisions of the Local Courts and Sudder Dewanee, in cases of illegal or informal public sales of Estates for arrears of Revenue. The unoffending purchaser is made the scape-goat and suffers for the blunders and illegal acts of the Government and the Revenue Officers. We this-day publish a report of a very extraordinary case of this sort, and as many of our readers might be disposed to

ask, can such things be? we have been at pains to report the cases at length. We are compelled to say, that a more glaring instance of precipitation of judgment never came under our notice. In 1803 an estate is sold at auction for arrears; possibly the sale was illegal, but even that seems doubtful, and it was always justified on the part of Government. The buyer and his heirs enjoy it 15 years, when the former owners sue them and Government, to set the sale aside and recover the estate. The non-recourse to their legal remedy during 12 years, by law, bars their claim; and Government resists it on that ground. The Judge of the lower Court finds the demur good, and his decision is affirmed by the Sudder Dewannee in appeal—one Judge, M. C. Smith dissenting. He thought that alleged attendance on the Collector saved them from the operation of the rule. Four years after his opponent's Judges being dead or absent, claimants come back to Mr. Smith, and coolly tell him, that in 1813 they presented a remonstrance, (heard in 1817,) to a public officer, whose office was only created by law, in 1816. Mr. Smith, of course, retains his former opinion, and wanting no proof of the alleged fact, again proposes to overrule the decision. Mr. J. Shakespear, who next hears the motion, is more decent, requires production of the paper; copy is produced; on which, observing date April, 1813, without allowing the opposite party to show cause, or pausing to reflect, how an officer appointed in 1816 could receive a petition in 1813,) Mr. Shakespear also overrules the decision of the lower Court.

Two other Judges, (Martin and Harrington,) concur in this; and thus, by a gross fraud and trick, which the opposite parties are never allowed to challenge, a judicial award affirmed in appeal is set aside. It is in vain the injured party exposes the fraud; the Judge of the lower Court tells him, that the question is settled. The Judge of appeal tells him the same, with the comfortable assurance, that the former Judges must have passed their order *after due inquiry and deliberation*. Nay, appellant is even refused the benefit of reference to the collective Court, and has the soothing prospect of undergoing another suit, and paying means profits for 15 years—These the deciding Judge does not award, only to obtrude reference to another Judge. It is impossible to witness these things, and not to admit, that reform is required. If the former owners were wronged, in God's name let them be indemnified; but not at the expense of the offending party. It seems that after their discomfiture, in 1820, the former owners did petition the Council direct, and were referred back to the Sudder Dewannee. Surely the more dignified course would have been to have indemnified them at once at the expense of the state,—particularly as the legal demur, found good, had originally been made on the part of Government. We are not familiar with the rules which regulate the admission of reviews, but it seems to us, that undue power is given to a single Judge, if in such a case of gross error and glaring fraud, his individual voice can prevent even enquiring into the matter,

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,—TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1832.

A letter has been received by this Court from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, enclosing one likewise to the address of Mr. John Master, Officiating Commissioner for the trial of the Cole Insurgent cases, directing the Nizamut Adawlut to forward the letter to Mr. Master: both letters bear date 11th December, 1832. That to the address of Mr. Master states, that it having come to the knowledge of the Vice President in Council, that the trials regarding the crimes charged

against these deluded people, exhibiting, in most cases, atrocious acts of cruelty, perpetrated by these barbarous creatures, who have not even attempted to deny these acts on their trial; as such, the Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut, acting according to the strict letter of the law, have been necessitated to pass on many of them sentences of death. But the Vice President in Council, not deeming that these numerous executions could possibly have any beneficial effect, have directed the offi-

ciating Commissioner to suspend the execution of the capital sentences, and keep the prisoners in custody until all the trials are over, when the officiating Commissioner, in conjunction with Mr. Dent and Captain Wilkinson, the special Commissioners for the investigation of those cases, will send to the Vice President in Council, their own sentiments on each particular case, and the Vice President in Council will then, after taking into consideration the recommendation of the Officiating Commissioner, and the joint special Commissioners, together with the details exhibited in the several trials as forwarded to the Nizamut Adawlut, for the orders of the superior Court, will then decide as to against which of

them capital sentences are to be carried into execution, and to which of the prisoners a mitigated punishment will be deemed more applicable than the capital one, and the Vice President will, after having decided on those points, issue orders for their final disposal. The letter concludes with a promise of amnesty to those not already committed, and who may not be very atrociously implicated, as the most beneficial mode of proceeding in these cases, considering the barbarous manners and utter ignorance of these deluded people, and points to the case of an amnesty to some similar insurgents in 1809, when the amnesty was attended with beneficial results.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

Before the Hon. Sir John Franks.

The following persons were discharged this day, on taking the prescribed oath.

Constantine Panioty, Gouahurry Doss, Junmeer Mullick, and Shaik Tajoo.

In the matter of *Mirza Mahomed Aily*.—The adjudication made in the matter was this day revoked, it appearing that the Insolvent Act was not in operation when the Insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to avoid its process.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON.

Some of the alumni of the Hindoo College, (about twenty-four persons,) met on Thursday night last, at the house of Baboo Ramcomul Sain, at Colotollah, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting some tokens of gratitude to Dr. Wilson, visitor of the Hindoo College, and Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction. It was determined, that a meeting of all the Native educated, or now receiving their education, in the Hindoo College, should be called at

the Veedyaluvu, Putuldangan, on Sunday the 2d December, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Baboo Kasiprusad Ghose being requested to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion. A vase or cup of silver, together with an address, was spoken of by a majority of the gentlemen present on Thursday, as the proper mark of respect which should be presented by the College students to the worthy Visitor on the occasion of his departure from India.—*India Gazette.*

INDIGO MART,—DECEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 5.—REPORT UPON THE MARKET AND CROP OF 1832.

Since our last report there have been very large importations, and the quantity now passed the Custom House, is almost exactly the same as it was last year, under the same date, viz.

	chests.	maunds.
To 30th November, by Natives,.....	1685	4985
by Europeans,.....	2878	10262

Total Maunds, 15247

Considering how few purchasers have as yet come forward, the market has opened with much activity, and at prices quite as high as could be expected by the planter, while they are much higher than foreign purchasers had anticipated upon so large a crop, and they are, in consequence, hanging back, in hopes of a decline in price upon the accumulation of imports. Only a few lots have as yet been taken, for the French and American markets,—the rest principally for England, or on speculation.

The following are the sales effected up to yesterday —

		Chests.	Market.
M	Nuddea, good to fine violet,.....	169 a 133	to 143 France.
JAS	A & Co. ditto, ord. and violet to ditto,.....	179 a 118	to 123 England.
A & Co.	Nattore, ditto to good, containing,.....	89 a 123	ditto.
A & Co.	Nuddea, good to fine violet and purple,.....	43 a 142	ditto.
IP	Nattore, strong and good consuming,.....	56 a 120	ditto.
D	Nuddea, ditto,.....	83 a 123	ditto.
A & Co.	Jessore of the finest quality,.....	82 a 140	to 158 France.
IP	Ditto good violet to purple violet,.....	138 a 135	England.
JAS	Moorsbedabad, fine red and purple violet,.....	41 a 150	France.
S & I	Ditto good red violet to do..	56 a 136	to 140 ditto.
M & Co	Nuddea, strong red violet,.....	30 a 120	America.
GD	Jessore ditto,.....	14 a 130	ditto.
PD	Furreedpore, strong and good consuming,.....	142 a 120	England.

Several small parcels of Native Indigo have been sold in the bazar at rates varying from 85 a 125, but the holders demanded very high prices in proportion to the above rates. Their importations to this date are considerably in excess of those of last year.

In addition to the above, there have been some extensive sales by contract in anticipation of arrivals at the following reported rate:—

RD	Dacca,.....	about 800 maunds a 116
M & H	Ivrhoot,.....	5000 „ a 120
R	Ditto,.....	1500 „ a 118
W & G	Dacca,.....	1800 „ a 118
H & Co.	Nuddea,.....	5000 „ a 140

There is no appearance yet of the Company coming into the market.

SIEK MART,—DECEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 22.—REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

The importations have been unusually small this month, and with exception to a few small purchases in the Raddagore and Burrypal districts, for direct shipment to England, we believe, that this month has been without any transaction in this article for Europe markets; this, is owing to the unfavourable accounts received from thence, and the continued high prices at the burungs caused by the active demand of the Company's Residents. The November bund is likely to be a fine one, but not of great abundance; very little of its produce will find its way to the Calcutta market.

Particulars of importation and of price to 30th November 1832.

Mds.	24	0	0	Bauleah, of middling quality, partly on hand, one sale for Bombay market, at 9 8 per bazar seer.
	96	10	8	Radnagore, of middling and ordinary quality, almost entirely taken for the same market, at 9-12 to 10 per bazar seer.
	17	2	0	Hurrpal, not exposed for sale in this market.
	63	34	2	Country wound, from Bauleah.
	31	31	8	Waste and inferior.
<hr/>				
	232	28	2	Total.

Exportation of November.

To	London,.....	9	bales	mds.	12	32	12
„	Liverpool,.....	30	ditto	„	35	0	0
„	Madras,.....	125	ditto	„	248	21	0
„	Bombay, ..	24	ditto	„	93	0	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total,.....		188		mds	409	13	12

INDIGO MARI.—DECEMBER 18, 1832

No 6 —Report upon the Market and Crop of 1832.

Until within the last week, very little had been done in the Indigo market—purchasers generally back. A slight depression in prices, however the late Commercial catastrophe has created some stir, and during the last four days much business has been done. Very large shipments have also been made through the Export Warehouse, the Company having consented to advance three-fourths of value upon appraisement. Ware houses have consequently been nearly cleared of accumulation, and no further decline in prices can be anticipated. No intention, on the part of Government, to purchase has yet been made known. Imports, to the 17th instant, are as follows —

	Chests.	Mds
To European consignment,.....	10676	56000
To Native ditto, ..	2633	7729
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, ..	13309	43729

The following are the Sales effected since our last report —

Chests. Rs. As

JAS	Moorshedabad, strong red to fine violet, ..	about 190	at 132 0	France.
C				
S	Benares, light blue, violet and coarse, ..	do.	50	at 130 0 Ditto.
P & Co				
R	Rajshye, good to coarser red violet, ..	do.	70	at 123 0 England.
WW	Dacca, good to inferior copper violet, ..	do.	90	at 110 0 America.
1A	Malda, good and middling violet, ..	do.	37	at 125 0 England
AS S	Jessore, strong red to fine red violet, ..	do.	270	at 130 0 Ditto
C & D				
DB	Moorshedabad, ditto to fine and purple ditto, ..	do.	200	at 137 8 France
P				
M & Co.	Jessore fine red violet, purple, and fine purple	do.	78	at 141 8 Ditto.
CT				
FD	Farredpore, ditto ditto, ..	do.	100	at 138 0 Ditto.
K	Moorshedabad, ditto and purple, ..	do.	27	at 134 0 Ditto.
O & E	Jessore, fine violet, purple, ..	do.	250	at 140 0 England.
1L	Ditto, good red violet, ..	do.	120	at 138 0 France.
R				
MS	Native, ditto, ..	do.	40	at 138 0 Ditto.
P				
WW	Dacca, strong and coarse violet, ..	do.	300	at 128 0 England.
T & Co	Nudda, ditto, fine inferior copper violet, ..	do.	110	at 115 0 Ditto.
DD				

There have not been any sales made by Natives in the bazar, nor have they proportionably reduced their stock of demand. There have been two weekly Auction sales at the Indigo Mart, at which about 20 chests of inferior qualities were disposed of, at prices from 10 to 15 per chest, and very few chests were sold. Better qualities were also sold at 15 to 20 per chest, and very few chests were sold.

PRESGRAVE & CO.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

The information contained in the following table was collected originally from various works, simply as memoranda to be used in the preparation of a few historical tales, connected with the period of our early intercourse with India. Thinking, however, that the matter so obtained might be generally useful in the shape of a chronological table, the compiler has thus arranged it.

The various authorities were given with each separate year, when these sheets were prepared for the press; but this mode proving inconvenient, the reader is informed that the authors from whom the various information is derived, are—Bruce's Annals, and authentic extracts from dispatches, state papers, and official documents,—Orme, Hamilton, Dow, Anderson, Mill, Hume, Gleig, Dalrymple, Raynal, Picture of India, Sketches of Bengal, Captain John Hawke's East Indian Chronologist, (containing much curious matter,) Grant, Colinde Bar, Gladwin, and one or two more works. The compiler had not access to other authorities, but with the concurring testimony of the above, on all essential points, (the discrepancy, in a few instances, being of little moment,) he thinks he can depend on the general accuracy of his table, particularly with the aid it has received from Bruce's most complete Annals down to 1708.

H. B. H.

A. D. 800.—About this period the light goods, silks, and other merchandise of China were purchased at Chensi, the westernmost province of that Empire, and conveyed in caravans, eighty or a hundred days journey to the banks of the Oxus. Thence the merchants embarked in vessels to the Caspian; which passed, they ascended the river Cyrus as far as navigable; then by five days' land reached the Phasis. Thence to the Black Sea and to Constantinople. By this route was Europe supplied, at much risk and danger, in the middle ages. In like manner goods from Hindostan were carried from the Indus to the Oxus, and thence to Constantinople. It was about a century previous that Valid, the sixth of the Caliphs, named Omniades, made conquests in India, introducing the Koran within 90 or 100 years of the first propagation of the Mahomedan religion.

1000-2.—Mahmood, prince of Gazni, spread still farther the Koran in Hindostan, and extended considerably his dominion.

1115.—Kosrou Schah, the last of the Gasnirides, was deposed by Hussein Gauri, the founder of a new dynasty.

1204.—After the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, in the 4th Crusade, during their quarrel with the Greek empire, the Venetians, who had always partially competed with the Greeks for a share of Oriental trade, now obtained a grant of a portion of the Peloponnesus, with several of the best islands of the Archipelago. They soon secured to themselves a monopoly, or, at least, of that portion of the trade via the Euxine. But in 5 years the Greeks rose in rebellion, and expelled the Latin emperor; and having been aided by the Genoese, they bestowed on them the suburb, Pera, at Constantinople, as a reward. This transferred the overland trade to the Genoese, and forced the Venetians to revisit Alexandria, and procure Indian articles by the Red Sea.

1212.—The race of Gaurides perished in India by the hand of assassins.

1398.—Tamerlane, (Timur Luzz,) advanced into India. He died after conquering, and quitting it for his celebrated expedition in Turkey, in 1404.

1453.—The Turks conquered Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Pera—the Venetians enjoyed the whole trade: while Constantinople was no longer a mart for Eastern produce, nor open to the countries of the West.

1497.—The Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th November, and on the 22d May of the following year, arrived at Calicut on the Malabar Coast, returning by the same Cape to Lisbon, in Sept. 1499.

1500.—In consequence of Vasco de Gama's success, a Portuguese expedition, under Pedro Alvarez Cabral arrived at Calicut, on the 13th September; formed the first European factory in India at that place, and returned to Lisbon on July 1st, 1501.

1501.—In the homeward voyage discovered the Island of St. Helena.

1503.—Alphonso de Albuquerque erected the first European fortress in India, at Cochin, and re-established the Factory at Calicut; he settled a trade at Coulan and a factory at St. Thome.

1506.—Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commenced a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of 16 ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Tamorin of Calicut,—formed a settlement at Goa—which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February, 1510, reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, &c. and at last in 1514 finally reduced Ormus, the chief seat of Persian commerce. In 12 years he raised the Portuguese Empire in India to the greatest height it has ever attained: All the principal Emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.

1517.—The Portuguese got possession of Point de Galle and Columbo.

1518.—Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.

1527.—An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, asserted the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others, in the succeeding reigns, failed.

1530.—Sulthan Baber, the eighth in descent from Tamerlane died near Agra. He had seized the empire, and re-established the dynasty of the Moghals.

1530.—The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.

1531.—The Portuguese viceroy burned the principal towns from Diu to the Red Sea.

1536.—They built a strong citadel, at Din by permission of the king of Cambraya.

1538.—The Grand Seignor attacked the Portuguese at Diu from Suez; and failed, but at this time the increased military forces sent from Portugal to India evince the decline of their real power in the East. The natives were recovering from their first panic and found their oppressors less formidable.

1542.—The celebrated Father Francis Xavier, the Jesuit Missionary arrived, in India.

1555.—Akbar commenced to reign.

1551.—Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, agent of the Russia Company, crossed the Caspian sea into Persia, and opened a considerable trade for Eastern produce. In India, the Portuguese viceroy, Francesco Baretto, was succeeded for 4 years, by Don Constantine Braganza, one of the royal family.

1560.—Don Louis D'Ataide recovered, in great measure, the Portuguese power.

1563.—Three British agents were employed at the Persian capital, and the traffic was flourishing. Before this time the Venetians had essayed to undermine and oppose the Portuguese ascendancy, but in vain—while the humiliation, at this period, of Venice itself, had left Portugal without a competitor of any consequence.

1577.—At length, an Englishman, Francis Drake, son of a poor Kentish clergyman, with 5 ships and 160 seamen, sailed from Plymouth on the 15th December, commissioned by Queen Elizabeth. He passed the straits of Magellan, ravaged the west coast of America, crossed the Pacific, touched at the Maluccas and stopped at Ternate for some time, whence, after much friendly intercourse, he steered away for the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Plymouth on the 26th September, 1580. Drake entertained the queen at Deptford and was knighted.

1579.—Again, in India, the Portuguese power was almost dissolved, and Don Louis D'Ataide was a second time sent as viceroy. His exertions were successful once more, but he soon died—in 1580.

1586.—Thomas Cavendish sailed 21st July, 1586, with three ships, via straits of Magellan and visited, after capturing a Spanish merchantman, the Ladrões, and Philipines, acquiring much knowledge of the Indian Archipelago. He returned to Plymouth 9th September, 1588. This year the Portuguese took possession of Macao, as a station for the China trade.

1589.—Divers English merchants petitioned the queen for permission to make a voyage with 3 ships and as many pinnaces, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

1591.—A Squadron sailed, under Captain Haymond, and from disease and a storm, it proved an abortive enterprise—only one officer, Captain James Lancaster, and a few seamen returned.

1593.—An Englishman, Stevens, went to Goa with the Portuguese by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. He wrote an account of his voyage.

1595.—In the mean time the Dutch having gone round the hitherto interdicted Cape, openly opposed the Portuguese in the Eastern seas. They supplanted the Portuguese in the Spice trade; in a very few years expelled by force their rivals from the Moluccas; formed establishments at Java and Sumatra, and swept the Chinese and Pacific oceans with an overpowering force. During the year 1595 they took possession of the Mauritius, then first occupied, but abandoned it thirteen years afterwards. Bantam allowed to be occupied that year by the Dutch, as their first factory, as a reward from the king for their aid against the Portuguese.

1596.—It appears that in this year Elizabeth granted strong letters of recommendation to the Emperor of China to Richard Adam and Thomas Bloomfield, merchants and citizens of London, with permission to proceed with one or more ships. The draft of the letter is dated 16th July.

1597.—The Hollanders formed a "society for trade to distant countries."

1599.—The English determining to keep pace with their rivals of Holland, an association of "Merchant Adventurers" was formed this year, a fund raised to be managed by a committee of 15 persons, and the queen again more earnestly petitioned for a charter. Her Majesty referred it to her council, and John Middenhall, a merchant, was sent, via Constantinople, on an embassy to the great Mogul. The first authentic deed of the Company, is preserved and is entitled—"The names of such persons as have written with their own hands, to venter in the pended voyage to the East Indies (the which it may please the Lorde to prosper), and the somes that they will adventure, the xxij September, 1599." The fund subscribed was £30,133. 6. 8. divided into 101 shares, varying from £100 to £3000.

1600.—A corporation formed in London entitled "Governors and Company of merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Their original petition, as now extant, stated that no "gentleman" was to be employed in any place of charge. This corporation is the origin of the present Company and of the British empire in India. Their capital was £70,000. There were 215 sharers, and the Earl of Cumberland at their head, forming the Company. The first Court of Committees or 17 Directors was held on the 23d September, 1600. The number was changed to 24, and then their first regular meeting was on the 31st October. Their Charter was finally dated by the queen on the 31st December of this year. At this era, and at the commencement of the English trade to India, the Portuguese possessions in the East were as follows:—Muscat, in Arabia, Ormus and Bussora, in the Gulf; Diu on the Indus; Diu, in Guzerat; a fortified factory at Daman; the town and castle of Chaul, and a factory at Dabul; Bassein, the island of north Salsette, and Tannah; the town and fort of Goa, (their seat of power,) and factory at Ondre, Barcelore, Mangalore, Cananore; the town of Calicut, a factory at Oranganore, and the port of Cochín; and factories at Coulan, Quelon, and Taccatra. They had established themselves at Ceylon, and fortified Jaffnapatam. On the Coromandel coast they had stations at Negapatam, and St. Thome. In Bengal they had no factories but commercial stations, or houses of trade. They had factories at Pegu, traded up the Martaban river, had a station at Junkceylon, and possessed the valuable town and fort of Malacca. They had establishments in the Moluccas, at Amboyna, Manilla, and Macao, in China. Notwithstanding these valuable possessions, the Portuguese power in the East had visibly decreased, and was prepared to give way to the Dutch and English, now entering the field.

1601.—The earliest ship purchased was the Susan of 240 tons, for £1,600, thus the first Indiaman in the service. The Company fitted her out with three others, the Malice-scurge of 600 tons, the Hector of 300, the Ascension of 260, and a pinnace of 100 tons, freighted with cloth, tin, lead, cutlery, glass, amounting to £5,860, and with £28,742, in bullion. The fleet was commanded by Captain James Lancaster.

ter as "General or Admiral," and Captain Davies 2d in command, called "Pilot Major;" the latter to have £400 wages, £200 in credit, and if the voyage gave cent per cent £500 at the end, if 200 per cent £1000, if 400 per cent £2000. The scale of remuneration to Captain Lancaster or others does not appear. They sailed on the 2d May. The French this year endeavoured to obtain a footing in India, sending out three ships from St. Maloes, but they failed to reach their destination.

1602.—Captain Lancaster, who had been furnished with general letters from queen Elizabeth "To the greates and mightie kinge of —, our lovinge brother greetinge," arrived at Acheen, and formed with its king the first treaty of the Company in the East; with permission to settle a factory, our first establishment.

1603.—The English fleet returned in September, having made a successful voyage. After touching at Acheen, they captured in the Straits of Malacca, a Portuguese ship of 900 tons; then put into Bantam in Java, settling there a factory or "house of trade," from whence to England.

1604.—King James granted a license to Sir Edward Michelborne, and others to trade to the East; the first violation of the exclusive privileges of the Company, who designated the parties interlopers or private traders. A French East India Company chartered this year; it failed and was afterwards dissolved.

1605.—Akbar died after a reign of nearly 50 years.

1606. Cloves purchased at Amboyna for £2,948. 13, sold afterwards in England for £36,287.

1608.—Captain Hawkins visited Agra as Envoy.

1609.—A new charter granted by James to the Company, who now saw the evil of separate licenses; the privileges rendered perpetual. One of the Company's ships this year, called the Trades Increase, was eleven hundred tons.

1610.—Trade attempted with Japan, and the king's permission obtained to erect a factory at Ferando.

1611.—The court began to receive regular communications and dispatches from their factories in India.

1612.—Great efforts by the Company to extend the commerce. Attention was turned to Western India, and new factories contemplated. After repelling much opposition from the Portuguese, the English were permitted to sail themselves of a Firmann obtained on the 11th January of the following year, to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Capubaya and Goya.

1613.—Up to this year eight voyages, realising nearly 200 per cent, had been performed by various fleets, only one expedition failing; the ships of 1607, having been lost.

1614.—Mr. Edwardes of the Surat factory went to Ajimere as envoy to the Mogul, Jehanguir, was presented on the 7th February, by Asaph Khan, brother of the beautiful empress Noor-Mahal, and obtained an additional Firmann. A Portuguese fleet and powerful armament defeated at Swally, with a loss of 350 men, by the English.

1615.—Sir T. Roe reached Agra, as ambassador from James I. the Company being at the expense of the embassy.

1617.—An English factory established at Macassar. At this period the Company's chief factories were at Surat and Bantam, but they had establishments at Acheen, and Tekoo in Sumatra; Jaccatra, Jumbes, Potania, Siam, Japan, Succadania, Borneo, and Banda.

1618.—The Dutch obliged the English to resign all pretensions to the spice islands. They introduced themselves now as rivals, also at Surat. The English Company's ship *Anna*, Captain Shillinge, obtained freedom of trade at Mocha.

1619.—A commission, called the council of defence, consisting of four members of the English, and four of the Dutch Companies, established by treaty between the nations, to prevent disputes in India. It availed nothing, as the Dutch influence preponderated. The Dutch this year attacked an English fleet of 4 ships at Tekoo, sank one and seized the others. Firmauns were obtained from the Court of Persia, for facilities to trade in Persia.

1620.—English Agents deputed from Surat to Agra, two also sent to purchase cloths at Patna.

1621.—James I. wrote to Shah Abbas, king of Persia, dated 19th March, thanking him for favor shown to English Merchants, and requesting a continuance of such protection.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1622.—The English joining the Persians attacked and made themselves masters of the island of Ormuz, resigning the same to their allies for part of the booty and a grant of a moiety of the customs of the port of Gombroon.

1623.—In February Captain Towerson, with nine Englishmen, nine Japanese, and one Portuguese, were seized by the Dutch, at Amboyna, and accused of conspiracy to attack the garrison; they were tried, put to the torture, and executed.

This cruel transaction caused much sensation, receiving the name of the Massacre of Amboyna ever after, but the particulars of the case may have been exaggerated. The king issued a commission for inquiry, yet the Dutch obstinately maintained their ground as the exclusive and rightful possessors of the Moluccas, Banda, and Amboyna; and strange though it may appear, the English government, in spite of the popular indignation, seem quietly to have acquiesced until a partial compensation, after a delay of 20 years, was enforced by Cromwell.

1624.—The English factories and agencies, unable to cope with the Dutch, nearly all withdrawn from stations in the archipelago. The company obtained, this year, for the first time, permission to punish their servants abroad by martial as well as municipal law. The factories at Siam, Potania and Japan, withdrawn at this time.

1625.—The English, alarmed at the late massacre at Amboyna, had retired, the preceding year, from Batavia to the island of Lagundy, in the straits of Sunda; after much mortality were forced to abandon it, from its unhealthiness.

1626.—In 1621, the factory at Bantam sent to the Coromandel coast, to open a trade at Pullicat, but the Dutch effectually opposed the attempt. In the following year, they seem to have succeeded in establishing a trade house at Masulipatam, and secured a considerable quantity of coast goods. In February, 1626, the English erected a small factory at Armagon, under Mr. Johnston, a Factor, which they slightly fortified, as a subordinate station to Masulipatam, and as a retreat, in case of need. Thus originated our transactions on the coast of Coromandel. The English wished to seize the island of Bombay and fortify it as a retreat from the native powers; the plan was not carried into effect, but now also was attention first directed to Bombay.

1627.—Jehanguire died.

1628.—In consequence of the oppression of the native Governor of Masulipatam, it was abandoned for a time, the factory for Armagon, which now mounted 12 pieces of cannon, and had 23 factors and soldiers.

1629.—Bantam reduced to an agency, dependant on Surat; this proving inconvenient in its relations to the Dutch, it was again, in 5 years, restored to a presidency.

1630.—Armagon reinforced by 20 soldiers, and placed under the controul of Surat. Off Surat, the Portuguese, with a large fleet, and 200 soldiers, made several fruitless attempts against the English shipping. They also made violent efforts, without success, to regain their power in the Gulf.

1631.—A proclamation* by Charles I. enumerates, this year, the exports and imports of the Company, viz, exports, "perpetuanoes and drapery, (broad cloths, &c.) pewter, saffron, woollen stockings, silk stockings and gaiters, ribbands, roses edged with gold lace, beaver hats with gold and silver bands, felt hats, strong waters, knives, spanish leather shoes, iron and looking glass;" the imports were "long pepper, white pepper, white powdered sugar, preserved nutmegs and ginger preserved, myrabolums, bezoar stones, drugs of all sorts, agate beads, blood stones, musk, aloes soccadrina, ambergris, rich carpets of Persia and of Cambaya, quilts of sattin, taffety, printed calicoes, benjamin, damasks, satins and taffeties of China, quilts of China embroidered with gold, quilts of Potania, embroidered with silk, galls, worm seeds, sugar candy, China dishes, and porcelain of all sorts."

1632.—A Firmaun obtained from the king of Golconda, for the re-establishment of the factory at Masulipatam.

1633.—The Emperor of Delhi ordered the Soubadar of Bengal, Kassim Khan, to "expel the (Portuguese) idolaters from his dominions." In consequence, the fort at Hooghly, under Michael Rodrigues, was seized after a brave defence. The Portuguese were spared, but their idols were destroyed. This is the first act of hostility against Europeans recorded by the native historians.

* The proclamation does not mention Indigo; but about this period there was a large contract for its supply to the English, at Agra; and much loss was sustained, as it found, at that juncture, no ready sale either in Persia or England.

A French Company again attempted, with a fruitless effort, to colonise Madagascar.

1634. — On the 2d February a Firman was obtained from the Mogul, for liberty to trade in **BENGAL**, without any other restriction, than that the English ships were to resort only to the port of Pipley. *This fixes the precise period in which the English were first permitted to enter the Ganges.* The President and Council at Surat, in great disgrace with the Court, having been discovered, from quarrels among themselves, to have been largely carrying on a private trade; they threw themselves on the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Morris, a factor from Masulipatam sent to Bengal to avail himself of the Emperor Shaw Jehan's Firman, he reported from Pipley, that provisions for the Companies factories on the coast, and abundance of fine white cloths were procurable on reasonable terms.

1635. — A new English Company, or association under Sir W. Courten*, chartered by Charles, upon the unjust grounds that the London Company had "neglected to establish fortified factories, or seats of trade, &c." The latter petition against the infringement, and send orders to their servants in India not to assist or encourage the interlopers.

1636. — Courten's vessels seized and plundered two junks off Surat and Dhru. The Mogul authorities would not comprehend the distinction of Companies, and imprisoned the president and council of Surat for this aggression of their countrymen. Pirates also seized the opportunity of infesting the Indian seas. The President released only on paying 1,70,000 rupees to the Mogul. English Trade depressed at Surat, while the Dutch brought 22 large ships, with proportionate stock, to Bantam.

1637. — Captain Weddel, formerly a Company's servant, but now a leading instrument of Courten, fixed an Agency at Goa, and at Batticolo; he obtained a grant for a factory at Acheen, and attacked and carried a fort at Canton, collecting many bales of China goods, but being obliged to quit those seas, he fixed a factory at Rajahpore in the king of Visiapore's dominions.

1638. — Armagon found unsuited to commerce.

1639. — Mr. Day, one of the council, sent, in consequence, to the vicinity of St. Thome, who reported Madraspatam as favorable, and that the Naig of the district, offered land and every aid for building a fort. So important did the situation appear, that, on their own responsibility, the council at once commenced the fortification, and it soon became surrounded with a town. They named it *Fort St. George*.

1640. — The distresses of Charles I. made him oblige the Company to sell him 607, 522 hogsheds of pepper at 2s. 1d. per hogshedd, for which he gave bonds and resold it for 1s. 8d. ready money. The Company under great difficulty in these unsettled times. Trade opened to Bussorah from Surat.

1641. — *Fort St. George* made subordinate to Bantam.

1642. — The first regular dispatch from Madras received at home this year, and it is curious that Mr. Day, who founded *Fort St. George*, immediately went to Bengal, and that the first regular dispatch to the Court from the latter place also, bears his signature, and was received the same year: it is dated 3d November, 1642, from Ballasore.

1643. — Great competition between the Dutch and English for Firmans from the Mogul, but the commerce of the Europeans must have been looked upon as inferior by the Imperial Court, for the "profusion of presents," as appears from Surat, was only 9,000 rupees altogether.

1644. — The sum of £2,294 expended hitherto on the works of *Fort St. George*. It required at this date £2,000 farther to complete it for a garrison of 100 men. This year is memorable for the curious and unexpected extension of our incipient power in Bengal. Mr. Gabriel Boughton, surgeon of the Hopewell, was sent for from Surat to attend the Emperor Shah Jehan. His daughter was severely burned, but Mr. Boughton cured the princess, and in reward for his services was granted, at his disinterested request, additional and new privileges for his countrymen in Bengal. In 1646 he rendered professional benefit to prince Shujao, then in the Government of Bengal, and by his subsequent intercession, factories, on advantageous grants, were established at Balasore and Hooghly.

1645. — The rigid and austere manners of the republican party at home, injuring the trade of the Company, the same was officially explained to the king of Persia as the

* Sir W. Courten died immediately after this, but the charter was continued to his son.

reason, why silks, formerly a luxury, were now less in demand. The civil wars detrimental to all sales.

This year died Noor Jehan, Empress and favorite Sultana of Jehangir.

1646.—The Dutch obtained a decided superiority in the Persian Gulf, almost ruining the Bussarah and other establishments.

1647.—Courten's association having established a colony at Madagascar, got into difficulties, and resorted to the desperate measure of there coining counterfeit pagodahs and rials, to the great stain of the English character in India.

1648.—Bengal silks introduced into the investments. The communications this year, secret, and no dispatches forwarded by the Company, in consequence of the danger and badness of the times.

1649.—Courten's association now assumed the name of the Assada merchants—and after much discussion an union took place between them and the London Company, but although an "United Joint Stock" was formed, only 2 ships and £60,000 were sent to India this season. The agents in Persia ascribe the deficiency in trade there to the rumours reaching of civil commotion in England, and the "tragical story of the King's beheading, which would cause the Emperor and the Persian nobles to consider the English as a base, contemptible, unworthy nation."

1650.—Captain Jeremy Blackman appointed president at Surat, with a salary of about 400 rupees per month, private trade disallowed.

1651.—The Dutch officer, Van Rubak settled a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. Outward and homeward ships had hitherto touched here, and journals were secretly deposited at Robben Island, to give information to friends arriving. The Dutch relinquished St. Helena, which the English took possession of. The residency at Surat had obtained enlarged privileges throughout the Mogul provinces, through the agency of a Mr. Davidge sent to the Mogul's Court.

1652.—Cromwell finding it expedient to employ the fleets and armies of his insecure government, declares war against the Dutch, and the question of the injuries to the Company made one of the grounds.

The indefatigable Hollanders were now rivalling the English at Bengal in their own factories.

1653.—The English must have established a factory before this at Lucknow, as it is stated to be withdrawn this year. Fort St. George raised to a presidency, but the garrison, on the 5th February, as per return, had only 26 soldiers. The English lost 4 ships to the Dutch in the Gulf.

1654.—Notwithstanding its new rank as a presidency, the Company had ordered the civil establishment at Fort St. George to be reduced to 2 factors and its military force to 10 soldiers! Peace signed with the Dutch, and they agreed, as per separate article, to pay the London Company £85,000 for losses at the Eastward, and £3,615 to the heirs of Captain Towerson and others, the sufferers at Amboyna. The island of Paleroon was also restored.

1655.—The Persian trade suspended, and that of Fort St. George at a stand, principally from the opposition of the Dutch. There were difficulties also from fresh rivals, called "Merchant Adventurers," who, on petitioning for free trade, were at first patronised by Cromwell.

The following extracted statement of the Company's "United Joint Stock" may not be uninteresting; it was dated 1st September, 1655.

DEBIT.		£	s.	d.
Salaries of the Merchants in India for 5 years, at £2,066 2 8	9,641	19	4	
Mariners' wages for like term,	4,000	0	0	
Two years' expenses in Surat,	7,600	0	0	
" Coast of Coromandel,	5,000	0	0	
" Bantam,	2,800	0	0	
" Salary of Merchants on the three Brothers,	230	0	0	
	29,271	19	4	

CREDIT.

Balance of estate in England,	8,2033	12	3
Remains in Surat and Subordinate Factories,	3,2889	5	0
At Madraspatam and factories on that Coast,	2,2671	11	3
At Bantam and subordinats,	2,6451	10	7
Voyage to Pollaroons,	1,051	8	0
Fort St. George and customs,	6,000	0	0
Three houses in Agra, Ahmedabad, and Lucknow, with the garden at Surat,	1,932	0	0
Five houses at Bantam, Japara, Macassar, Jambes, and Benger Masseen,	3,600	0	0
Two ships, a sloop, and pinnace,	1,000	0	0
	1,85,589	7	0

1656.—Reductions in all the establishments abroad; supernumeraries sent to England. Colombo taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who also, this year, established Chinsurah as a factory.

1657.—The London Company suffered much from the intrigues of rivals. At last Cromwell failing to open a free trade with advantage to the country, on the opinion and advice of his Council of state "that the trade of East India be managed by a United Joint Stock, exclusive of all others," consented to grant a new Charter, on the 10th February, and took the Company under his especial protection. From this year the Company attempted to settle permanently at St. Helena.

1658.—The Bengal establishments ordered from home to be continued under the presidency of Fort St. George, the agencies at Cossim Bazar, Ballasore, and Patna to be subordinate to the factory at Hooghly. Surat the chief presidency; new regulations made for the servants in India. The emperor, Shah Jehan, being afflicted with mortal illness, his four sons contended for the succession. Aurengzebe's superior abilities and cunning prevailed. The Dutch completely expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon.

1659.—In consequence of the new charter, the English trade revived in India. Aurengzebe became emperor, Shah Jehan lived some years afterwards confined at Agra.

1660.—The uncertainty of public affairs in England after Cromwell's death, prevented the Company from making this year any exertions at home. A China Company attempted in France.

1661.—The embarrassments of the Company's funds at the commencement of this year again so great, it was resolved to relinquish many out stations in India, and instructions were issued to this effect, but on the 3d April, Charles II. granted a new charter "for ever," with considerable privileges. The Company were authorised to make peace and war with any prince or people not Christians, erect fortifications, maintain armies, send home unlicensed Englishmen, and administer justice as a sovereign state. The Portuguese power in the East, now reduced to the possession of Goa and Diu, the Dutch having expelled them from their ports on the coast of Malabar. The Island of Bombay ceded to the English by Portugal, as a marriage portion to Charles II. but its final possession withheld for 4 years, on various pretences.

1662.—The Earl of Marlborough and Sir Abraham Shipman sent by the king with troops to take possession of Bombay. The Viceroy refused to deliver up the place. On the junction of the Assada and the East India Companies, the factories in Africa had become the property of the latter. They were Fort Cormantine, Fort Wyamba, Cape Coast Castle, and Benin; but this year the king obliged the whole to be handed over to the Royal African Company. "African Labourers," had early been sent to the Indian Factories as servants and guards; their descendants were subsequently a constituent part of the military guards at the Company's principal establishments. Sir Geo. Oxinden, an able man, sent out as "President and chief director of Surat and all other factories," in the north parts of India. He received however a salary only of 250 rupees per mensem, and a yearly gratuity of 2,000 rupees as a compensation for private trade.

1663.—Factories which had been attempted at Patna, Cossim Bazar, and Ballasore ordered to be discontinued, and purchases and sales made only at Hooghly. Major F. Willoughby, appointed from home, Governor of the island of Pollaroon, at a salary of £30 per annum for 5 years.

1664.—A French East India Company formed under the Minister Colbert.

In January the town of Surat pillaged by Sevagee, the founder of the Mahrattas. Sir Geo. Oxinden bravely defended the English Factory, and the Mogul granted an exemption from customs for 1 year, in token of his admiration.

Sir A. Shipman, the deputed Governor of Bombay, perished by disease, at Angedevah, with 300 soldiers, the Portuguese refusing to comply with the treaty, and the English factory of Surat afraid to admit armed men, from apprehension of the Mogul's displeasure. About 100 men only survived of 4 Companies, when the Portuguese finally gave up Bombay, but without any of its dependencies.

1665.—The Mogul jealous of the possession of Bombay by the king, but unable to comprehend the distinct characters of the king's and Company's establishments.

Mr. Foxcroft sent out as president at Fort St. George, when the incumbent, Sir Edward Winter, seized his intended successor on some pretence of treasonable speeches, and contumaciously held the fort for nearly 2 years.

The deposed emperor Shah Jehan died in confinement at Agra.

1666.—By the fire in London the Company's saltpetre and pepper warehouses, then under the exchange, destroyed. Tea imported in England from Holland by the Lords Arlington and Ossary; it sold for 60s. per lb. but 2 years previous, small quantities had reached, as presents to the king.

Sir Gervase Lucas sent out to Bombay as Governor, by the king; he imprisoned the acting Governor, Mr. Cooke, Secretary to the late Sir A. Shipman, for extortion and peculation.

1667.—Polaroon ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Breda.

Aurangzebe, in his wars with Persia and Sevagee, began to value European military talent, and demanded from Surat some artillery men and engineers for his armies. The request was evaded.

1668.—Bombay ceded by the king, (231 September,) to the Company. Its revenues, as per return on session, were £2,833 per annum. The 2 Companies then stationed there of H. M. Soldiers volunteered into the Company's service, and thus formed its first military establishment at Bombay.

This year Tea is first mentioned in the Company's dispatches. A letter to Bantam from the Court, thus orders the agent, "*send home by these ships 100 lb. weight of the best tea, that you can get.*"

Mr. Cooke, ex-Governor of Bombay, who had escaped to Goa, associated himself with Jesuits, and endeavoured to assemble a force to repossess himself of Bombay: proclaimed a traitor. The revenue of Bombay more than doubled itself, under the Company, the first year.

1669.—Sir G. Oxinden appointed from home "Governor and Commander-in-Chief" at Bombay, but he died on 14th July of the preceding year.

This year also were received orders from home, to institute a pilot establishment at Hooghly, to build a pinnace to be manned with intelligent seamen from the India-men, to take charge of the shipping up and down. Thus originated the Bengal Pilot Service.

St. Helena now regularly colonised under Captain Stringer, appointed Governor; the Captains of Indiamen touching there to act as members of his council. There were 22 regular Indiamen then in the service, as appears by a list of those entitled to act as members of the St. Helena council.

The military regulations in use, to controul the small force at Bombay, founded on authority vested in the Company, by charter, to levy, embody, and entertain forces, &c. Their military establishments were thus upheld for years, until king's troops, serving in India, questioned their competency to hold courts martial.

1670.—The English trade considerably increased, as apparent from the fact of the outward investment of bullion and goods being £3,03,500. But the Dutch influence predominated; their ships from Europe this season were 52 in number.

1671.—Bombay rising in consequence, a mint ordered, and the building of 2 ships and 2 brigantines commenced upon. Captain Herman Blake, who came round via Persia, appointed engineer and surveyor general; the first of that rank.

Surat again attacked, but well defended: its situation now deemed precarious for a presidency.

1672.—The presidency at Surat, in a letter on military subjects, recommended that the "principle of seniority must be observed in adjusting the rank of the officers at Bombay."

The French capture St. Thome, it was retaken two years subsequently by the Dutch and king of Golconda, when the French purchased the village and district of Pondicherry, which they fortified.

The oldest record of the Company extant in 1792, at the presidency of Fort St. George, bears the date of this year. It is a letter from Bantam, dated 1st June. Its recorded "abstract" was as follows:

"Mentions that the Company had ordered Factories to be established at

"Tonkeen, whither was sent Mr. W. Gifford, in the Zant.

"Tywan do. David Stephens, Experiment,

"Japan do. Symon Delbos*, Return."

The Court recommended the Council, for the first time, at Bantam, to open a direct trade to China, and, at the same time, with reference to the attempt above alluded to, settle at Tonkeen, Tywan, and Japan; ordered their agents "to wear dresses of English cloth, with gold and silver lace, that their appearance might convey to the emperor and his officers impressions of their rank."

1673.—St. Helena having been several times taken and retaken, recaptured this year by a naval force from the Dutch, and regranted by charter to the English Company.

The outward India fleet divided into three squadrons, under an "Admiral, vice Admiral, and rear Admiral."

Englishmen sent to Bengal to improve the silks, and dye the green and black colours, "but under an obligation to keep their art secret from the natives."

The Dutch fleet so powerful off Bombay and Surat, that 500 Rajpoots were sent for to defend these places. The French had taken Tricomalee from the Dutch, who now recovered it by a force from Batavia.

1674.—Bombay mounted 100 pieces of cannon.

1675.—The Court writes out that Lahore indigo was undersold by West-India indigo, and that less lac would be required from "the new practice of using waxes instead of wax."

Mr. Delbos formed a factory at Siam.

The Court, 12th July, framed the following regulations for their civil service. "In the advancement of our apprentices, we direct that after they have served the first 5 years they shall have £10 per annum for the two last years, and having served those two years, to be entertained one year longer as Writers, and have Writer's salary; and having served that year, to enter into the degree of factors, which otherwise would have been ten years. And knowing that a distinction of titles is in many respects necessary, we do order, that when the apprentices have served their times, they be stiled *Writers*, and when the Writers have served their times they be stiled *Factors*; and Factors having served their times, to be stiled *Merchants*, and Merchants having served their times to be stiled *Senior Merchants*."

Civil Servants were to apply themselves also to acquire a knowledge of military duties, so that in case of attack, or being better qualified for military than civil duties, they might receive commissions and have military pay.

1676.—The king's letters patent, dated 5th October, (28th of Charles 2d,) authorised a mint at Bombay to coin "Rupees, Pice, and Badgrooks."

The Dutch had 6,720 fighting men in Batavia, exclusive of Civilians.

The new charter now granted enabled the English Company to double their stock, and raise it to £739,781.

The celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley, by order of the king, sent out in a Company's Ship to remain 2 years at St. Helena, for perfecting the knowledge of Astronomy.

* Derivation of Bombay doubtful, said to be from Buon Bahia—Portuguese; also from Bomba Devi, a Hindoo Goddess.

† Mr. Delbos failed, it seems, at Japan, and was ordered away. The English flag had the St. George's cross, and thus somewhat resembled the Portuguese flag— which nation was hateful to the Japanese. The Alliance by marriage with the princess of Portugal was also given as another cause, but Mr. Delbos returning by way of Macao, negotiated for permission to establish a factory there, and probably to this incident may be traced the origin of the present China Trade.—Bruce.

The pay of an European soldier at Madras, in full for provisions and necessities of every kind, was 21 shillings per month.

1677.—The Company's agent at Bantam, Mr. White, and the principal servants of the agency, assassinated by the Javanese, on the 21st April, 1677, and the factory so ruined by the death of the seniors, that its transactions closed, and no accounts were conveyed to the Court.

Mr. Aungier, President at Surat, died 30th June, 1677.

1678.—A Judge appointed for the island of Bombay.

A troop of Horse ordered to be embodied at Bombay, the pay of the Captain not to exceed £120 per annum,

Gneyntham Master, Esq. succeeded Sir W. Langhorne as Governor of Madras.

1679.—The Court finding Bombay too expensive, sent out orders for retrenchments in the military charges. Surat also to be reduced to an agency, but their servants were unable to obey the Court, from the unsettled state of affairs, and the wars between Seavagee and the Mogul.

1680.—Captain Keigwin sent to command the military at Bombay with a small reinforcement; he was to have 6 shillings per diem and to be 3d in council. Mr. Smith sent out as assay master on a salary of £60 per annum.

Mr. Gyfford appointed agent and governor at Fort St. George.

1681.—Surat (such the shifting state of the Company's domestic affairs at this period), again ordered by the Court to resume the rank of a presidency. The Court also revoked the order for Captain Keigwin's having a seat in council. Mr. John Child, brother of Sir Josiah, the governor (now called chairman) of the East India Company sent out as president at Surat.

Bengal first made separate from Madras, Mr. Hedges, a member of their committees, (now called director,) sent out with special powers as "agent and governor of their affairs in the bay of Bengal and of the factories subordinate to it, or Cosimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Malda and Dacca. A corporal of approved fidelity and courage, with twenty soldiers to be a guard to the agents person, and the factory at Hooghly, and to act against interlopers." Such the foundation of our power in Bengal; in the sequel the centre of commerce and the seat of the government in India.

The king of Bantam sent an embassy to England.

1682.—The English Levant Company deprived of their former portion of the Indian trade, endeavoured to oppose the East India Company, but in April, the king and privy council rejected their scheme. Persian goods at this time comprehended silks of all sorts, red and black carmania wool, rhubarb and drugs.

The Court ordered the institution of a bank at Madras. So violent the feeling against interlopers, it was enjoined that no Company's servant should intermarry with their families.

Opium first ordered from Bengal, Bantam captured by the Dutch, and the king expelled. This gave a finishing blow to our position in that quarter.

1683.—By letters patent, dated 9th August, the king authorised the Company to exercise admiralty jurisdiction within their limits. The appointed judge, Dr. St. John to have £200 per annum, and allowances at the Company's table.

Two Companies of Rajpoots ordered to be embodied at Bombay.

Two English fleets sent out to redress the injuries to the Persian and Bantam trade.

Mr. Hedges dismissed from Bengal for misconduct, and Mr. Gyfford who was sent to Madras, (now constituted a presidency,) directed to proceed to take charge also of Bengal with an escort of a Company, composed of seamen from Indiamen. A factory established at Tillicherry.

A serious insurrection at Bombay, on the 27th December, the fort was seized by the troops under Captain Keigwin in consequence of retrenchments and reductions, and held in the king's name, renouncing the authority of the Company. It was forcibly retained for nearly 2 years, and then given up, the insurgents having stipulated for pardon*.

* The officers both in rank and pay had been placed lower, and the militia so much reduced, that all authority of the officers over the men had ceased. Captain Keigwin applied for subsistence money there being no Company's table as formerly, and after much discussion the sum of 25 Rs. per month

The Company had to put to death some rebels at St. Helena, but on the petition of the widows, to the House of Commons, the act was declared illegal and arbitrary. India stock sold this year from 360 to 500 per cent. advance.

Factories established at Cuddalore and Commerce in the Gingee country.

1684.—The English formally expelled from Java, and with the Company's property, the establishments went to the Malabar coast.

Sir John Child of Surat made a baronet, and appointed the following year, Captain General and Admiral in India, Sir John Wyborne Vice-Admiral and Deputy Governor of Bombay, with a salary of £250 per annum.

1685.—Seat of government ordered to be transferred from Surat to Bombay. The Madras government having fixed an agent and council at Priaman, on the island of Sumatra, the Court ordered the station to be supported and fortified. Also ordered an uninhabited island in the Ganges to be obtained and fortified, while the works at Fort St. George were to be strengthened, the factory at Masulipatam to be dissolved.

1686.—Ten ships of war under Vice-Admiral Nicolson sent out to oppose the native powers. On its arrival the agent in Bengal, (Mr. Charnock,) ordered to act as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief; six complete Companies were on board without Captains, it being intended that the members in council in Bengal should act in that capacity. The force to disembark at Chittagong, seize and fortify it, establish a mint, and 5 per cent. customs to be levied on the inhabitants. It was wished to intimidate the Mogul and his officers, who had been arbitrary towards the factories. The factory at Hooghly was oppressed, and surrounded by parties of native horse and foot. Surat also had been plundered by Scougee, and the Company's possessions injured by the wars of the Mogul and Mahrattas.

Sir John Child appointed what is now called Governor General, with full authority in India, and discretionary powers to make war or peace with the Mogul; ordered to proceed to Madras and Bengal, Mr. Zenzau to act in his absence at Surat or rather Bombay. A Company from a British regiment of the line sent out under a Captain Clifton, who as well as all Captains of infantry was to have seat in council.

On the 28th October, a part of the fleet under Admiral Nicolson having arrived in Bengal, an affray took place at Hooghly between 3 English soldiers and some of the Nawab's peons; more soldiers joined, and at last the entire force came in contact, and after a severe action, the Nawab's troops were defeated with loss. Hooghly was cannonaded and 500 houses burnt. Subsequent to this useless affair, the agent and council quitted their open factory at Hooghly on the 20th December 1686, and retired to Chutanuttee, (afterwards Calcutta) waiting a negotiation with the Mogul. The shipping, as the whole arrived, wanting repairs, it was deemed unadvisable to attempt the original object of the expedition, the reduction of Chittagong.

1687.—A settlement made at Bencoolen, and a firm obtained for the sole government of it. A fortification called York fort built.

Bombay constituted a regency with further powers. Sir J. Wyborne and Mr. Zenzau dismissed for disputing Sir John Child's authority. To give dignity to the Governor General he was directed to be attended always with a life guard of 50 grenadiers commanded by a Captain. Madras also constituted a regency, with a corporation, under His Majesty's Charter, consisting of a Mayor and ten Aldermen (three to be Company's servants and seven to be natives) to be justices of the peace, and "to wear thin scarlet gowns." One hundred and twenty burgeses to be appointed "to wear black silk gowns."

The Court disapproved of the measures of Mr. Charnock at Bengal, and recommended more active hostility. Sir John Child at Bombay however took most able measures at this difficult juncture, and determined to uphold the British name and influence in India, notwithstanding the disastrous appearances at Bengal, where our remote factories were seized and the English troops forced to fortify themselves at Ingellee. Captain Heath had meanwhile been dispatched from home with a fresh force.

1688.—A Post Office ordered at Bombay.

was granted, pending a reference to the Court. The Court "unhappily ordered the half allowance for diet to Captain Keigwin to be refunded, and this parsimonious measure produced the dissent and probably the revolt of the garrison." Dr. J. John, in his report however to the king and Council stated, that the rebellion arose from the depredations, and crimes of the interlopers, with whom Captain Keigwin was intimately connected; although he used the King's name, his motives were predatory and rebellious.—(Bruce.)

Captain Heath arriving with the reinforcement in October, unwisely recommenced hostilities in Bengal; he plundered and burnt Balasore; the Mogul Governor seized the English at the factory and sent them prisoners up the country.

1689.—Sir John Child, after capturing some native vessels at Surat, and bravely opposing the Mogul power amidst many embarrassing difficulties, died at Bombay on the 4th February 1689. His successor Mr. Harris being at that time a prisoner at Surat, the Company's affairs became more alarming: submission was made to the Mogul, and a Firmaund, or rather pardon, issued as to criminals. A heavy fine was exacted, on payment of which the Siduee's fleet and army withdrew from before Bombay.

In the mean time, at Bengal, Captain Heath sailed towards Chittagong, which, for some unexplained reason, he failed to attack; he then proceeded to Ariacan, where he offered to assist a revolted chief against its King, but without waiting for the reply, set off for Madras, where his fleet, having on board the agent and council of Bengal, and the Company's effects, arrived on the 4th March.

The factories at Vizagapatam and Masulipatam were seized by the Mogul, and Mr. Stables, chief of the former, and 4 factors put to death.

At home the Commons recommended the establishment of a new Company, the present one being little in favor with the King, parliament, or people.

It is singular that the Court, during these humiliating reverses abroad, had written out to their servants to obtain dominion; or, as the orders say to increase revenue, "to make us a nation in India." They had found the insufficiency of Firmaunds, and were desirous to assume independence and power.

1690.—The Mogul authorities invite Mr. Charnock and factory back again to Bengal.—Mr. Harris proclaimed Governor of Bombay.—but with no general power as his predecessor: Mr. Weldon appointed Deputy Governor. The interlopers in England associated themselves and made every exertion to obtain a separate charter.

1691.—A new Firmaund obtained by Mr. Charnock in Bengal. He had previously re-settled the establishment at Chittaguttee protected by 100 soldiers. Ulabareah had been before tried, but found unsuited.

1692.—Mr. Charnock died 10th January, much respected by many. He was succeeded by Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Yale dismissed at Madras, Mr. Nathaniel Higgenson succeeded October 13th to the government. The latter was superseded in December by Sir J. Goldesborough who was appointed "Commissary General and supervisor" of the Company's affairs in India.

An Attorney General sent to Madras for the better regulation of the Company's interests.

At Bombay European pirates had caused much inconvenience to the trade and irritation on the part of the Mogul.

Tegnapatam had been purchased from the Ram Rajah, and fortified—was called Fort St. David.

1693.—The Company had expended at home £90,000 in influencing the Privy Council to renew the charter.

A mutiny took place at St. Helena, consequent to the temporary relaxation of martial law as directed from home. The insurgents killed the Governor and disarmed and imprisoned the soldiers of the garrison—Captain Keeling sent out with a force to reduce the island to obedience.

A new charter granted on the 7th October (5th William and Mary) renewing that of Elizabeth with some modified and some extended privileges.

1694.—Bengal after Mr. Charnock's death again made subordinate to Madras. Sir J. Goldesborough on his tour of inspection as Commissary General dissented from the high eulogium elsewhere passed on the late Mr. Charnock. He describes him as having been irresolute and indolent. He superseded his successor Mr. Ellis, and appointed the chief at Dacca, Mr. Eyre to be agent. He also removed Captain Hill the militia commandant and sent him to Madras. In the midst of several spirited reforms, Sir J. Goldesborough died, and was succeeded by Sir J. Gayer from Bombay.

During this year a Dr. Blackwall a medical officer, for a bribe agreed to deliver up Fort St. David to the Mogul General. This treason was fortunately discovered, and Blackwall seized and punished.

A letter from the Court stated that "every recruit sent from England cost £30."

A fortified settlement was made from Bombay at Anjengo.

1695.—The Parliament of Scotland on the 26th June empowered the King (as King of Scotland) to constitute a Scottish Company.—The Governor of the London Company, (Chairman) Sir T. Cook committed by the commons to the Tower, for refusing to give an account of the money distributed in bribes.

The homeward bound fleet captured by the French.

A large pirate having seized a Mogul ship, the Surat factory was seized upon, and liberated only after much difficulty on the following year.

1696.—Much distress occasioned by the interlopers: the crews of two Indianmen, stated to have been seduced by them; they rose and murdered their officers and turned pirates—such the extent of the contagion, that the Governor at Bombay could not man a boat, for fear that the crew would desert; and so low the state of the garrison, there was not a trustworthy soldier for promotion to the rank of sergeant or corporal.

The trade at Madras also similarly crippled, but its revenues and taxes said to have amounted to 40,000 Pagodas.

1697.—Mr. Pitt appointed Governor at Madras; to be for 12 months independent of the Commissary General, Sir J. Gayer.

A rebellion of a Rajah Suban Sing having broken out in Bengal it gave an opening to the French, Dutch and English factories to erect fortifications. But for this, so jealous were the authorities, it would not have been permitted.

A new and favorable Firmaund obtained from the Emperor of Persia.

1698.—An act passed 10th William Cap. 41 incorporating a new "general society trading to the East Indies." It was called the English East India Company, in contra-distinction to the old or London Company.

On the passing of this act for another Company, the old corporation exerted itself, "with a true Roman courage," as one of their mercantile Letters states, in advising their servants of an extensive equipment. They dismissed the President of Surat, (Mr. Annesley, (Mr. Coit to succeed); and permitted their establishments, as an encouragement to trade in jewels. At Madras all former factories or stations were to be resumed, so as to exclude the new Company. Bengal was again made independent of Fort St. George.

Captain Kyd, the notorious pirate, formed his ships into squadrons, and fairly blockaded the coasts: in consequence, the Mogul, who would not understand the distinction between this outlaw and the other English, put the whole trade under an embargo.

The new English Company sent Agents to India, chiefly men who had been dismissed with disgrace, from the London Company. Sir William Norris, was appointed by the King's Commission, an Ambassador to the Mogul, to solicit privileges for the new association.

1699.—Sir Edward Littleton was appointed President and Consul, in Bengal, of the new Company, he was also empowered to act as King's Consul. He was ordered to report on all the plans and trade of the London Company, to obtain from the dismissed servant, all possible information, copies of firmaments, &c. Sir Nicholas Wate was appointed their President, at Surat. The new Company, however, at this early stage, made approaches for an union between the rivals.

The Mogul Prince Azeem Ooshan, granted in 1698-99. the adjacent small villages of Chutanuttee, Govindpore, and Calicotta, (dedicated to the Goddess Calcut), the whole soon taking the name of the last, or Calcutra. Sir Charles Eyre, recently knighted, an old servant was again sent to India, to be principal servant in Bengal, which they now constituted a presidency. The instructions to Sir C. Eyre, dated December 1699, directed him to increase the fortifications, to build a strong Fort of pentagon form, to be called *Fort William*.

1700.—The London Company obtained an act, on the 11th April, for continuance of their corporation, and the King recommended an union of the two interests.

In India, the new Company's servants insult and commit violence on the flag and factory of the London Company, at Surat, which was resented by the Mogul Governor, as an affront to himself. The trade was much injured every where.

At Madras, disputes took place between *Consul Pitt*, and *Governor Pitt*, the rival Governors of the two Companies; in fact throughout India, as might be expected, the hostile rivalry of both Companies ruined the trade for all concerned. The new Company, made some progress, in opening a trade with China, though it failed eventually.

1701.—The disputes of the old and new Company most perplexing and ruinous. The Native rulers took bribes from both parties. The Ambassador Sir W. Norris, seized two of the Council of the London Company, at Surat, and sent them to the Mogul Governor, "with their hands tied." Sir John Gayer, the President, subsequently was seized by the Emperor's order, obtained through misrepresentation, and with the other members of Council, "barbarously used."

A committee appointed at home, to endeavour to effect an union between the Companies.

Sir W. Norris had an audience of the Mogul, on the 28th April, 1701. He was attended by a splendid European Cavalcade, with Ordnance, and many followers.

Kyd, the pirate, taken, and hanged at home. He had been supported by some noblemen—Lord Somers and Orford, who were impeached.

1702.—In January of this year, the preliminaries of the union were settled.

Bengal improved, under the auspices of the Mogul Prince Azeem Ooshan. The instructions from home directed the Civil Servants, to proceed themselves, with small stocks, in the Aurungs, and bargain themselves "without the affectation of pomp and grandeur, and as merchants ought to do."

The ambassador abruptly broke off the negotiation at the Mogul's Court and departed for Surat, which circumstance, with the depredations of the pirates, so incensed the Emperor that he ordered all the English in his dominions to be seized imprisoned, and their effects confiscated. All the subordinate agencies suffered in consequence, but Calcutta by this time was too strong to be thus dealt with.

In the deed of union by which the two Companies were hereafter to take the name of "the united Company of merchants trading to the East Indies," the factories of the old Company are thus detailed.

Bombay, Surat, Swally, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra and Lucknow.

On the Malabar Coast, the forts and factories of Carwar, Tillicherry, Anjengo and Calicut.

Perara; the factories of Gombroon, Shiraz and Ispahan.

Fort St. George, Madras, Fort St. David, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Pettipolee, Masulipatam, Madapollam and Vizagapatam. The settlements on the island of Sumatra, York Fort, Bencoolen, Indiapore, Tyamong, Sellebar; also the factory of Tonquin in Cochinchina.

Fort William: Chuttanuttee, (*Calcutta not yet specified it seems*) Balasore, Cosimbazar, Dacca, Hughly, Malda, Rajmahal and Patna, also the island of St. Helena.

The new Company specify in the deed only the following settlements. A factory at Surat, at Masulipatam, at Madapollam, and on the islands of Borneo, and Pulo Condore.

The Indenture farther sets forth as Stock:

Old Company,	£315,000	0	0
New Company,	1,662,000	0	0
Separate Traders,	23,000	0	0

Total £2,000,000 0 0

1703.—On the union above referred to, Sir John Gayer was appointed by the General Court, "General and Governor" of Bombay, and Sir Nicholas Waite's commission under the English Company of Consul, revoked. President Pitt was confirmed at Madras, and Consul Pitt made chief authority at Fort St. David, his commission of consul being cancelled. President Beard confirmed at Bengal, though a commission of eight were appointed to investigate and control all proceedings at Fort William. There was still much dissension between the late rival authorities throughout India and much difficulty in the attempts at adjustment.

1704.—Sir John Gayer having been imprisoned by the Mogul authorities, Sir Nicholas Waite, who was appointed to succeed in case of vacancy, basely contrived to prolong his detention, by bribes and iniquitous misrepresentations to the natives. The disputes between the rival servants still kept up in adjusting accounts and outstanding commercial transactions.

1705.—The treachery of Sir Nicholas Waite fully discovered by the disclosure of his instrument, Rustum a native broker : but in defiance of orders from the General Court, he retained authority and Sir J. Gayer was still in confinement at Surat.

1706.—At Bengal the affairs were becoming settled ; Sir Edward Littleton the late president of the new Company having been recalled, and Mr. President Beard having died. Mr. Hedges and Sheldon were appointed jointly to succeed and bring up the accounts of the two Companies.

1707.—Aurungzebe died on the 20th February. His revenues were equal to 38 millions Sterling. To shew the general fear entertained of the imperial power by foreigners then in India, it was thought necessary to announce it to the Court in an allegory. Thus in a letter dated 1st March 1707, Sir J. Gayer (previously released) represented " that the sun of this hemisphere had set, and that the star of the second magnitude being under his meridian had taken his place, but it was reared the star of the first magnitude, though under a remoter meridian, would struggle to exalt itself," thus conveying the news of the Emperor's demise, and of the disputes between his sons for the succession.

The works at Fort William were by this time respectable with a number of guns, and 125 soldiers, of whom half were Europeans : many natives began to settle in its vicinity.

Madras at this period had only 300 Europeans settlers, of whom 200 were military.

1708.—The time drawing on for the final incorporation of the accounts and affairs of the two Companies, which was ordered for this year, their feelings and interests became identified by a sudden demand from H. M.'s government for £2,500,000 without interest. All their closing dissensions gave way to invert the common danger, and on the 29th September 1708, a final award and charter was adopted. By this act, 6 Anne. cap. 17, the privileges were to be extended to March 1726. At this juncture the number of directors, their duties, committees, mode of sales, warehousing, and home establishments were adjusted and have remained with little alteration on the same footing to the present day.

Thus were closed the transactions of the English in establishing a trade with India until the act of legislature confirming the corporate capacity of THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

1709.—It may be gathered from the following circumstance, how deeply the contentions of the two rival Companies before their union had injured the entire trade, and the prosperity of the English in India. The King of Persia just before this period wished to send an embassy to Bombay, but ashamed to betray the weakness of its defences and garrison, and the general poverty of the place, the English authorities refused to admit it.—*Hamilton*.*

Thomas Pitt Esq. Governor of Madras was succeeded (30th of September) by Guleston Addison Esq. brother of the celebrated Addison. His authority last but a month as Edmund Montague Esq. relieved him provisionally on the 28th October. While he again was superseded on the 14th November by William Fraser Esq.—*E. I. Chronologist*.

The Company's grant of perpetuity by writ of privy seal was issued 22d April.—*Folio state papers* —do.

The exports of this year were £163,357 half as much again as those of the preceding season.—*Mill*.

1710.—Sadut Ally Khan commenced his Government of the Carnatic.—*Orme, E. I. Chronologist*.

1711.—William Fraser Esq. Governor of Madras was succeeded (July 22d) by Edward Harrison Esq.—*E. I. Chron.*

1712.—Shah Aulum who had succeeded Aurungzebe died. Azem Oonham, the parson of the English in Bengal lost his life in the struggle for the succession, and Gerokere his son afterwards gained the throne.—*Mill*.

1713.—The Bengal Presidency apply home for permission to send an Embassy to Delhi.—*Mill*.

* As before explained the authorities for the different events were not quoted with each year, nor was it necessary, as there is scarcely an entry in the foregoing table, (particularly after the first direct intercourse of the English with India) while the authentic annals of Bruce do not confirm. To that author therefore the reader is referred. In future the authorities will be regularly given. Bruce's annals do not extend beyond 1708.

1714.—Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, granted commissions to ships to trade to the East Indies. He afterwards founded the Ostend Company, to the injury of the interests of the English and Dutch.—*Anderson's History of Commerce. East India Chronologist.*

Fort Marlborough built near Benccoolen.—*Grant.*

1715.—Messrs. Surman and Stephenson, the ablest factors of Bengal, also an Armenian, as Interpreter, and Mr. W. Hamilton, as Surgeon, were sent on an Embassy to Delhi, where they arrived on the 8th July. The Emperor Ferokseer being sick and prevented from marrying a Rajpoot princess, was cured by Mr. Hamilton, and the Surgeon, with the same disinterested zeal, as shown by Dr. Boughton on a former occasion, used his influence only to procure the object of the Embassy, and obtain more favorable terms for the United Company.—*Stewart's History of Bengal.*

The French Company, though their affairs were desperate, obtained a renewal for ten years.—*Raynal. East India Chronologist.*

1716.—The marriage of the Mogul Emperor intervening, the Embassy could not deliver their petition until January of this year.—*Mill.*

The Governor of the French settlement of Pondicherry announced to the British, at Fort St. David, that there were off the Malabar Coast, 2 forty gun vessels, under Imperial colours, from Ostend. The Ostend Company were not regularly chartered till some years afterwards.—*Grant.*

1717.—The objects of the Embassy of 1715 attained in July. Thirty-four favorable grants or patents were issued by the Mogul, and the English allowed to purchase 37 towns contiguous to Calcutta. The privileges now granted were long considered as constituting the great charter of the English in India.—*Rennell's Memoirs.—Grant.*

1718.—The Ex-Sultan Guelemot, of Anakeongay, in Sumatra, raising a force, destroyed the town of Ippoe, with the British Resident and all his people.—*Grant.*

1719.—A native force obliged the English to evacuate Fort Marlborough, and take refuge on their ships.—*Grant.*

Ferokseer deposed and murdered: four successors appeared and passed away in as many months.—*Orme.*

1720.—The French took possession of the island, called by the Dutch, Mauritius, who possessed it for a short time; but abandoned it for the Cape of Good Hope. The French peopled it from the Isle of Bourbon, and named it the Isle of France.—*Raynal. East India Chronologist.*

Jon. Collet, Esq., Governor of Madras, succeeded by Francois Hastings, Esq.—*East India Chronologist.*

1721.—The natives of the Island of Sumatra, fearing the Dutch more than the English, whom they had expelled, allowed the latter, in the hope of their countervailing the intriguing activity of the Dutch, to resume their Sumatran Establishments. The English now remained at peace for many years, increasing in prosperity and in influence over the natives.—*Grant.*

Francis Hastings, Esq., Governor at Madras, succeeded by Nat. Elwick, Esq.—*East India Chronologist.*

1722.—The Emperor granted this year, a regular Charter to the Ostend East India Company, to the great discontent of all the European maritime powers, except Spain.—*Salmon and others. East India Chronologist.*

1723.—The Ostend Company had fully established themselves, under the Nawaub's patronage, at Bannybazar, 15 miles above Calcutta, at the eastern side of the river.—*Stewart. East India Chronologist.*

1724.—Shuja Addeh Khan, afterwards Nawaub of Bengal, though of liberal disposition, about this period, was incensed against the English, from their public servants taking advantage of the late grants of the Emperor, and insisting upon passing their own private trade free of duty. The Fouljar of Hoogly, stopped a boat laden with silks, upon which a party of soldiers was dispatched from Calcutta, and forcibly released the boat. The English were finally obliged to pay a heavy fine, and apologise for this act.—*Mill. Sketches of Bengal.*

1725.—Nathaniel Elwick, Esq., Governor of Madras, is succeeded by James Macrae, Esq.—*East India Chronologist.*

* Mill states, that the Charter was granted in August, 1723.

During the quinquennial period, from the year 1720 to 1725, the English had exported to India, £578,155 of goods, and 2,770,238 of bullion.—*Grant*.

1726.—By letters patent, dated August, George I., complied with the petition of the United East India Company, and established, at the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, regular Courts of Record, for the discharge of both Civil and Criminal Justice. The Courts to consist of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, of whom seven were to be natural born subjects. The Mayor to be elected by the Aldermen, and to continue in power for one year. Appeals allowed to the Governor in Council. The Governors and Senior Members created Justices of the Peace, and empowered to hold quarter sessions.—*Grant*.

So flourishing were the affairs of the Ostend Company, in spite of the opposition and edicts of the rival nations; that this year, one-third of the original subscription of the proprietors, which remained due, was paid up from the gains alone of the trade.—*Mill*.

The East India House erected in Leadenhall-street, London.—*East India Chronologist*.

1727.—So much had the country trade increased, in ten years, after the patents or grants obtained by the Embassy to the Emperor, in 1717, that the private tonnage employed in Bengal, by this time amounted to 10,000 tons. Many of the Company's servants were concerned in this trade.—*Grant—Mill*.

The Court at Vienna, after much hesitation, at length yielded to the combination of the European powers, against the Ostend Company. The Emperor suspended its charter for seven years, thus virtually abolishing the Company.—*Grant*.

1728.—The Danish East India Company, residing at Copenhagen, published proposals for a new subscription, and the following year they obtained extraordinary privileges, from the king of Denmark, who declared his intention of making it the most flourishing Company in Europe.—*Anderson. East India Chronologist*.

1729.—The Dutch Company had their Charter extended for 25 years, for which they paid the Republic a large consideration; at this time, their wealth and power in India, particularly at Java, equalled those of several monarchs.—*Anderson. East India Chronologist*.

1730.—The Charter, after much discussion, renewed to the English United East India Company, for 33 years. The Charter to expire on Lady Day, 1769, including the 3 years' grace.—*Mill*.

Four English China ships arrived this year, with 1,707,000 lbs. of tea, and three other Indianmen, with 371,000 pieces of calicoes, besides other valuable merchandises.—*Anderson. East India Chronologist*.

From 1725 to 1730 the English Company exported goods, £551,234, and bullion, £2,551,872.—*Grant*.

1731.—The king of Sweden set on foot an East India Company, for trading from Gottenburg. A Charter granted for 15 years.

The King of Portugal formed a temporary East India Company, with one ship, to trade to Surat. Their former Empire in the East, thus reduced!—*Anderson. East India Chronologist*.

1732.—The English Company first began to make up annual accounts. This year their sales amounted to £1,940,996. But their competitors, the Dutch, were far exceeding them in returns and profits; thus in 1732, the English reduced their dividends, from 8 to 7 per cent. per annum, which thus continued till 1744. The Dutch, during a main portion of that time, realised 25 and 30 per cent. upon the Capital stock, and never less than 14.—*Mill*.

1733.—Mr. Freke's government of Fort William commenced.—*East India Chronologist*.

It was afterwards altogether dissolved by the treaty of Seville; but the Germans were not finally expelled from Bengal, until 1753. In 1730, their factory, at Banhybazar, was in existence and an English naval force seized one of their ships, and drove another under the factory guns. The Dutch and English shortly after, by intrigues and representation, induced the Foujdar at Hoogly, to invade the factory, which made a long and gallant defence, with a garrison reduced to only 14 men. At length, the agent, or chief, being severely wounded, the factory was evacuated, the little garrison reaching the ships in safety; and the Mogul troops taking possession of the empty fort, levelled the works to the ground.—(*See* *Govt. Gladwin's Nar. of Govt.*)

1734.—Under the able rule of Sujaa Addeen Khan, the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, greatly improved. His power was respected by the Europeans.—*Stewart*.

M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais, afterwards famous in India, was commissioned to improve the Isle of France, by the French Company. To this officer the island is indebted for its forts, aqueducts, bridges, hospitals, and granaries. The French influence and trade fast improving in the East.—*Mill. East India Chronologist*.

1735.—The Mahrattahs had made such progress, that they burned the suburbs of Delhi, under the Emperor Mahomed Shah, who, (after the demise, in 1819-20, of the two infants, Ruffah ad Dujant and Ruffah ad Doulab,) had succeeded Feroksere, on the Musnud. The Mahrattahs acquired the greater portion of Malwa, and a graft of the fourth part of the net revenues of the other royal provinces; thus originating the Chout.—*Hamilton—Rennell*.

From 1730 to 1735, the English Company had exported £717,854 of goods, and £2,406,078 of bullion.—*Grant*.

Richard Benyon, Esq., succeeded George Morton Pitt, Esq., as Governor of Madras. His government lasted nine years.—*Datrymple*.

1736.—A proclamation was issued in January, prohibiting British subjects from trading to the East Indies, contrary to the liberties and privileges granted to the Company; or from serving in, or being on board any ships unlawfully trading. This was probably to prevent connexion with foreign Companies.—*East India Chronologist*.

1737.—Calcutta nearly destroyed by a hurricane and earthquake.—*East India Chronologist*.

1738.—Mr. Freke, Governor of Fort William, was succeeded by Mr. Cruttenden, who was succeeded in the following year, by Mr. Braddyth.—*East India Chronologist*.

1739.—Nadir Shaw entered and plundered Delhi. 120,000 persons were massacred.—*Stewart, Hamilton, and others*.

Shujaa Addeen Khan, Nawaub of Bengal, died, and was succeeded by his son, Serferaz Khan.—*Stewart*.

1740.—Nadir Shaw, after dreadful exactions and tyranny, departed from Delhi.—*Stewart*.

Serferaz Khan attacked by Ally Verdy Khan, and slain in battle: succeeded by the latter.—*Stewart*.

Thirty thousand insurgent Chinese massacred by the Dutch, at Java.—*East India Chronologist*.

From 1735 to 1740, the United East India Company exported £958,970 of goods, and £2,459,470 of bullion.—*Grant*.

1741.—The Mahrattahs invaded Bengal, to demand the chout of that province.—*Stewart*.

1742.—A ditch was dug round a considerable part of the boundaries of Calcutta, to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattahs.—*Hamilton*.

1743.—The Mahrattahs, with a new army, under Ragojee Bhosela, again invaded Bengal. The Nawaub Ally Verdy Khan drove them back, but his loss, in revenue, was immense, from their plunder, and the devastation they had inflicted during their incursion.—*Stewart*.

1744.—Now commences a new era in the affairs of Europeans in India, from the struggles that ensued between the rival interests of the two nations, on the proclamation of war between England and France, on the 21st May, 1744. Since the junction of the two English Companies, in 1708, the trade had been progressively improv-

* The following extract is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, printed in 1739-99. "In the night, between the 11th and 12th October, (1737,) there happened a furious hurricane, at the mouth of the Ganges, which reached 80 leagues, up the river. There was, at the same time, a violent earthquake, which threw down a great many houses along the river side, in Calcutta, (i.e. Calcutta,) alone, a port belonging to the English, two hundred houses were thrown down, and the high and magnificent steeple of the English church, sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed, that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, canoes, &c., have been cast away. Of nine English ships, then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barks of 60 tons were blown two leagues up into land, over the tops of high trees, of four Dutch ships in the river, three were lost with their men and cargoes, 300,000 souls are said to have perished. The water rose forty feet higher than usual, in the Ganges." N. B. The steeple of the church was described to have been lofty and magnificent, and as constituting, before this period, the chief ornament of the settlement—*Sketches of Bengal*.

ing, and the establishments in India quietly advancing; but little had occurred practically worthy of remark, for the long period of 36 years. From this date events crowd on the notice of the chronologist.

Previous to the breaking out of the war, in February, it was agreed, at a general court of the East India Company, to lend the Government one million of money, at 3 per cent., as an equivalent for the prolongation of the charter, for 14 years, (from 1769 to 1783,) to commence from Michaelmas, 1744, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament of the 17th of George II.—*East India Chronologist*.

On the declaration of war, a British squadron, under Commodore Barnett, appeared in the Indian seas.—*Orme*.

Nicolas Morse, Esq., succeeded to the Government of Madras.—*Dalrymple*.

1745.—The British squadron appeared off Pondicherry; but the Nawaub of Arcot, Anwar-ad-deen, at the instigation of Monsieur Dupleix, the French Governor, (who had succeeded to the supreme command of the French settlements, in 1742,) insisted on no hostilities being then committed.—*Orme*.

The United East India Company, from 1740 to 1745, exported £1,105,750 of goods, and £252,108 of bullion.—*Grant*.

1746.—Commodore Barnett died. His successor Mr. Peyton engaged, without any decisive result, a French fleet, arrived under M. De la Bourdonnais. In September, the French landed a force at Madras, which town, after a bombardment of two days, capitulated. Nothing could be lower than the English military power, spirit, and science, at this period, in India. The Madras garrison consisted only of 300 men, of whom 34 were Portuguese "vagabonds," or deserters and negroes, 60 were sick and ineffective, and only 200 soldiers fit for duty. The officers were three lieutenants, of whom two were foreigners; and seven ensigns, who rose from the ranks. Only 1 lieutenant and 1 ensign were deemed efficient officers.—*Mill. Orme. East India Chronologist*.

Mr. Braddyll, Governor of Fort William, succeeded by Mr. Forster, who was succeeded by Mr. Dawson the following year. Fort St. David became the presidency, by the surrender of Madras.—*Dalrymple*.

1747.—Fort St. David, invested by the French, who retired on the return to the coast of the British squadron, under Capt. Peyton.—*Orme - Mill*.

1748.—Major Lawrence, subsequently celebrated in the coast army, arrived in January, from England, with a commission, to command the Company's forces. Also Admiral Boscawen, with 13 men of war and 17 other ships, with a considerable force on board. They invested Pondicherry in their turn. Ensign Clive, who came out in the civil service, but had joined the army, here distinguished himself. The siege failed, and the British retired in September. The military character of the French in India, considered at this time as greatly superior to that of the English.—*Orme*.

Mr. Dawson, Governor of Fort William, succeeded by Mr. Fetch.

Mahomed Shaw, Emperor of Hindoostan, died, after a disastrous reign of thirty years. He was succeeded by his son, Prince Ahmed Mirza, who took the title of Ahmed Shaw.—*East India Chronologist*.

1749.—Madras restored to the English, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on the 18th October, 1748. When evacuated by the French, it was found in a very improved state; the space round the works cleared and extended.—*Orme*.

The English took Devi-Cotah, in supporting the claims of a fugitive Rajah of Tanjore; thus commencing to interfere, (in common with their rivals, the French,) in the quarrels of the Native powers. Subsequently, in the Carnatic, the French espoused the cause of Chunda Sahib, who set up as Nawaub of the Carnatic; the English taking the side of Mahomed Ally Khan, second son of Anwar-ad-deen Khan, on the death of his father.—*Mill*.

1750.—Mr. Barwell succeeded Mr. Fetch, as Governor of Fort William.—*East India Chronologist*.

The intrigues of the French and English, with the Native powers, assumed some importance; but M. Dupleix gained greater advantages than his rivals, from his greater address, deeper laid schemes, and more unprincipled conduct.—*Mill. - Orme*.

Mr. Saunders took charge, as Governor at Fort St. David.—*Dalrymple*.

1751.—On the assassination of Nazir Jung, (who had assumed the title and power of Subadar of the Dekhan, on the death of his father Nizam ul Mulk.) Mirsapha Jung was invested as Subadar. He appointed M. Dupleix Governor of the Mogul dominions, on the coast, from the Kistna to Cape Comorin, and Chunda Saheb, his deputy, at Arcot; Mahomed Ally, the protegee of the English fled, and offered to resign his pretensions.—*Mill*.

The new Subadar was early killed, during a revolt of his troops; but M. Bussy, who now was distinguished in these transactions, procured the exaltation of Salabut Jung, who promised the same concessions to the French.—*Mill. De Bar*.

The English, under Captain Gingens, (a Swiss,) had been defeated at Volconda, but under Capt. Clive were more successful at Arcot.—*Mill*.

1752.—The seat of Government removed back to Fort St. George from Fort St. David, 17th April.—*Dalrymple*.

Mahomed Ally again resolved to oppose Chunda Saheb and the French; he was supported by the English. Clive obtained several advantages, and exhibited great military talents. He was joined by Major Lawrence, when the allied enemies were completely defeated. The French capitulated, and Chunda Saheb delivered himself up. This Prince was immediately assassinated by the native allies. It is said, that Major Lawrence might have prevented this lamentable fate, but it would seem he was wrongfully accused by M. Dupleix, of being accessory to it.—*Mill*.

The new style took place in England, on September 3rd, which day became the 14th.—*East India Chronologist*.

1753.—Dupleix, not disheartened, again made efforts against his rivals; but the few English troops under Lawrence and Clive, were fast surpassing the French in India, in all the qualities of soldiers; the officers were better—the men more orderly. The English had 700 Europeans and 2,000 Sepoys, and 1,500 of the Nawaub's Cavalry. The French 500 Europeans and 60 Horse Infantry, 2,000 Sepoys, and 4,000 Mahrattah Cavalry. The year was passed in fruitless, but bold attempts, on the part of the French, to seize Trichinopoly, and of the English to induce them to raise the siege.—*Mill*.

Ahmed Shaw, Emperor of Delhi, was deposed and blinded.—*Hamilton*.

1754.—Great discontent existing in Europe, at the wars carried on by the French and English, in India, while their respective nations were at peace, Commissioners were sent out to enquire into, and adjust the dissensions. On the 2d August, M. Godheu arrived as Commissary, and settled with Mr. Saunders, Governor of Madras, a peace between the Companies. The English had succeeded in maintaining their Ally, Mahomed Ally, on the throne; and had effected the ruin of Chunda Saheb; which results, added to their military successes, proved, that they had the advantage in the late operations. M. Dupleix was recalled, and badly received in France; but must have been an able, although an ambitious man. He left M. Godheu as Governor, and M. Bussy in great power, at the Court of Salabut Jung, the Subadar of the Deccan.—*Mill—Orme*.

The King gave the royal assent to an act, in March, to punish mutiny and desertion, in the officers and soldiers, belonging to the East India Company.—*East India Chronologist*.

1755.—Notwithstanding the late peace, the rivals were still intriguing and interfering with the Native powers. The English proceeded against Madura and Tinivelly. The French remonstrated and opposed them.—*Mill*.

Mr. Saunders succeeded as Governor of Fort St. George, by Mr. Pigot.—*Dalrymple*.

1755.—A settlement at Negrais having been two years previous contemplated by Governor Saunders, Capt. Baker was, this year, sent on an embassy to Ava.—*Dalrymple*.

Mr. Geo. Pigot succeeded Mr. Saunders, as Governor at Madras.—*Dalrymple*.

1756.—Alumgeer assassinated. Ahmed Shah Abdelli first entered Delhi.—*Hamilton*.

Fredericksnagore (Serampore) founded by the Danes.—*East India Chronology*.

Geriah, the strong hold of the Pirate Angria, attacked by Admiral Watson and Clive, (just returned from Europe with the rank of Colonel,) it was carried on the 13th February, and much plunder obtained.—*Mill—Orme*.

On the death of Aliverdi Khan, Nawaub of Bengal, his grand-nephew, Suraja Dowlah succeeded. Immediately taking offence at the English, for their protection

to a Native officer, said to have escaped from Dacca, with treasure, he attacked Calcutta, carried it on the 20th June, after a poor defence, (Drake, the Governor, having fled to the shipping,) and allowed his officers to shut up 146 European prisoners, in a small military prison room, called the black hole*, in which 123 of the number perished, during the night.—*Stewart*.

Suraja Dowlah, on his return from Calcutta, exacted 4½ lacs of rupees from the Dutch, at Chinsurah, and 3½ lacs from the French, at Chandernagore. The latter had supplied him with powder.—*Stewart*.

Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson left Madras on the 16th October, with 900 Europeans, and 1,500 Sepoys, to inflict vengeance on the Nawaub, reached Fulta on the 20th December.—*Stewart*.

At this time, there were 70 houses only, in Calcutta, and the present site of Fort William was a complete jungle.—*Hamilton*.

1757.—Colonel Clive retook Calcutta on the 2d January, and forced Suraja Dowlah into a treaty, offensive and defensive, on the 9th of February.

On the 22d March, Clive took Chandernagore, against Suraja Dowlah's wish, war having been proclaimed anew between the French and English.—*Stewart*.

Having made a secret treaty with Meer Jaffer, an officer of the Nawaub, Clive shortly staked every thing in a daring attempt to conquer Bengal. He thus refusing to return to Madras as ordered, he advanced in June, towards Moorshedabad, the Nawaub's capital. On the 23d June, he fought the battle of Plassey, against 18 000 horse and 50 000 infantry, and aided by the treachery of Meer Jaffer, routed the Nawaub's troops. Suraja Dowlah fled, but in a few days was seized, and cruelly assassinated, by order of Meer Jaffer's son. On the 29th June, Meer Jaffer was raised to the Musnud, and from that date, the influence of the British may be stated to have become paramount in Bengal.—*Stewart*.

During the operations in the Carnatic, on the declaration of war between France and England Madras was taken by the English, under Captain Calhoun, on the 8th August, after that officer had successfully defended Trincomopoly. The French took Chittaput, Trinomalee, and sundry other forts.—*Mill*.

Manillah taken from the Spaniards, by the English.

The English established a Mint in Calcutta, and the first rupee was struck on the 29th of August.—*East India Chronologist*.

1758.—Count Lally, on the 25th April landed at Pondicherry, as Governor General, and in three days, the fleet from which he disembarked, had an indecisive engagement with Admiral Pocock.—*Mill*.

Lally, who was haughty, impetuous, and unconciliating, was not disposed to look favorably on the successes of M. Bussy, in the Deccan, where the latter had been powerfully controuling the entire Subah. Bussy had possessed himself of the strong hold of Dowlahabad, and at the time of Lally's arrival, his influence was immense. He was now recalled while the effects of his measures, and the French supremacy in the Councils of the Deccan, were wholly ruined in consequence.—*De Bar*.

Fort St David surrendered to Lally, on the 2d June, and on the 7th, Devi Coliah was abandoned by the English.—*Mill*.

1759.—Colonel Clive, in Bengal, after much intrigue and difficulty, in realizing the sums exacted from Meer Jaffer for his exaltation, in October, on an opening held out by a Polygar Chief, for the expulsion of the French from that quarter, detached Col. Forde with a force, against the northern Circars.—*Mill*.

Lally, in the Carnatic, disgusted every one, and having no funds or assistance, proceeded unwisely against Mangalore, to recover large sums asserted to be due on treaty. He failed in an attack on its capital, and returning to Pondicherry, found that the French Admiral, after a slight discomfiture by the English fleet, had determined to proceed to the Mauritius. In vain Lally remonstrated, and from that time, his late high hopes and haughty expectations of success, failed him still, with energy

* It is to be regretted that the indefatigable and able Historian Mill makes this a handle for some of his wonted sarcastic abuse of the early English in India and asks, what business had Fort William with a black hole? He might as well inquire, what right has the same fortress now, to possess military cells for the soldiery? The 'black hole' in question, was simply one of a range of godowns, (warehouses,) on the ground floor, built against a four foot outer wall of the fort, the roof of the warehouse acting as a rampart, on which gun-were placed,—the front of the godown having a small verandah looking into the fort. There were two small windows to the godown which had simply been used as a lock up house, or 'black hole,' for disorderly soldiers.

and ability, worthy of a better result, on the 14th December, he commenced the siege of Madras.—*Mill—De Bar.*

1759.—Lally obliged precipitately to raise the siege of Madras, on the 16th February: M. Bussy was taken prisoner during the siege.—*Mill—De Bar.*

The troops, under Colonel Forde, sent round from Bengal against the Northern Circars, took Masulipatam on the 7th April. Salabut Jung, the Subadar, created, by M. Bussy, on the reverses of the French, threw himself in the arms of the English. The power of Europeans in India was, by this time, so firmly rooted, that he was aware he could not sustain his rule in the Deccan, without the support of one or other of the rivals.—*De Bar.*

The English, after a mutiny of the French troops, successfully attacked and carried Wandewash.—*De Bar.*

In Bengal, Col. Clive was threatened with a new enemy, the Emperor Alumscheer having invested his eldest son with the Government of Bengal, and full powers to seize it; an army was formed, and attacked Patna, in its progress to Moorshedabad; but the Nawaub of Oude, deserting the Shabzadu, and treacherously seizing Allahabad, in the rear of the royal army, Bengal was saved, and the Prince obliged to throw himself upon Clive's protection. The Nawaub, Meer Jaffier, in gratitude, gave a Jaghire to Clive, worth £30,000 per annum.—*Mill.*

In August a Dutch fleet with troops arrived in the Hoogly. Clive hesitated not to attack them, on the asserted behalf of Meer Jaffier, although at peace with Holland. This attack was successful, and the Dutch were forced instantly to retire with much loss.—*Mill.*

On the Bombay side, the Siddee, during an insurrection against him, resigned his government of the castle and fleet to the English, whose possession was confirmed by the Court of Delhi. This greatly increased our importance in that quarter.—*Grant.*

1760.—On the 22d January, was fought the battle of Wandewash, by Colonel Coote, against Count Lally in person. The Count had determined to make a stand, not only to restore confidence in his troops, but to save Arcot, if possible. He was defeated with heavy loss, and retired under the walls of Pondicherry. Arcot also fell.—*De Bar.*

Early in February, Clive resigned, meditating to retire with his fortune to Europe; he was succeeded temporarily by Mr. Holwell, until the arrival of Mr. Vansittart, in July.—*Mill.*

After Clive's departure, the Mogul's eldest son was again induced to invade Bengal; and on the assassination of the Emperor of Delhi, the Prince being proclaimed in his stead, continued his advance on Bengal, with the imperial force. Colonel Calliaud had succeeded to the command of the British troops.—*Mill.*

An action took place near Patna, and a detachment under Lieut. Cockrane was cut up; but on the 22d February, a general engagement was fought between the English force, with their Bengal allies, under Meer Jaffier's son and the Emperor: the latter was defeated. The Emperor next determined to push past the allies, and seize Moorshedabad, but on the 7th April, he was overtaken by Calliaud, when he set fire to the imperial camp, and fled.—*Mill.*

In May, Captain Knox defeated the Naib of Purneah, who intended to have joined the Emperor.—*Mill.*

In October, Meer Jaffier was deposed as incompetent, and, as guilty of enormities in his Government of Bengal. He could not, however, fulfil his pecuniary and other engagements to the English, which was the main offence, and the justice of his deposition has been deeply questioned; some of Mr. Holwell's charges were afterwards entirely disproved.—*Mill. Grant.*

Mr. Vansittart raised the Ex-Nawaub's son-in-law, Meer Cossim, to the Musnud, who promised the fulfilment of all existing pledges, with other grants and advantages. He ceded the districts of Midnapore, Bardwan, and Chittagong, to the Company.—*Grant.*

The French made a treaty with Hyder Ally, who marched to their aid at Pondicherry; but on the 4th September, the Allies were completely beaten by the English, and Hyder Ally shortly afterwards withdrew.—*Mill—De Bar.*

1761.—After the bitterest disputes between the French and Lally, all parties being exasperated against him, Pondicherry was surrendered on the 16th January, to Col. Coote.—*De Bar.*

The English troops and navy wished to retain Pondicherry, for the King; but Mr. Pigot, the Governor, insisted on its being delivered over to the Company, or threaten-

ed to withhold all pay to the forces: it was given up to him, and he immediately destroyed its works and fortifications.—*Mill.*

The fate of Lally was melancholy. On his return to France, he was sacrificed by the Ministry; while the feeling against him, aided the attempt of his enemies to fasten on him alone the obloquy of losing India to France: after four years' imprisonment, he was executed. Posterity have been more lenient, and reversed the opinion against him. Other causes, than the mere pride and rashness of an individual, were proved to have led to the destruction of the French empire, in the Carnatic.—*Mill De Bar.*

Major Carnac, who succeeded Col. Calliaud in the command of the troops in Bengal, arrived at Patna, early in January, and on the 15th, attacked and defeated the Emperor at Gva. M. Law, who on the taking of Chaudernagore, had proceeded up the country, to seek service with the Native powers, was with the Mogul, and here taken prisoner.—*Grant—Mill.*

The new Nawaub, Meer Cossim Aliagsoon began to be impatient of his English friends, but wanting means to oppose them, he proceeded to Patna, to seize on the treasures of his deputy, Ramnarsain. The vice-Nawaub solicited the aid of Major Carnac, and soon after of Col. Eyre Coote, who superseded Carnac; but they were prevented by the Council from protecting him, and he fell a victim to the rapacity of the Nawaub.—*Mill.*

Other sources of dispute arose: the servants of the Company contended, that the firmans of 1717, and the late treaties, authorised their own private trade to be free of duty. The Nawaub denied this, and apparently with reason and justice; and strenuously opposed such special immunity to the English. He soon began to organise troops under Mogul officers, and removed to the Fort at Monghier.—*Mill. Grant.*

1763.—Messrs. Vansittart and Hastings repaired to the new residence of Cossim Ally, at Monghier, and the former treaties, relative to private trade, were modified; but the Council in Calcutta rejected the new terms, to the great indignation of the Nawaub.—*Grant.*

The Philippine Islands taken by an expedition, fitted out from Madras.—*Grant.*

Cossim Ally, renewed his remonstrances against the private trade of the Company's servants, and the disputes assumed a serious aspect.—*Mill.*

1763.—Messrs. Amyatt and Hay, sent on deputation to the Nawaub, to insist upon continued immunity from duties. He refused; dismissing Mr. Amyatt, but retaining the other as a hostage. Mr. Ellis, the Chief at Patna, at this juncture, widened the breach by his undisguised feeling of hostility to the Nawaub. The latter had seized some arms on the way to Patna, and refused to deliver them. Mr. Ellis, on the 24th June, suddenly seized the Nawaub's Fort, at Patna; but neglecting proper precaution and defence, it was retaken the next day, and all the English at Patna were seized as prisoners. The Nawaub, on this act of hostility, sent after, and murdered Mr. Amyatt, on his way to Calcutta. These events led the Council at Calcutta, on the 7th July, to proclaim Meer Jaffer again as Nawaub, deposing Cossim Ally. Meer Jaffer confirmed all existing treaties with the Company, besides according other advantages.—*Grant.* Major Adams, on the 19th July, defeated a force of Cossim Ally, between Calcutta and Moorshedabad. On the 24th July, took Moorshedabad. On the 2d August, routed a large force at Gariahat. On the 5th September, stormed and seized the Fort of Oudennullah, defended by 100 pieces of cannon. Cossim Ally incensed to madness, at these reverses, and frantic under accumulated resentments, and ruined ambition, fled to Patna, from Monghier, and there cruelly ordered the massacre of the English in his power: there were fifty gentlemen, Messrs. Ellis, Hay, Lushington, and others, and one hundred of lower rank. On the 5th October, they were brought out in parties, and barbarously cut to pieces, and shot under the direction of a German, named Sumron. Monghier fell to the English early in October. Patna was stormed on the 6th November, and the Ex-Nawaub fled to the Viceroy at Oude, with his treasures, and the remnant of his army.—*Grant.*

Peace between France and England had been signed on the 10th February. The 11th article gave back to France all factories, in their then condition. France to erect no fortifications, and keep no troops in Bengal. To renounce all acquisitions on the coast of Comorandel and Orissa, and to recognize Mahomed Ally Khan, as Nawaub of the Carnatic. The peace honorable and advantageous to the English in India.—*Mill—Grant.*

About this time, the Madras presidency, finding itself unable to keep up the armies required in the Carnatic, openly insisted upon possessing from Mahomed Ally, some districts with their revenue for the purpose.—*Mill.*

Mr. R. Palk succeeded, 14th November, to the Government of Fort St. George.—*Dalrymple.*

1764.—In the Carnatic, the English gradually assumed the Revenues. The subjection of Mahomed Issoof, of Madura, cost the Company and their Ally, the Nawab, a million, before it was finally effected in October.—*Mill*.

In Bengal, the British Army, in pursuit of Cossim Ali, advanced towards Oude, which also harboured the young Mogul. Major Carnac defeated the Vizier on the 3d May, near Patna. Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro, superseding Major Carnac, severely punished some mutinous conduct of the Soldiery, and caused 24 Sepoys to be blown away in one morning, from the mouths of cannon. On the 23d October, he fought the celebrated battle of Buxar, completely routing the Vizier's Army. The following day, the Mogul threw himself on the protection of the British, and joined their Camp, with the imperial standard of Hindoostan. The Army advanced to overrun Oude. The Vizier refused to deliver up Cossim Ali, though he had seized and plundered him; and had offered to assassinate Sumroo.—*Grant—Mill*.

Cossim Ali afterwards escaped into the Rohilla country, with a few friends and some jewels, which he saved from the fangs of his late Ally, the Vizier.—*Mill*.

1765.—Meer Jaffier, worn out by ill health, and affliction at the impossibility of meeting the pecuniary engagements with the English, sickened and died in January; Nujem ad Doulah, next surviving son of Meer Jaffier, was appointed to succeed his father.—*Mill*.

Lord Clive returned to Bengal, being appointed Commander-in-Chief, President and Governor, in Bengal, with Messrs. Sumner and Sykes, as Members of the Select Committee. He arrived 3d May, and assumed the Government on the 7th. General Carnac and Mr. Verelst, the other Members, were then absent on duty. The new covenants against presents, were signed by the Company's servants, Civil and Military. The Bengal Army signed the covenant; but the General delayed the signature, pending a reference to Calcutta, receiving, in the interval, 2 lacs of rupees from the Emperor. The new Nawab of Bengal, on a fresh agreement, ratified on the 28th July, handed over all his Revenues, and the management of the Subadaree; himself to have 50 lacs, subject to the controul of the Company's servants. In operations against the Vizier of Oude, Lucknow had been taken by Sir R. Fletcher, before General Carnac joined the Army. Allahabad had fallen; Chunar held out; but on the 3d May, General Carnac attacked the Nawab, at Corah, and routed him. On the 13th May, the Vizier agreed to come into the British Camp, and was well treated. His dominions were restored. The English Authorities did not insist on private trade or factories, in Oude; but Allahabad and Corah were retained for the Emperor, who himself was forced to give up all claim to arrears of Revenue, from Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and finally, on the 12th August, His Majesty signed the perwana, granting to the Company, the perpetual Duwanee of these three Provinces. The private trade, so strongly prohibited by the Court, still partially remained; and under a public association; arranged by Clive himself—that of beetul-nut, tobacco, and salt, the most valuable, engrossed by the public servants.—*Mill*.

The Northern Circars were given to the English in proprietary grant; but the cession took place on the following year.—*Grant*.

A Dāk established between Calcutta and Moorshedabad.—*East India Chronology*.

1766.—From the year 1757 to 1766, it appeared, from Parliamentary documents, that £5,940,498 had been distributed to the Company and its servants, by the Princes and other natives of Bengal. By orders from Home, dated 1764, these presents were expressly prohibited, and Civil and Military servants were enjoined to pay to the Company all presents tendered by Natives, which exceeded 4000 rupees.—*Mill*.

Count Lally beheaded, 5th May.—*Raynal*.

12th November, a treaty concluded with the Nizam, by General Calliaud. The Company to pay 9 lacs for the possession of the Circars, and to furnish Troops to the Nizam, if required, for the affairs of His Highness's Government.—*Grant*.

A serious mutiny broke out in the Bengal Army, consequent to the reduction of double full batta. Formerly this allowance was paid by the Nawab; but the Company refused to continue it from the 1st Jan. 1766. Almost every officer resigned. Lord Clive met the exigency with his usual sternness and spirit; he brought Officers from all directions, for the command and charge of the Troops, induced some to retract, and cashiered others by Court Martial. Amongst the latter, Sir R. Fletcher, known for his successes in Oude, was dismissed for not at first repressing the combination.—*Grant—Mill*.

1767.—On the 16th January Lord Clive declared his intention to resign. On the 17th February Mr. Verelst succeeded.

Presents having been forbidden, Lord Clive gave up a legacy of 5 lacs from Meer Jaffer, and adding to it 3 lacs, from Syeff-ul Dowla, the successor of Nujeeb ad Dowla, formed the fund (called Lord Clive's fund) for invalided Officers and Soldiers of the Company's Service, and their widows.—*Mill*.

Abdulla Shah marched towards Delhi; after overrunning some provinces, returned to his own country.

An expedition sent to Nepal by the English, and failed.

The war with Hyder Ali broke out in the Carnatic. But the Anglo-Indian Governments were crippled for want of money. Lord Clive's splendid financial promises, and the hopes in England, regarding the riches of India, already proving fallacious.—*Mill*.

Notwithstanding the growing pressure for funds abroad, the Court of Proprietors at home, increased the dividend to 12½ per cent. In consequence of this and other proceedings, the Restrictive Acts of the 7th of Geo. III. cc. 48, 49, and 57, were passed; by the last of these the sum of £400,000 per annum, was to be paid by the Company, to the Crown, for their new territorial acquisitions.—*Grant*.

1768.—Early this year, arrived the Company's peremptory order, entirely abolishing their servants' private trade in salt, and restricting them to the maritime branches of commerce. A commission of 2½ per cent. on the Dewannee revenues to be granted, however, in proportionate shares to the Governor in Council, Civil and Military servants of rank, with additional pay to Captains and Subalterns.

Great scarcity of treasure in Bengal.

On the Coast, the war with Hyder Ali, was sustained with difficulty. This adventurous soldier, originally a common peon, next a petty officer, soon a commander of a few horsemen, and in charge of a small fortress—subsequently a military retainer of the Minister of the Mysore Sovereign, and leading a division of the royal troops—next acting for himself, displacing his patron, and lastly, ejecting the pageant Hindoo Prince of Mysore, and usurping the throne itself.—He was, by this time, the most formidable enemy, the English had met with. In September, after some partial successes of the English, Hyder made overtures of peace; but the tenders were haughtily and unwisely refused.—*Mill*—*Grant*.

1769.—After the display of much military talent, Hyder Ali drew off the English army to a distance, and suddenly, with 6000 cavalry, appeared at St. Thome, in the immediate vicinity of Madras. He there imposed his own terms on the Government, who were forced, on the 4th April, into a peace, little creditable or advantageous to the British.—*Grant*.

In April an Act passed, that the territorial revenues should be held for 5 years by the Company.

Three Commissioners were sent out to India, Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Ford; they embarked in September, 1769, on the Aurora frigate, and were never afterwards heard of.—*Grant*.

At this time it was proposed to send out a Naval Commander-in-Chief, with full political powers, on the part of the King; after much opposition the measure was carried, and proved, for the short period that it lasted, very inconvenient.—*Mill*.

Mr. Verelst resigned in Bengal, 24th December, succeeded by Mr. Cartier.—*East India Chronologist*.

1770.—A dreadful famine in Bengal, one-fifth* of the population perished.—*Grant*.

On the 10th March died Nawab Syeff-ul Dowla, of Moorsshedabad; his brother Mubarek-ul Dowla, a minor, succeeded. The Court of Directors reduced his allowance to 16 lacs per annum, during his minority.—*Mill*.

1771.—The Parliamentary restriction on the dividends ceasing in 1769, the Court, in March and September, notwithstanding their difficulties for money in India, again raised the dividends to 12½ per cent.—*Mill*.

In May, the Emperor Shah Aulum unwisely left the protection afforded him at Allahabad, and sided by the Vizier and the Mahrattas, re-entered his capital at Delhi, on December 25th.

1772.—Mr. Cartier was succeeded (13th April) by Mr. Warren Hastings, in the Bengal Government.—*East India Chronology*.

On the 14th May, the collection of the Revenues in Bengal, was undertaken entirely by the Company, who now stood forth as Dewan. In 1769, Civil Servants were ap-

* *Mill* states the loss at ¼ of the population.

pointed as Supervisors of the Native Revenue Officers; and were henceforth to be denominated Collectors. The lands to be let for 5 years.—*Mill*.

The seat of Revenue business, and the Treasury, removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. The chief seats of Civil, and, at first, of Criminal Judicature, likewise transferred to the Presidency, under the name of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, composed of Governor, and 2 Council for civil matters; and Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, for, criminal proceedings, composed of Native Law Officers, exclusively subject to review of the Governor and Council. Under these were District Courts, the Collectors having, at the same time, Revenue and Judicial authority.—*Grant*.

Mr. Hastings deposed Mahomed Reza Khan, from his high situation of Naib Dewan, at Moorshedabad, and Rajah Shetab Roy, the same at Patna, bringing both as prisoners to Calcutta, in April. Munny Begum, originally a dancing girl, appointed to the charge of the young Nawab, and the controul of the palace of Moorshedabad.—*Mill*.

The Mahrattas permitted to ravage Rohilcund.—*Mill*.

1773.—The financial distresses of the Company increasing, they applied to the British Minister for a loan. His Majesty's Government finding the feelings of the country alienated from the East India Company, by their improvidence, and stated mismanagement, brought in the important *Regulating Act* of 1773, (13 Geo. III. c. 63) appointing a Governor General and four Members of Council, for 5 years, to Bengal; Mr. Hastings to be Governor, Mr. Barwell Senior Member, and Lieutenant General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Philip Francis, Members. The constitution of the Court of Directors was altered; an annual election of 6 Directors for 4 years ordained: a year to elapse before an Ex-Director could be eligible. Qualification for a Proprietor now raised to £1000. The Crown also assumed formally, a privy and controul in the affairs, financial and political, of the Company. The Mayor's Court was abolished at Calcutta, and Supreme Court of Judicature established. The Judges to be sent from England. Similar steps were subsequently pursued at the other Presidencies.—*Grant*.

The English entered into a treaty with the Nawab of Oude, for the destruction of Rohilcund; the Nawab to support the charge of the British Army. A Garrison thrown into Allahabad; and a Member of Council sent to take charge of the Revenues. The Emperor of Delhi left to his fate, amidst the aggressions of the Mahrattas; and Corah and Allahabad handed over by the English to the Nawab.—*Mill*.

In Bengal, in 1773 4, the Revenues were £2,481,404

The Civil and Military charges were .. 1,488,435

The Army, about this time, consisted of Artillery, 5 Companies; Cavalry, 1 Troop; European Infantry, 3 Regiments; Native Infantry, 23 Battalions; and 28 Companies of Invalids; total, 27,000 men.

Fort St. George, Revenue and Subsidies, £887,302

The charges were 814,992

The Army,—(1772)—European Infantry, 3,486; European Cavalry, 68; Artillery, 581; Sepoys, 15,840; total, 19,975.

Bombay (1773-4) Revenues, £109,163

Charges, 347,387

The Army—Artillery, 434; European Infantry, 1,620; Sepoys, 4,346; total, 6,400.—*Grant*.

War anew with Tangier; the English and their Ally, the Nawab of the Carnatic, being dissatisfied with the terms obtained in 1771. On the 16th September, Tangier was carried by storm, and the Rajah and family taken prisoners in the Fort. He was dethroned, and his territories seized by the Allies.—*Mill*.

1774.—Colonel Champion, Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, assumed the command of an Army in Feb., destined to act against the Rohillas, in alliance with the Nawab Vizier. On the 23d April, (known as the battle of St. George,) he defeated 40,000 Rohillas, under their Chief Hafez, near Babul Nulla. The Vizier kept aloof; but after this victory, (which led to the termination in July, of the first Rohilla war,) he plundered and despoiled the whole country.

The new Counsellors, General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, arrived in Calcutta, 19th October. Mr. Hastings assumed the title of Governor General, now first authorized; but discussions immediately arose between himself and colleagues. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell were in the minority: thus the new Counsellors wielded the powers of the Government.—*Mill*.

Collectors' Courts abolished, and Provincial Councils established at Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, Moorsshedabad, Dinagepore, and Patna, to superintend the joint Departments of Revenue, Trade, and Administration of Justice.—*Grant*.

23d November, Lord Clive died in London, aged 49.—*East India Chronology*.

1775.—Died Sujah Dowla, the Vizier of Oude, succeeded by his only son, under the title of Assoff ul Dowla.

The Bombay Government, previous to this period, had interested and mingled themselves much with the politics of the Mahrattas; and were, about this time, in alliance and support of Ragoba, the Ex-Peshwah. On the 28th December, 1774, a force from Bombay, had seized and occupied the island of Salsette: and a force, under Col. Keating, having effected a junction with Ragoba, the allied Army was attacked by their Mahratta enemies, on the 18th May, 1775, at Arras; when the British and their Allies, after much loss, were victorious. At this juncture, the Bengal Government, now Supreme, interfered to disapprove of the connection of the Bombay Presidency, with any of the Mahrattah powers, and insisted on an immediate cancellation of the treaty with Ragoba, (by which Salsette, Basseen, and part of the Revenues of Baroach, had been secured to the Company,) and on the withdrawal of all the British Troops furnished for his assistance.

The Court's despatches of this year, it is curious to state, approve of the acts of the Bombay Government, at the very time they were ordered to be annulled by the Supreme Authority in India.—*Mill*.

The Court in England, displeased at the late war and results, in Tanjore, determined on the re-instatement of the Rajah; and Lord Pigot was sent out to give effect to this, and other measures, at Madras. He arrived as Governor, 11th December, 1775.—*Mill*.

1776.—The Supreme Government deputed an Envoy of their own, Col. Upton, to Poona; after much unsatisfactory negotiation, the Council decided, on a war with the Mahratta confederates, and on the support of Ragoba—both of which had been the subjects of their severe condemnation, the preceding year; but on further negotiation, by Col. Upton, a new treaty, (called that of Poorbunder,) was obtained, still leaving Salsette to the English, but not so favorable as that secured at Bombay. Ragoba was now left to his fate, and retired to Surat with only 200 followers.

Disensions ran high between the Governor General and his Council; charges of bribery and corruption were brought against Mr. Hastings, at the Council Board itself. He indignantly dissolved the Council on each occasion of their being preferred there. Nuncomar, a Native of rank, implicated in preferring these charges, was convicted of forgery, at the Supreme Court of Judicature, by a Jury of Englishmen, and hanged. This act much condemned.

In November, Colonel Monson died, which restored to the Governor General, the majority in the votes at Council, and gave him again the direction of the Government.—*Mill*.

The Tanjore Rajah restored. Lord Pigot and the Council of Madras, had violent disputes; and on the 24th August, the Council arrested the Governor, stripping him of all authority. He died in restraint, on 31st August, of the following year. The four Members of Council, who committed this violence, were subsequently tried at home, found guilty, but fined only £1000 each.—*Mill*.

1777.—The quinquennial settlement at Bengal, having expired; and both Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, having meanwhile submitted able Revenue plans, (both differing, and neither of them adopted by the Home Authorities); the annual leases were again put in force, and were continued for four years.—*Grant*.

1778.—The treaty of Poorbunder, (Col. Upton's,) not proving satisfactory, and part of the Mahratta confederates having resolved to support Ragoba, the English were applied to again to aid him. The Governor General assented, and 6 Battalions of Sepoys, 1 Company of Native Artillery, and a Corps of Cavalry, assembled at Culpee, under Col. Leslie, with orders to march towards Poona, through Berar.

The French, at this period, had much influence at Mysore, and attempted, through Agents, to obtain footing and influence among the Mahrattas.

Sir Thomas Rumbold succeeded to the Government of Fort St. George, in February. His acts gave much dissatisfaction to the Home Authorities, particularly as regarded his alleged corrupt installation of Sitteram Raz, in the Dewanee of the Guntoor Sircar.

War breaking out between England and France. The French Factories of Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Caricel, were occupied without resistance. Sir E.

Vernon, with a British Squadron, engaged that of the French, under M. Tronjolly, 10th August, and dispersed the latter. Pondicherry was invested in September, by land, under Sir Hector Munro, and by the English fleet, by sea. After a gallant defence, under M. Bellecombe, it surrendered on the 17th October, and its works were again razed.—*Mill*.

1779.—A Force from Bombay, in support of Ragoba, impeded by the blunders of Civil Commissioners placed in controul of it, got into difficulties, and commenced a disastrous retreat, when only 16 miles from Poona. Negotiation was commenced under these unfavorable circumstances with the confederates, and a treaty signed, by which much of the acquisitions of the English, in that quarter, were relinquished.

Col. Leslie, commanding the Bengal Force, having died the year before, General Goddard assumed the command, and after much difficulty, and under conflicting orders, marched 300 miles in 19 days, across India, reaching Surat on the 30th January. He was now invested by the Supreme Government with full powers, to treat with the Poona Ministry. After much ineffectual discussion, hostilities were resumed at the close of the year.

Sir Eyre Coote succeeded General Clavering, as Commander-in-Chief at Bengal, and Member of Council, in April.

The Supreme Government disapproved of Sir T. Rumbold's acts at Fort St. George; he indignantly repelled the interference.

The French settlement of Mahé taken by Col. Braithwaite, 19th March of this year, which Hyder Ali remonstrated against the act; Mahé being useful to himself.—*Mill*.

1780 — General Goddard carried Ahmedabad by storm, on the 15th February; and on the 3d April, surprised the camp of the Mahratta confederates, and dispersed them.

In the rainy season, Scindia and Holcar withdrew into their own countries. But the brilliant event of this year, was the assault and capture of Gwalior, on the 23 August, by Capt. Popham, with a small detachment, intended to augment the forces of Goddard.

A duel took place between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, the latter having been accused of breach of faith—he was wounded: he embarked for England on the 9th December.

Hyder Ali, who for some time had been regaining his power, consolidating his means, and disciplining his Army, by means of French Officers, incensed at the capture of Mahé, contrary to his wishes, put his Troops in motion, in June, and had entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas, against the English. The Government at Madras were struck with alarm, being without troops, money, or military means. Hyder's Army now advancing was 100,000 strong; 20,000 of them disciplined and commanded by the French. They spread devastation and ruin, around the precincts of Madras, while Sir Hector Munro had no Force, to make head against them. Arcot was invested by the Mysoreans. Col. Baulhes' Detachment was overpowered and cut to pieces on the 9th September; and Sir H. Munro, who had advanced to his relief, forced back to the mount, from Conjeveram. The Supreme Government now interposed. It sent round Sir Eyre Coote, by sea, in October, with treasure and troops, detaching a body of Sepoys by land. Mr. Whitehill, who had succeeded Sir T. Rumbold, as Governor, on his removal in April, was suspended by the Bengal Government, Mr. Charles Smith taking his place, 8th October; and Sir Eyre Coote, notwithstanding Arcot had by this time fallen, soon was prepared to enter into operations against the formidable enemy now opposed to the British.—*Mill, and others*.

At Bombay, the government, under considerable financial difficulty, was obliged to contract new debts, to enable General Goddard, with his contingent force, to act with efficiency. In October, he moved from Surat, with reinforcements of Europeans from Madras, against Bassem. On the 10th December, when a practicable breach was nearly effected, the Fort made an offer of surrender, which was carried into effect on the following morning.—*Mill*.

This year an act was passed at home, similar to one of the preceding Session, permitting a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, reserving the surplus profit for the future disposal of the legislature.

At Bengal, the new Supreme Court, from its constant pretensions and attempts, for some years, to extend its jurisdiction, had occasioned much inconvenience to the Government, and subjected the Native community to distress, by the introduction of legal proceedings, affecting the property and persons of inhabitants of remote provinces never contemplated to be amenable to its power. The situation of the Com.

pany with Native Princes, and the treaties with the Nawab or others, were utterly disregarded by the Court. The Cauzee of the Patna Court, in 1777, was seized for acting upon the regulations of Government; and the decision of the Company's Court reversed. The Cauzee died under imprisonment. In the same year, a process was violently served on the Dewan of the Phousdaree Court, at Dacca, and some members of the Phousdar's family dangerously wounded in the affray. At length, in 1779, a suit was commenced against the Rajah of Cassijurah, writs were issued, and the Rajah's zenana forcibly entered, and his effects plundered. The Government now summarily interfered; the Military at Midsapore, were ordered to intercept the Sheriff's party. Matters were thus at once brought to issue. A summons, on the Governor General and Council, was served on them individually, and they, of course, refused, by their Counsel, to submit to any such proceeding of the Supreme Court. At length, (24th October, 1780,) a means of reconciliation with the Judges was adopted, by appointing Sir E. Impey, to be Chief Judge, also, of the Suddur Dewannee Adawlut, with an additional salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. This appointment was deemed most exceptionable on general principles, notwithstanding the admitted advantage of his professional knowledge, and that he reformed and methodised the practice of the Dewannee Courts.—*Mill—Grant.*

1781.—At Bengal, in April, the Dewannee Courts were increased from 16 to 18; and the Foujdars, or Native Magistrates, were this year removed. In February, Mr. Hastings had decreed, that a Committee of Revenue should be established at the Presidency, consisting of four covenanted servants,—and Provincial Councils were abolished. After these changes, the Governor General proceeded, in August, to Benares, determined to adopt measures against the Rajah Cheyte Sing. Demands were made upon him for additional tribute to be paid to the Company, as the sovereign power now requiring assistance in its exigency. The Rajah declined, pleading willingness, but inability. He was seized by Mr. Hastings' order, at Benares; a revolt took place in his behalf, on the 20th August; nearly two companies of sepoys, and their officers, were destroyed—and the Rajah escaped in the confusion. The Governor General immediately assumed controul of the province; and troops were called in to oppose the Rajah, who now headed the numbers flocking to his support. He was defeated at Lutteeipoore—and lastly, his strong hold of Bidiegur was seized, and his family plundered by a force under Major Popham. The Rajah had fled, on his reverses at Lutteeipoore, to Bundelcund. After these transactions at Benares, the Governor General proceeded to Oude, to obtain an adjustment of the heavy debts due to the Company, by the Vizier. The territories of the Begums, (one, the mother of Sujah Dowlah, the late Nawab—the other, the mother of the present one,) were seized, on a charge of aiding the insurrection of Cheyte Sing, and in an arrangement with the Nawab Vizier, their Revenues and property were appropriated towards the redemption of the Nawab's debt to our Government.

Madras.—On the 17th January, the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, marched from the Mount, and proceeded to Pondicherry, where the General disarmed the inhabitants. The French fleet was off that town, but being in want of water and necessaries, and unequal to cope with the expected English squadron, it sailed on the 15th February, for the Isle of France. The English fleet now attacked Hyder's new shipping, and destroyed the germs of his maritime power, at Calicut and Mangalore. On the 1st July, Hyder, emboldened by a partial repulse, suffered by the English General, at Chelimbaram, in June, risked a general engagement at Porto Novo, and was completely routed. Hyder abandoned now his designs on the southern provinces; his son Tippoo raised the siege of Wandewash—and both retired to Arcot. On the 27th August, another battle took place, at the place where Baillie was defeated. The result was indecisive, though victory was claimed by both armies. The English troops were in great difficulty for pay and provisions. But on the 27th September, Hyder suffered farther loss at the pass of Sholinghur; and in October, his fortress of Chit-tore surrendered. On the 21st November, the English returned to cantonments, having lost one-third of their force in this campaign. During the year, Lord Macartney had assumed the Government, on the 22d June; and putting himself at the head of the Militia, he took Sadras and Polcat, on the breaking out of war with the Dutch. On the 12th November, Negapatam capitulated to Sir H. Munro, (who had left Sir Eyre Coote in disgust, and now commanded a force under the orders of the Governor), and with it fell all the Dutch settlements on the coast;—shortly afterwards, those on Ceylon shared the same fate.

On the 9th April of this year, Lord North brought forward, at home, some propositions restricting the Company, and bringing their affairs more under the controul of the Secretary of State. Though not adopted at this period, yet on these were afterwards based three principal provisions of Mr. Pitt's East India Bill. Lord North's suggestions were modified into the Act 21, Geo. III. chap. 65; and all former

privileges were granted to the Company until the 1st March, 1791. But all dispatches on Revenue, or Civil and Military matters, were, by this Bill, to be submitted to the Minister.

Parliamentary attention was now much directed to Indian affairs. Two Committees were formed: in one of them Mr. Burke became conspicuous—in the other, Mr. Henry Dundas. By a Bill passed on the 19th June, the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India, was restricted. the Governor General and Council, with all matters of Revenue, all Zameendars, Native Farmers, and Collectors of the Revenue, were exempted from its Jurisdiction.—*Mill*.

1782.—Madras—The campaign against Hyder commenced, by the English throwing supplies into Vellore. The English fleet, under Sir E. Hughes, and the French under the famous Suffren, had an indecisive action on the 17thth February. The French Admiral contrived, however, to land 2,000 men at Porto Novo. From the 16th to the 18th February, Colonel Baithwaite's detachment bravely and perseveringly withstood incessant attacks from a combined force of French and Mysoreans, under Mr. Lally and Tippoo; but was, at length, forced to surrender. Tippoo treated the prisoners well. Cuddalore yielded to the same combined force on the 3d April. On the 12th April, the French and English fleets again engaged; and though the fight commenced under most disadvantageous circumstances for the English, they disabled the enemy, and both fleets lay for seven days within random shot, unable to assail each other, they then mutually retreated. Hyder, in June, dexterously manœuvred with a detachment of his army, and carried off his treasure from Arnee, where it was threatened by Sir E. Coote. On the 29th June, news came of a separate treaty with the Mahrattas, made by the Supreme Government at Poona, on the 17th May, putting an end to all operations in that quarter. A negotiation was commenced also with Hyder, who again outmanœuvred the General, and was only prevented from reducing Negapatam, in a plan of combined operations with Suffren, by the latter, again encountering the English fleet, on the 4th July. The French Admiral was able, however, to retake Trincomalee, on the 31st August. The English fleet heaving in sight, just two days after its surrender, when a gallant action was fought,—and Suffren broke six of his Captains, for not supporting him. Sir Eyre Coote, by this time, was seriously ill, at Madras; and the Government there under much alarm: their means were reduced to the lowest ebb, and their food even limited to 30,000 bags of grain, lying in the roads, unequal to a month's supply. At this crisis, on the 15th October, the Admiral quitted them; and the following day, a storm either sunk, or stranded the craft containing the grain. Famine now raged awfully: Sir Eyre Coote still sick; no longer equal to command, sailed for Bengal, and General Stuart succeeded to the head of the army, with provisions only for a few days, and its pay 6 months in arrears.

On the 7th December, Hyder Ali died, and Tippoo, (who had been detached against Colonel Humberstone, whom he vigorously attacked in conjunction with Lally, though the Colonel bravely withstood and repelled him,) hearing of his father's death, joined the main army, and was, in a few days, firmly established on the throne. He now took the field in December, with 900 Europeans, 250 Topasses, 2,000 Sepoys of the French allies, with countless hosts of Mysoreans—while the English Carnatic force amounted only to 2,945 Europeans, and 11,545 Natives.

In Parliament, Mr. Dundas moved the recall of Mr. Hastings; it came to no result, but on the 3d May, an address to the King was carried, that his Majesty would be pleased to recall Sir E. Imlay, to answer for his conduct in accepting a situation under the Bengal Local Government.—*Mill*.

1783.—Madras—The English army early commenced the campaign; but found that Tippoo was retiring from the Carnatic, being recalled into Mysore, not only to consolidate his Government, but to defend his territories against an incursion of the English, under General Matthews, in Bednore. The General had reached Bombay, from home, with reinforcements for India, and immediately advanced as above. Tippoo suddenly, in April, appeared against him, retook Bednore, cut off the retreat of the detachment: their resources ceased,—and without food or ammunition, they surrendered to him on the 30th April. The General and troops were afterwards cruelly treated. Discussions had arisen at Fort St. George, between General Stuart and the Government, and the army remained inactive till June, when it attacked Cuddalore, and failed. The English fleet offered battle on the 22d June, to Suffren; which, the latter seemed to have declined, but immediately landed troops at Cuddalore, where the French were already more than superior to the English opposed to them. Just as the French were meditating an effective attack, peace was announced from Europe, between France and England,—and the French sailed from

their operations on behalf of Tippoo. At this period, General Stuart was placed in arrest, by the Government : but Colonel Fullarton, who, with a separate detachment, was successfully carrying on operations in the southern provinces ; was able to threaten, in November, even Seringapatam itself. He was checked only in his successful advances, by negotiation for peace entered into with Tippoo.

Bengal.—Mr. Hastings was occupied with measures regarding the Vizier of Oude. The English residency was experimentally withdrawn, on the 31st December, under much asserted intrigue and cabal.

At home, Mr. Fox proposed a Bill for Indian affairs ; it had in view, the abolishment of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors. Seven Commissioners were to be appointed by the Legislature, to manage the political, and nine Directors to be selected by the Proprietors, to conduct the commercial concerns. It created great alarm, and the King interposed to effect a majority against his Minister.

Sir T. Rumbold, late Governor of Madras, was arraigned before Parliament ; but the doubtful situation of the Rockingham Ministry prevented the proceeding coming to a result.—*Mill*.

1784.—Madras.—After some delay, peace with Tippoo was signed, (11th March), on the general condition of a mutual restoration of conquests—it was ratified from Calcutta, Mr. Hastings being then at Lucknow : but no cordiality subsisted between himself and the Madras Governor, and he afterwards disapproved of the treaty, and insisted upon other terms. Lord Macartney, on his own responsibility, gave in the treaty to Tippoo, as first ratified ; nor did the Governor General resent the disobedience, any more than he did that of the preceding year, when Lord Macartney refused to surrender the Assignment of the Carnatic territory to its Nawab, when ordered by the Governor General, on a reconsideration of the measure, to give up the Revenues and Government now formally assumed by the English.

Bengal.—In February, the Governor General again proceeded to the upper provinces. He imprisoned at Benares, the Native Deputy placed over the territories of the deposed Chéyte Sing, for misconduct in the administration of the province. At Lucknow, he succeeded in obtaining more of the debt due to the Company ; relieved the Vizier of the burthen of a detachment of the army, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, which was paid by him ; and finally restored in part to the Begums, as commanded by the Court of Directors, the jachirs which had been taken from those Princesses. He returned to the presidency in November.

The defeat in Parliament, of Mr. Fox's Bill for India, in the preceding year, having been followed by the loss of office, Mr. Pitt, his successor, procured, on the 13th August, 1784, the passing of an Act modelled by himself, but partaking of the provisions suggested by Lord North. Its grand enactment consisted of Ministerial Commissioners, forming a Board of Control ; its minor features were a secret Committee of Directors ; less power to the proprietors ; a provision for ascertaining the fortunes amassed by public servants in India ; and a tribunal for the trial of offences there committed by them.—*Mill*.

1785.—Mr. Hastings, on the 8th February, resigned the Government, and embarked for England. In 1772, on the commencement of his administration, the Revenues under Bengal were, £2,373,650 ; the Civil and Military charges, £1,705,279 ; difference, £668,371. The debt in India was, £1,850,166 ; in England, £12,850,166. In 1785, the receipts under Bengal, had increased to £5,315,197 ; the expenses were, £4,312,519 ; difference, £1,002,678. But including the Home debts, it appears, that in 1786, on bringing all arrears to account, 12½ millions had been added generally to the Company's debt, during the period under review*.—*Mill*.

* Mr. MILL, on the retirement of Mr. Hastings from the Government, after viewing his every act, with a seeming prejudice, and blaming him frequently, without reason and justice, (in some cases, even upon Mr. MILL's own shewing, and which, very little more practical knowledge of India, in addition to his vast documentary acquaintance with it, would have established to his own satisfaction,) endeavours to relieve his own mind of the fear of unfavorable bias, by admitting, that Mr. Hastings' conduct proved better than that of any public man would appear, if subject to the same inquiry and scrutiny. Thus vainly endeavouring to render justice to one individual, by indulging in his palpable dislike to all public functionaries, and persons in authority. After whole chapters of laboured reasoning against Warren Hastings, accusing him of misgovernment, of tyrannical and cruel proceedings against the governed, and of ungentlemanly and base conduct against his own countrymen and colleagues in the administration,—we may ask no other refutation nor defence, than the very words with which this gifted, but often perverse, historian dismisses the subject at the close of the chapter.—“ He had that great art of a Ruler, which consists in attaching the Governor to those who are governed : his administration assuredly was popular, both with his countrymen and the Natives in Bengal.” H.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 22D NOVEMBER TO 13TH DECEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Adams, G., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. Nov. 22.

Armstrong, H., Mr.; Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Cawnpore. Dec. 13.

Bayley, T. B. C., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Nov. 22.

Beresford, H. B., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Nov. 22.

Bidwell, A. C., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

Blunt, G. W., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Nov. 22.

Bruce, T., Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Higelee. Nov. 22.

Bury, C., Mr.; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna. Dec. 13.

Campbell, J., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. Nov. 29.

Campbell, R. H. S., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov. 22.

Carruthers, M. W., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division. Nov. 22.

Colvin, A. J., Mr.; a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad. Dec. 13.

Deane, H. W., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division. Nov. 22.

Farquharson, R. N., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov. 22.

Gaitskell, J., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division. Nov. 19.

Garrett, R. B., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division. Nov. 22.

Gilmore, M. S., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

Hamilton, H. C., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 8th or Benares Division. Nov. 22.

Houlton, G. F., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov. 22.

Jackson, Welby B., Mr.; Register of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad. Dec. 13.

James, H. F., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Nov. 22.

Jennings, W. R., Mr.; Magistrate of Patna. Dec. 13.

Luke, W., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

Mackenzie, C., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 8th or Benares Division. Nov. 22.

Moody, W. E., Mr.; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Nov. 22.

Morgan, R. B., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

Morland, E. H., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov. 22

Pillans, T. H., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Nov. 22.

Quintin, C. B., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Nov. 22.

Taunton, J. J. W., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 8th or Benares Division. Nov. 22.

Taylor, P. G. E., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 8th or Benares Division. Nov. 22.

Taylor, W. T., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov. 22.

Tottenham, C., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

Travers, W., Mr. ; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Nov. 22.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 18TH NOVEMBER TO 9TH DECEMBER.]

Agnew, Brevet-Major James ; 48th Foot, to be Major of Infantry without purchase, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15

Apin, C. D'O., Captain ; 33d N. I., leave from 30th Nov. to 15th Jan., 1832, in extension to rejoin Nov. 5.

Anderson, John, Ensign ; 44th N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Nov. 18.

Anderson, John, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov. 18.

Anbert, J., Lieutenant-Colonel ; 70th N. I., to rank from 18th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Garner, retired. Nov. 18.

Aubin, Thomas, Ensign ; 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Donegan promoted, 29th Oct., 1830. Nov. 25.

Bacon, J. F., Assistant Surgeon ; directed to do duty with His Majesty's 26th Foot. Nov. 4.

Baillie, G., Surgeon ; Medical Establishment, leave from 25th April to 1st Jan., 1832, to visit the Hill Provinces West of the Jumna and to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough. Nov. 12.

Baker, O., Captain ; Artillery, to rank from 25th July, 1831, vice Captain Counsell deceased. Nov. 18.

Barker, Charles Stuart, Lieutenant ; from the half pay 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Harrison Hill, who exchanges, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.

Barnes, G. C. B., Edward, Sir. Lieut.-General ; Brevet, to have the rank of General in the East Indies only, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.

Barrett, M., Apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 31st Dec. to 1st March, 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov. 18.

Bazett, Charles Young, Cornet ; 9th L. C., leave from the 25th Jan. to the 30th June, 1832, to visit Bombay, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 9.

Bazett, Henry, Cadet ; 9th L. C., leave for five months, from the 25th Jan. 1832, to visit Bombay, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 9.

Bell, G. B., Major ; 68th N. I., to rank from 15th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, C. B. promoted. Nov. 18,

- Bell, M. D., H. P.** Second-Assistant Garrison Surgeon; to officiate as First-Assistant, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Spens. Dec. 2.
- Bird, W. H. L.,** Cadet; Infantry, leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec., in extension, to rejoin. Nov. 14.
- Bolton, T.,** Captain; 47th N. I., leave from 1st Jan., 1832 to 1st July, 1832, to remain at Almorah, on private affairs. Nov. 12.
- Bremner, William Thomas,** Ensign; 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Taylor promoted, 21st June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Bridgman, P.,** Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1832, to accompany the Surveyor General during the measurement of a base line of the Trigonometrical Survey. Nov. 10.
- Brind, J.,** Second-Lieutenant; 1st Company 3rd Battalion Artillery, leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Nov., 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla. Nov. 12.
- Brown, Alexander,** Lieutenant-Colonel; 44th N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of private affairs. Nov. 18.
- Brown, P.,** Captain; 29th N. I., to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander promoted. Nov. 18.
- Bruce, M. D., H. A.,** Assistant Surgeon; directed to join and do duty with His Majesty's 88th Foot. Nov. 7.
- Bruere, Charles Fleeming,** Cadet; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 5th June, 1829, in succession to Lieutenant H. Brown, retired. Nov. 18.
- Bruere, J. E.,** Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 13th N. I. Nov. 23.
- Buckley, F.,** Major; 70th N. I., to rank from 15th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Garner, retired. Nov. 18.
- Buckley, M.,** Riding Master; 8th L. C., leave from 1st Nov. to 1st April, 1832, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough. Nov. 4.
- Burnard, R. N.,** Assistant Surgeon; attached to the Civil station of Benares, leave for one month, from the 13th Nov., to proceed to the Presidency, in consequence of a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Nov. 18.
- Burnett, C. J. F.,** 8th N. I., leave from 16th Oct. to 16th Nov., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Nov. 15.
- Burroughs, Lewis,** Brevet Captain and Lieutenant; Artillery, to be Captain, vice Counsell deceased, with rank from the 9th Oct., 1831, vice Brodhurst deceased. Nov. 18.
- Burt, B.,** Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil station of Rajesahye, leave from the 10th Dec. to the 20th Feb. 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 9.
- Campbell, Archibald,** Lieutenant-Colonel; 46th Foot, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, from the 6th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Campbell, J.,** Lieutenant; 15th N. I., leave from 5th Nov. to 5th Feb., 1832, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, for one year. Nov. 5.
- Campbell, M. D., A.,** Assistant-Surgeon; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Nov. to 1st Jan. 1832, in extension, on private affairs. Nov. 10.
- Campbell, William Frederick,** Lieutenant; 64th N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Dec. 9.
- Campbell, William Johnson,** Captain; from half pay 82d Foot, to be Captain of the 48th Foot, vice Agnew promoted, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Carnegy, A.,** Captain; Sub-Assistant, in charge of the Hauper Stud Depot, obtained an extension of leave to the 5th of March, 1831. Dec. 2.
- Cathcart, Hugh James Grant Buchanan,** Lieutenant; 5th N. I., to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d Nov. 1831, in succession to Major Mackenzie, promoted. Nov. 18.
- Cathcart, H. J. G. B.,** Captain; 5th N. I., to rank from 23d Aug. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden, deceased. Dec. 2.
- Cave, J. H.,** Lieutenant-Colonel; 74th N. I., leave from 28th Nov. to 11th Jan. 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency and apply for Furlough. Nov. 15.
- Cave, John Henry,** Lieutenant-Colonel; 74th N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Nov. 25.
- Chalmers, M. D., A.,** Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil station of Cawnpore, vice Graut. Nov. 18.
- Chalmers, R.,** Major; 22d N. I., leave from 9th Oct. to 19th Nov., on very urgent private affairs. Nov. 5.

- Chapman, John Strange, Assistant Surgeon ; 31st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon of the 16th Light Dragoons, vice Murray, who exchanges. 10th Nov. 1831. Nov. 15.
- Charter, James, Captain ; 5th N. I., to be Major, from the 3d Nov. 1831, in succession to Major Mackenzie, promoted. Nov. 18.
- Charter, J., Major ; 5th N. I., to rank from 23d Aug., 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. Dec. 2.
- Child, T. S., Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 14th June, 1831, vice W. Leslie, M. D. deceased. Nov. 18.
- Chinn, Philip Sinckler, Ensign ; 51st N. I., to be Lieutenant, from the 58th May, 1829, vice Brown retired. Nov. 18.
- Cock, Henry, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W. Wilson deceased, with rank from the 3d Nov. 1831, vice A. Stewart promoted. Dec. 2.
- Collyer, Frederick, Cornet ; 5th L. C., to be Lieutenant, from the 2d Dec. 1831, vice C. W. Richardson resigned. Dec. 9.
- Colquhoun, A. Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Left Wing of the 28th N. I., directed to do duty with the Left Wing of the 6th N. I. Nov. 4.
- Conolly, A., Lieutenant ; 6th L. C., leave from 15th Nov. to 15th May, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 23.
- Conway, W., Captain ; 53d N. I., leave from 15th Dec. to 15th Feb., 1832, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough. Nov. 4.
- Conway, William, Captain ; 53d N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Nov. 18.
- Costley, W. R. C., Lieutenant-Colonel ; 7th N. I., to rank from 21st Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker retired. Nov. 18.
- Counsell, (deceased), William, Brevet Captain and Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be Captain, vice I. Pereira promoted, with rank from the 3d March, 1831, vice Tennant promoted. Nov. 18.
- Cox, G. H., Lieutenant ; 62d N. I., leave from 2d Nov. to 1st Dec. to visit Landour, on private affairs. Nov. 18.
- Crossdale, Henry, Major ; from the half pay unattached, to be Major of the 49th Foot, vice Ormond appointed to the 30th Foot, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Croft, J. T., Captain ; 34th N. I., leave from 5th Nov. to 5th Nov., 1832, in extension, to remain in the Hills, on Medical certificate. Nov. 4.
- Curtis, J. G. W., Ensign ; 37th N. I., leave from 22d Nov. to 22d Jan. 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov. 8.
- Dalbiac, G. Charles, Cornet ; 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice McCaffery deceased, 10th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Davidson, M. D. A., Assistant Surgeon ; 32d N. I., leave from 25th Nov. to 25th Jan. 1832, to visit Mysipoorie, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 10.
- Dick, A., Lieutenant Colonel ; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d Aug. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Warden deceased Nov. 18.
- Dick, A. Lieutenant-Colonel ; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice Wilson, deceased. Dec. 2.
- Dickson, Colpoys, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 51st N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regt. Nov. 18.
- Dixon, F. J., Ensign ; 55th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Goodall promoted 30th Aug. 1831. Nov. 24.
- Donelan, John William, Lieutenant ; 57th Foot, to be Captain without purchase, vice Logan deceased, 29th Oct. 1830. Nov. 25.
- Drought, R., Lieutenant ; 60th N. I., to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Napleton, who has resigned the appointment. Nov. 25.
- Dundas, T., Major ; 47th N. I., leave from 10th Oct. to 10th Dec., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Nov. 10.
- Elliot, E. K., Ensign ; 43d N. I., to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Campbell resigned the appointment. Nov. 8.
- Ellis, Robert, Captain ; from the half pay 46th Foot, to be Captain, vice Campbell who exchanges, receiving the difference, 28th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Elwes, Henry Robert Harrington Cary, Gentleman ; to be Ensign of the 2d Foot, by purchase, vice Gravatt promoted, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Edaile, M. D. J., Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty with the 59th Native Infantry. Nov. 24.
- Eyre, V., 2d-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical certificate. Nov. 4.

- Fenwick, J. H., Ensign ; 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Pattison promoted, 30th Oct. 1831. Nov. 24.
- Fisher, John, Lieutenant ; 23d N. I., to be Captain of the Company, from the 3d Nov. 1831, in succession to Major Cock, promoted. Dec. 2.
- Fleming, F., Assistant-Surgeon ; European Regiment, to do duty with the 55th N. I., at Benares, until the arrival of the Corps to which he stands appointed at that station. Nov. 9.
- Forsyth, J., Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 18th April, 1831, vice J. Woodlev, deceased. Nov. 18.
- Fountain, A. De, Lieutenant ; 29th N. I., to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander promoted. Nov. 18.
- Fraser, Alexander, Ensign ; 45th N. I., to be Lieutenant from the 11th Nov. 1831, vice H. Basely, deceased. Dec. 2.
- Fraser, J. W., Lieutenant ; Engineers, leave from 30th Nov. to 10th Dec. on urgent private affairs to visit Cawnpore. Nov. 25.
- Frushard, J., Major ; 58th N. I., to rank from 2d Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Raper promoted. Nov. 18.
- Geddes, W., Captain ; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, appointed to the 2d Troop of that Brigade, vice Scott. Nov. 10.
- Gibson, Edgar, Lieutenant ; 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain by purchase, vice Spooner who retires 24th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Goodall, G., Lieutenant ; 55th Foot, to be Captain without purchase, vice Elligood deceased, 30th Aug. 1831. Nov. 24.
- Gordon, J., Ensign ; 53d N. I., leave from 20th Oct. to 31st Nov. to proceed to the Sand Heads, for health. Nov. 7.
- Gordon, John Supernumerary-Ensign ; 53d N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov. 18.
- Gordon, John, Ensign ; 53d N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec. 2.
- Gowan, G. E., Major ; Horse Artillery, leave from 25th Nov. to 5th Dec., on private affairs, to proceed towards Agra. Nov. 25.
- Graham, M. D., J., Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 21st Jan. 1831, vice A. Ogilvy, retired. Nov. 18.
- Graham, George, Captain ; 2d Foot, to be Major of Infantry by purchase, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Grant, J., Captain ; 66th N. I., leave from 30th Oct. to 1st Dec. to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov. 15.
- Grant, Alexander, Conductor ; attached to the Town Major's Department, leave for two years, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Nov. 18.
- Graut, John, Presidency Surgeon ; to officiate as Surgeon to the General Hospital, vice Wood, resigned. Nov. 18.
- Gravatt, Thomas, Ensign ; 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Raitt, promoted, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Gray, J. C. C., Captain ; 21st N. I., leave from the 15th Nov. to 15th Aug. 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 8.
- Gray, Alfred William, Lieutenant ; 44th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Scott promoted, 3d May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Gray, John Hamilton, Ensign ; 15th Foot, to be Cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons by purchase, vice Durdin promoted, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Graham, Peter, Lieutenant ; 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant of the 2d Foot, vice Edward Lynch-Daniell, who retires upon half pay, 7th West India Regiment, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Gulan, D., Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to the Right Wing of the 15th Native Infantry. Nov. 10.
- Guthrie, C., Captain ; 46th N. I., leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Dec., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Nov. 18.
- Guthrie, M. D., H., Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 18th Nov. 1830, vice P. Breton, deceased. Nov. 18.
- Haldane, C., Lieutenant ; 32d N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec. 9.
- Hale, John, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 7th N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 30th Sept., 1831, vice Iveson deceased. Dec. 2.
- Halliday, M. D., A., Surgeon ; Medical Department and Presidency Surgeon, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for two years. Dec. 9.
- Harris, J., Major ; 63d N. I., leave from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb., 1832, to proceed to the Presidency and the Sand Heads, on Medical certificate. Nov. 18.

- Hart, T. B., Assistant-Surgeon; directed to join the Left Wing of the 51st N. I., at Mynpoorie. Nov. 12.
- Hav, W. E., Lieutenant; European Regiment, to officiate as Major of Brigade at Agra, during the indisposition of Brigade-Major Mackay. Nov. 12.
- Hay, P. M., Lieutenant-Colonel; 66th N. I., to rank from 1st Nov. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C. B., promoted. Nov. 18.
- Hay, H., Captain; Brigade-Major, Rohilcund, leave from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. on private affairs. Nov. 24.
- Healy, H. H., Conductor; Army Commissariat Department, leave from 1st Dec. to 1st Dec., 1832, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on Medical certificate. Nov. 23.
- Hervey, J., Assistant-Surgeon; directed to do duty with the European Regiment. Nov. 4.
- Hickman, G. W. J., Captain; 70th N. I., to rank from 18th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Garner retired. Nov. 18.
- Hodges, Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Nov. 18.
- Hodgson, W. E. J., Lieutenant; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 30th Nov. to 31st March, 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Nov. 4.
- Hoggan, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant; Ramghur Battalion, leave from 3d Oct. to 3d Jan, 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit Cuttack and Poorie. Nov. 25.
- Holmes, S., Assistant-Surgeon; 32d N. I., leave from 10th Nov. to 10th Dec. in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Nov. 21.
- Holmes, W. B., Lieutenant; appointed to act as Adjutant to the Detached Wing of the 12th Native Infantry. Nov. 4.
- Hornby, R., Major; 29th N. I., to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander promoted. Nov. 18.
- Hughes, E. C. T. B., First-Lieutenant; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 2d Nov. to 2d Feb. 1832, in extension, to proceed to Meerut, on Medical certificate. Nov. 15.
- Hughes, R. R., Captain; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d Aug., 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. Nov. 18.
- Hughes, R. R., Captain; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson deceased. Dec. 2.
- Hunt, J., Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 22d N. I., Nov. 8.
- Hunter, J., Lieutenant-Colonel; 58th N. I., to rank from 2d Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Raper promoted. Nov. 18.
- Hutchinson, Frederick James Taggart, Ensign; 74th Foot, to be Lieutenant of the 57th Foot, by purchase, vice Putnam, who retires, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Irvine, Archibald, Captain; Bengal Engineers, to be Major in the East Indies only for distinguished services in the field. Dec. 9.
- Jackson, Robert, Sergeant; European Regiment, appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 3d N. I., at Nusseerabad vice Moget. Nov. 3.
- James, W., Major; 66th N. I., to rank from 1st Nov. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C. B., promoted. Nov. 18.
- Jamieson, J. W. H., Lieutenant; 52d N. I., leave from 18th Nov. to 18th May, 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 14.
- Jenkins, R. B., Lieutenant-Colonel; 29th N. I., to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander promoted. Nov. 18.
- Jenner, Birt Wyndham Rouse, Ensign; 64th N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 2.
- Johnstone, M. D., J., Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 7th May, 1831, vice C. Hunter deceased. Nov. 18.
- Jones, W. W., Lieutenant; 3d N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec. 9.
- Keck, John, Quarter-Master Sergeant; 43d N. I., appointed Sergeant Major to the Garrison of Allahabad, vice Parkinson transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov. 25.
- Kennedy, W., Lieutenant-Colonel; 8th N. I., to rank from 26th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful promoted. Nov. 18.
- Kinleside, R. R., Second-Lieutenant; 5th Battalion Artillery, leave from 26th Oct. to 1st Dec. to visit the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Nov. 24.

Knyvett, F., Lieutenant; 64th N. I., leave from 2d Nov. to 2d Dec., to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical certificate. Nov. 15.

Lasbury, George, Staff Sergeant; 4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 10th Light Cavalry, vice Neynoe. Nov. 3.

Lindesay, A. K., Assistant-Surgeon; to officiate as Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, during the absence of Garrison Surgeon Clarke. Nov. 12.

Littler, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel; 14th N. I., leave from 20th Dec. to 20th May, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 17.

Long, S., Lieutenant; appointed to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 40th Native Infantry. Nov. 4.

Lucas, Francis, Gentleman; to be Ensign by purchase, of the 46th Foot, vice Bremner promoted, 21st June, 1831. Nov. 25.

Macdonald, J., Lieutenant; 61st N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec. 9.

Mackenzie, William Gordon, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Garner retired, with rank from the 3d Nov., 1831, vice Stewart promoted. Nov. 18.

Mackenzie, W. G., Lieutenant-Colonel; 5th N. I., to rank from 23d Aug. 1831, vice Warden deceased. Dec. 2.

Magee, Henry Wemyss, Lieutenant; 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant of the 45th Foot, vice Craik appointed to the 70th Foot, 10th May 1831. Nov. 15.

Maitland, F., Ensign; 4th N. I., leave from 15th Nov. to 20th Dec. in extension, to precede his Regiment to Saugor. Nov. 5.

Maling, C. S., Lieutenant and Adjutant; 60th N. I., leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 21.

Marshall, E. Captain; 71st N. I., directed to do duty at the Depot at Landour until the 2d Dec. Nov. 4.

Martin, W., Captain; 57th N. I., leave from 1st Dec. to 1st May, 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, on very urgent private affairs. Nov. 14.

McAnally, A. A., Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, leave for six months, from the 20th Dec. next, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 25.

McDonough, Matthew, Cornet; Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet of the 4th Light Dragoons, vice Jalbiac, 10th May, 1831. Nov. 15.

McGilveray, Francis, Sergeant; European Regiment, appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 44th N. I., vice Kavanagh. Nov. 3.

McNahgten, R. A., Captain; 61st N. I., leave from 5th Aug. to 30th Nov., in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Nov. 12.

Minto, W., Captain; 18th N. I., leave from 27th Nov., to 27th July, 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 18.

Moody, S., Captain; 7th N. I., leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 7.

Morton, James, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, vice Everest retired, with rank from the 13th July, 1831, vice Ramsay deceased. Nov. 18.

Moseley, G. W., Major; 38th N. I., leave from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb., 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate, and to apply for Furlough. Nov. 12.

Mowatt, J. L., Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 6th Battalion Artillery, leave from 15th Nov. to 15th May, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 5.

Murray, Dennis, Assistant-Surgeon; 16th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon of the 31st Foot, vice Chapman who exchanges, 10th Nov. 1831. Nov. 15.

Nesbitt, David, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 53d N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov. 18.

Nesbitt, Philip Blundell; Gentleman, to be Cornet of the 4th Light Dragoons by purchase, vice Anstey who retires, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.

Nicholets, W. H., Lieutenant; appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the Corps. Nov. 24.

Nisbet, M. D., Mathew, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, from the 27th Nov. 1831, vice Haynes deceased. Dec. 9.

Nugent, G., Lieutenant; 66th N. I., to rank from 1st Nov. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C. B., promoted. Nov. 18.

- Orr, E. M., Captain; 58th N. I., to rank from 2d Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Raper promoted. Nov. 18.
- Orr, E. M., Captain; 58th N. I., leave from 1st Jan. 1832, to 1st Nov. 1832, to remain at Almorah, on Medical certificate. Nov. 18.
- Palin, Robert William. Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 5th N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov. 18.
- Palmer, W., Lieutenant; 39th N. I., leave from 15th Nov. to 28th Dec. in extension to rejoin. Nov. 15.
- Pattison, R., Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 13th Foot, to be Captain without purchase, vice Aitken deceased, 30th Oct. 1831. Nov. 24.
- Pennington, John, Ensign; 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Scott promoted, 3d May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Penrose, William Henry, Ensign; 30th N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 2.
- Pereira, Isaac, Captain; Artillery, to be Major, vice S. Parlbey retired, with rank from the 20th Aug. 1831, vice Frith promoted. Nov. 18.
- Phillipson, R., Assistant-Surgeon; directed to do duty with His Majesty's 3d Buffs. Nov. 8.
- Poett, —, Ensign; 27th N. I., leave extended for a further period of 12 months, to visit New South Wales, on account of health. Dec. 9.
- Porter, F. W., Sergeant-Major; 8th L. C., to be Riding Master, vice M. Buckley, invalided. Dec. 9.
- Powell, John, Lieutenant; 28th N. I., to be Adj. vice Rutherford promoted. Nov. 19.
- Powell, J., Lieutenant; appointed to act as Adjutant to the 28th Native Infantry. Nov. 24.
- Powney, R., Major; Artillery, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, during the absence of Captain Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart. Nov. 25.
- Pratt, J. B., Major; 7th N. I., to rank from 21st Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker retired. Nov. 18.
- Pratt, J. B., Major; 7th N. I., leave from 23d Nov. to 23d Dec., to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service. Nov. 23.
- Raitt, George Dalbousie Joliff, Lieutenant; 2d Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Graham promoted, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Raligh, Frederick, Ensign; 1st N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Dec. 2.
- Ramsey, M. D., John, Staff Surgeon; from the half pay, 40th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice William Jones, who retires upon half pay, 10th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Rawlinson, G. H., Captain; Artillery, to rank from 20th Aug., 1831, vice Captain Pereira, promoted. Nov. 18.
- Rich, R., Lieutenant-Colonel; 19th N. I., to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair retired. Nov. 18.
- Robertson, James, Captain; from the half pay, 48th Foot, to be Captain, vice Campbell, who retires, 24th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Rochfort, W. C., Ensign; 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henderson promoted, 13th Oct. 1831. Nov. 24.
- Rogers, W. H., Assistant-Surgeon; to officiate as Assistant-Surgeon to the Body Guard, during the absence of McAnally. Nov. 25.
- Roope, B., Lieutenant-Colonel; 52d N. I., leave from 15th Dec. to 15th April, 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe. Nov. 14.
- Ross, E., Brevet-Captain; His Majesty's 54th Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp on his Lordship's Personal Staff, from the 1st Nov. vice Bristow. Nov. 18.
- Roxburgh, Bruce, Captain; Invalid Establishment, to proceed to Europe, on Furlough on account of health. Nov. 25.
- Royle, J. F., Surgeon; 45th N. I., leave from 1st Dec. to 1st June, 1832, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough. Nov. 4.
- Royle, J. F., Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 11th Sept., 1830, vice C. E. Everest retired. Nov. 18.
- Samler, F., Ensign; 10th N. I., leave from 25th Oct. to 2d Nov., in extension, on Medical certificate, to rejoin. Nov. 22.
- Scott, J., Captain; 55th N. I., to rank from 26th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Simons deceased. Nov. 18.
- Scott, W., Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 3d Nov. to 3d Jan. 1832, to remain at Allahabad, on Medical certificate. Nov. 17.

- Seyer, R. T., Lieutenant-Colonel; 55th N. I., to rank from 26th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Simons, deceased. Nov. 18.
- Shakespeare, William Makepeace, Supernumerary First-Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 22d Nov. 1831, vice D. Æ. Mackay deceased. Dec. 9.
- Simonds, William, Captain; 21st N. I., appointed to the Command of Mugh Sebundy Corps, vice Boscawen transferred to the Adjutancy, of the Calcutta Native Militia. Nov. 25.
- Sissmore, James, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 23d N. I., brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec. 2.
- Smith, F. C., Lieutenant; 48th N. I., leave for a further period of six months, from the 23d Aug. 1831. Dec. 2.
- Smith, J., Garrison Assistant-Surgeon; to afford Medical aid to the Troops and Establishments at the Station of Chunar. Nov. 12.
- Smyth, Henry Montagu, Gentleman; to be Ensign of the 57th Foot, vice Aubin, promoted, 7th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Spencer, W., Assistant-Surgeon; 15th N. I., leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec., to remain at Bareilly, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 23.
- Spens, M. D., Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, leave for three months from the 1st Dec., on urgent private affairs. Nov. 25.
- Stanton, William, Sergeant; appointed to the 66th Native Infantry, vice Bowie. Nov. 3.
- Stephen, H. V., Ensign; 19th N. I., leave from 30th Oct. to 30th Nov., to remain at Kurnaul, on Medical certificate. Nov. 5.
- Stewart, N., Captain; 72d N. I., leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1832, in extension to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 7.
- Stewart, W., Lieutenant; Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Invalids, to officiate as Fort Adjutant at Chunar, during the absence of Captain Jeffreys. Nov. 12.
- Stiven, W. S., Surgeon; attached to the Civil station of Cuttack, leave for one month, from the 10th Dec. to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Dec. 9.
- Stoddart, T., Surgeon; 22d N. I., leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov., to remain at Keitah, on Medical certificate. Nov. 10.
- Swinhoe, S., Lieutenant-Colonel; 61st N. I., leave from 16th Nov. to 27th Dec., to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov. 4.
- Syers, J. D., Captain; 19th N. I., to rank from 27th April, 1832, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair retired. Nov. 18.
- Syers, J. D., Captain; 19th N. I., leave from 20th Nov. to 15th Jan., 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on very urgent private affairs. Nov. 23.
- Talbot, Edmund, Ensign; 53d N. I., to be Lieutenant from the 31st May, 1831, vice F. Hunter deceased. Nov. 18.
- Taylor, J., Major; 19th N. I., to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair retired. Nov. 18.
- Taylor, James, Lieutenant; 46th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Thompson promoted, 21st June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Templer, H., Captain; 7th N. I., to rank from 21st Jan. 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker retired. Nov. 18.
- Tennant, J., Major; Artillery, to rank from 3d March, 1831, vice Major Parlbay, retired. Nov. 18.
- Thompson, George, Captain; Corps of Engineers, appointed to Survey the Country between Bancoorah and Shergotty, and to form an Estimate for the construction of a serviceable road from Jemur to the Caramossa river. Dec. 9.
- Thompson, James, Overseer; Barrack Department of Fort William, promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Nov. 17.
- Thompson, Thomas, Captain; 46th Foot, to be Major by purchase, vice Nairn who retires, 21st June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Thorpe, W., Conductor; Ordnance Commissariat, leave from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 4.
- Trimmer, F., Lieutenant; 50th N. I., leave from 15th Jan. to 5th June, 1832, to remain at Goruckpore, on private affairs. Nov. 8.
- Troup, H., Captain; 66th N. I., to rank from 1st Nov. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C. B. promoted. Nov. 18.
- Trower, C. F., Ensign; 25th N. I., leave from 30th Nov. in extension, to await the arrival of his Corps at the Presidency. Nov. 24.
- Tudor, J. C., Captain; 46th N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec. 9.
- Tulloch, J., Major; 43d N. I., leave from 1st Nov. to —, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Secorah. Nov. 8.

- Tyler, George, Lieutenant; 53d N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Nov. 18.
- Vincent, G. F. T., Captain; 8th N. I., to rank from 26th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful promoted. Nov. 18.
- Wall, F., Second-Lieutenant; 4th Battalion Artillery, leave from 5th Nov. to 5th July, 1832, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on Medical certificate. Nov. 11.
- Wallace, Newton, Captain; 53d N. I., to be Major, from the 10th April, 1831, in succession to Major Montgomerie retired. Nov. 18.
- Ward, A. G., Captain; 68th N. I., to rank from 13th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, C. B. promoted. Nov. 18.
- Ware, Robert, Lieutenant; 38th Foot, to be Paymaster of the 49th Foot, vice Brock deceased, 28th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Warlow, W., Assistant-Surgeon; to officiate as Second-Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon Spens. Dec. 2.
- Watkins, J., Major; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d Aug., 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ward deceased. Nov. 18.
- Watkins, J., Major; 62d N. I., to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson deceased. Dec. 2.
- Watson, S., Major; 55th N. I., to rank from 26th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Simons deceased. Nov. 18.
- Watson, W. E., Assistant-Surgeon; directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore, and do duty at that station. Nov. 4.
- Wetherall, John, Captain; from the half-pay, 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice Allen Henry Maclean, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 17th May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- White, William George, Ensign; 48th Foot, to be Ensign of the 44th Foot, vice Pennington promoted, 3d May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Whiteford, J., Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master; 65th N. I., leave from 25th Nov. to 25th April, 1832, to remain at Agra, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 10.
- Whitelocke, G. F., Ensign; 13th N. I., leave from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb. 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of being examined as to proficiency in the Oriental languages, by the Examiners in the College of Fort William. Nov. 5.
- Wight, Arthur, Captain; 23d N. I., to be Major, from the 3d Nov. 1831, in succession to Major H. Cock promoted. Dec. 2.
- Wilkie, J., Major; 8th N. I., to rank from 26th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful, promoted. Nov. 18.
- Wilkes, Charles, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master; 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant of the 38th Foot, vice Ware appointed Paymaster, 28th June, 1831. Nov. 25.
- Willis, A. L., Lieutenant; 32d N. I., leave from 15th Nov. to 30th Jan., 1832, to precede his Regiment to Nusseerabad. Nov. 7.
- Wingfield, W., Lieutenant; 10th L. C., leave from the date of his being relieved from the duty of Adjutant to the Body Guard, till the arrival of his Regiment at Kur-naul. Nov. 25.
- Wintour, C. H., Lieutenant; 53d N. I., leave from 15th Dec. to 15th March, 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov. 12.
- Wintour, C. H., Lieutenant; 53d N. I., to be Captain of a company, from the 10th April 1831, in succession to Major Montgomerie, retired. Nov. 18.
- Wise, William, Lieutenant; 29th N. I., to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of private affairs. Nov. 25.
- Wollaston, C., Cornet; 8th L. C., to be Adjutant of the 4th Local Horse, vice Hamilton appointed to the Governor General's Body Guard. Nov. 8.
- Woods, J., Lieutenant; 32d N. I., leave from 26th Nov. to 26th March, 1832, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe, or to New South Wales, on Medical certificate. Nov. 22.
- Woodward, R., Lieutenant; 2d N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec. 9.
- Wornum, John Robson, Captain; 51st N. I., permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for private affairs. Dec. 9.
- Worsley, Frederick Henry, Gentleman Cadet; Royal Military College, to be Ensign of the 57th Foot by purchase, vice Tranter promoted, 3d May, 1831. Nov. 15.
- Wyndham, C., Lieutenant; 35th N. I., leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1832, to remain at Patna and to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov. 21.
- Young, F., Lieutenant-Colonel; 68th N. I., to rank from 13th Dec. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, C. B., promoted. Nov. 18.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—*Indigo*; Imported to the 22d instant Factory maunds 44,267 of which there are 6,471 maunds of Native Manufacture against 65,020 maunds to the same period last year, including 9,740 maunds of Native Manufacture. The market throughout the week has been very animated and considerable sales have been effected at prices according to qualities and our quotations fully supported. One favorite mark of Jessore manufacture, was sold two days ago for the French market at 155 per maund—all round without rejection, Bond Rowannah. The Hon'ble Company are not purchasing at present, and appear desirous, in consequence of having large funds at command of forcing holders of the article to sell at the very low rates which they offer.—*Saltpetre*; the demand continues very extensive, but in consequence of the market being bare of the article at the present moment, the transactions reported during the week consist only of 600 maunds Lall Gunge, at Sa. Rs. 7-10—2500 maunds Ghazeepore, at 8 to 8-2—and 250 maunds Chuprah at Sa. Rs. 8-8 per maund—*Cow Hides*; 100 pieces, at 25 per corg.—*Munjeet*; 50 maunds at 6 per Bazar maund—*Sugar*; without demand, and no sales effected.—*Shell Lac*; the demand has considerably subsided for this article in consequence of heavy exports during the past season—192 maunds Mirzapore disposed of at Sa. Rs. 24, and 450 maunds Cuttack manufacture, at 21-8 per Bazar maund—*Cotton Piece Goods*; Mirzapore Chintz, 1000 pieces reported as sold at 22 Sa. Rs. per Corg.—*Raw Silk*; without enquiry during the week—*Silk Handkerchiefs*; in moderate demand, a sale was effected two days ago of 600 pieces, Bandanah at 16 9 per Corg.—*Opium*; the Hon'ble Company's first sale of the season will take place at the Exchange Room on the 28th instant.—*Grain*; the following sales are reported, viz. *Wheat*; 600 maunds at Sa. Rs. 1-3½.—*Rice*; 8000 maunds Bancotta, at 2, and 1000 maunds Moongy at Rs. 1 5 per maund.

EASTERN AND OTHER ASIATIC PRODUCE—*Cassia*; very dull, 100 maunds disposed of at Ct. Rs. 13 8 per Fy. md.—*Vermilion*; a large stock pressing on the market, and sales effected with much difficulty—18 boxes reported as sold at Sa. Rs. 90 per box.—*Alum*; in consequence of extensive arrivals, our market is overstocked, and prices have suffered a decline within the last 10 or 15 days, of upwards of Sa. Rs. 1 2 per maund—sales reported of 1200 maunds at Ct. Rs. 2-9 6 per maund.—*Pepper (black)*; the price is looking down, and a heavy stock in the market—120 maunds sold at Ct. Rs. 8-2 per Factory maund—*Ceyars, (Manilla)*; price also on the decline, and sales effected of 250 boxes at Sa. Rs. 11-12 per 1000.—*Mother o' Pearl Shells*; in considerable demand for the English market: sales reported of 75 maunds at Sa. Rs. 12 per Bazar maund.—*Goat Skins, (Madras)*; 600 sold at the high price of 34 per 100.—*Buffalo Horns*; 20,000 at 13 to 14 per 100.—*Horn Tips*; 300 maunds at 7 per Bazar maund.

EUROPE GOODS.—The market generally very much depressed, and sales going forward at prices ruinous to all parties interested.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; the transactions in these are as follows, viz.

	Pieces	Rs.	As.		Pieces	Rs.	As.
<i>Muslins</i> —Book...	{	500	2 6	pr piece	<i>Cambrics, spotted.</i>	{	300 3 12 per piece
	{	840	3 0	do.		{	400 5 0 do.
	{	1200	2 12	do.	<i>Madapollams...</i>	{	240 2 13 do.
<i>Jaconetts</i>	{	420	3 4	do.		{	500 5 2 α 5 4 do.
	{	200	4 7	do.	<i>Dimity</i>	{	100 2 7 do.
<i>Do. Lappetts.</i>	{	450	2 13	do.	<i>Handkerchiefs.</i>	{	180 2 2 per doz.
	{	750	3 4	do.	<i>printed doz...</i>	{	1260 2 6 do.
<i>Assorted do...</i>	{	1000		do.	<i>Ditto Turkey red.</i>	{	563 4 3 do.
	{	1000	2 6 α 29½	do.	<i>Chintz, fancy</i>	{	200 5 12 pr. piece
	{	450	2 12	do.	<i>Bengal stripes..</i>	{	300 6 4 do.
<i>Book do....</i>	{	350	0 2 14	do.	<i>Pine</i>	{	100 9 0 do.
	{	200	3 2	do.		{	103 0 4 1 per yd
	{	100	3 10	do.	<i>Ginghams</i>	{	600 0 3 11 do.
	{	100	5 4	do.		{	200 0 5 do.
<i>Mull Harness</i> ...	{	200	4 0	do.		{	500 0 5 α 5½ do.
	{	100	2 2	do.	<i>Baptiste</i>	{	1073 0 3 do.
<i>Nett</i>	{	157	2 9½	do.			

Cotton Twist ; in very moderate demand throughout the week. The following sales are reported, viz.

				As.	P.	
10	Bales	Nos.	8 to 42	at.	5 2	per morah.
9	"	"	40 to 50	"	5 4½	"
24	"	"	33 to 44	"	5 5	"
8	"	"	64	"	5	"

In other descriptions of Europe Produce, the transactions have been very limited as will appear on reference to the report of sales, viz. *Chalk* ; 1500 maunds at 5 As. 4 pie per Bazar maund.—*Oilman's Stores* ; a small Invoice of £25. was sold some days ago at an advance of 25 per Cent. exchange 2s. 6d. per Rupee.—*Perfumery* ; an Invoice of assorted qualities, costing £200, sold at 10 per Cent. Discount, exchange as above.—*Confectionary* ; an Invoice costing £193 at 7½ per Cent. Discount.—*Hats* ; Beaver, 6 cases, at 4 Rs. each Hat—*Silk*, 15 dozen, at 5 Rs ditto.—*Silk and Cotton Hosiery* ; an Invoice, costing £877, at 32½ per Cent. Discount.—*Cochineal* ; a sale of 15 Barrels wg. 2894 lbs. of an inferior quality, was sold yesterday at Ct. Rs. 8.12 per Factory Seer.—*METALS*.—*Copper* ; of all descriptions exceedingly dull, sales reported of 150 maunds Sheathing, 40 to 120 oz. : at 37.4—450 maunds 14 lb. at 34.8 and of 100 maunds old Sheathing at Sa. Rs. 34.2 per Factory maund gross price.—*Lead* ; in moderate enquiry, 980 maunds unstamped disposed of at Sa. Rs. 5.11 per Factory maund.—*Shot* ; 400 bags sold at Sa. Rs. 1.8 to 3 per Bag.—*Iron* ; in extensive enquiry, but at very low prices. The following sales are reported, viz.

<i>English</i> , 2400 maunds flat, square, and bolt,						
slightly damaged at.....	Sa.	Rs.	2 2	0 0	per maund.	
400 " square	"	2 2	0 0	0 0	"	
6100 " flat, do. and bolt.....	"	2 4	to 2 5	"	"	
300 " hoop }	"	3 0	0 0	"	"	
300 " rod }	"	3 0	0 0	"	"	
316 " sheet	"	3 8	0 0	"	"	
<i>Swedish</i> , 1400 " flat and square.....	"	4 12	0 0	"	"	

WINES AND SPIRITS.—*Wines* ; sales of 72 dozen Sherry effected at 16—and 120 dozen Port at 9.8 per dozen.—*Champaigne* ; 50 dozen at Sa. Rs. 40 per dozen.—*Brandy* ; no sales reported in consequence of holders asking higher rates than those of last week.

Freight to London.—£5 to £5.5 for Sugar and Saltpetre, on private account, and £6.6 per Ton of 20 Cwt. for Sugar on account of the Hon'ble Company—£5 to £6 per Ton for Light Goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26, 1831.

Meat, (Gosht)—Beef and Patna Sheep Mutton, 1st sort, enhancing in price—Lamb and Kid, of good quality rather scarce.

Fish, (Mutchee.)—Cockup, (*Bekhtee*) Bonspottah, Kankeelah, Roo ee, and Cutla, plentiful—Baugda and Mocha Prawns, (*Burra Chingree*) also plentiful.

Game—May be had during the early part of the morning,—our quotations are nominal, as the prices vary every morning.*

Fowls, (Moorghee) of the lesser kind rather scarce.

Rabbits, (Khurgosh) come to the bazar every morning.

Hare, (Junglee Curcose) may be had during the early part of the morning.

VEGETABLES, (*Turkaee.*)

Love-Apples, (Beelaty-Bygun)

Cabbage, (Kobee) and

Cauliflower, (Phool kobee) come to the market since our last.

Marroufat, of inferior quality, and *Bunglaw, Beelaty and Dutch Peas*, (*Chemes Mutter*) come to the market every morning.

Potatoes, (Beelatee Aloo) both Batavia and DC. in full perfection.

Artichokes, plentiful.

Beet Root, or Red Beet, also come to the market.

Yams, (Chopree Aloo) plentiful.

French Beans, in excellent order.

Radish, (Moulee) in abundance.

Turnips, (Shulgh'un) plentiful.

Cabbage Sprouts, (Dal Cabee) scarce.

Pumpkins, (Kuddoo) plentiful.

Sweet Pumpkins, (Kuddema) plentiful.

Water Cresses, (Halin) procurable every morning.

Greens, (Saug) of all kinds, plentiful.

FRUIT, (*Phull.*)

Gooseberries, (Toparrahs) plentiful.

Oranges, (Counlau Nembo) in perfection.

Country Olives, (Jylphy) gone out.

Arrow-Root, (Singarah) gone out.

Pumpkinose, (Batabes Lemboo) scarce.

Guavas, (Geeaboo) scarce and going out.

Sugar Canes, (Ook) plentiful.

Cucumber, (Kheerah) plentiful.

Plantains, (Kellau) in perfection.

Country Almonds, (Dessee Badam) plentiful.

Papiahs, plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tns.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Nov				
22	Ann, schooner ..	96	J. Poynton, ..	Penang 31st October.
24	Cavendish Bentinck ..	372	R.A. Humphreys	Bombay 5th October.
	Kim Soohin, brig ..		J. Bratto, ..	Tavoy 8th November.
25	Bland,	600	T. Callan, ..	Liverpool 23d July and Cape 23d Sept.
	Indus, (French) ..	360	C. Balais, ..	Havre 23d Feb. and Mauritius 3d Oct.
	Lady Munro, barque ..	250	J. Aikin, ..	Sing. 8th Malacca 12th & Pen. 20th Oct.
26	Orient H.C.C.S. ..	700	T. White, ..	Portsmouth 12th July & Cape 20th Sept.
27	Nancy, (French) ..	550	C. Guezenc, ..	Bordeaux 11th August.
	Elizabeth, barque ..	180	J. Stephens, ..	Singapore 1st and Penang 15th Novr.
	Malcolm,	650	James Eyles, ..	London 15th and Portsmouth 25th July.
	Elizabeth, (French) ..	450	P. Dupeyron, ..	Bordeaux 29th July.
28	Cecilia brig	220	P. Roy,	Penang 5th November.
	Flora, H.C. brig ..		J.J. R. Bowman, ..	Chittagong 24th November.
29	Victorine, (French) ..	430	E. Lefort, ..	Havre 7th August.
	Sophia,	600	R. Thornhill, ..	London 23d July and Madras 8th Nov.
	Duke of Bedford, ..	700	W. A. Bowen, ..	Portsmouth 25th July and Cape 8th Oct.
30	Copernicus, barque ..	323	W. A. May, ..	Lon. 23d June, Cape 8 Oct. & Mad. 12 Nov.
Dec.				
1	Eliza,	700	D. Sutton, ..	Falmouth 25th July and Cape 12th Oct.
	Moir, H.C.C.S. ..	596	S. Beadle, ..	England 18th August.
	Imma, (French) ..	350	F. C. Benard, ..	Havre de Grace 13th August.
	Cruizer, H.M.S. ..		J. Parker, Esq., ..	Swan River 13th Sept. & Madras 3d Nov.
5	Bucephalus, brig ..	180	J. W. Tozer, ..	Amherst 12th and Ganjam 22d Nov.
	Thalia,	670	W. H. Biden, ..	Mauritius 5th November.
6	Frisk, barque	102	H. Garmes, ..	Singapore 11th November.
7	John Heres,	300	C. Worthington, ..	Liverpool 1st August.
	Nerbudda,	650	E. Patrick, ..	Mauritius 2d November.
11	Juliana,	52	C. Tarbutt, ..	London 14th July & Car Nicobar 26th Nov.
	Ruby, schooner		G. Robson, ..	Rangoon 25th November.
12	Thistle, schooner ..	30	A. Macdonald, ..	Rangoon 29th November.
13	Sylph, barque	300	R. Wallace, ..	China 14th and Singapore 22d November.
	Water Witch, barque ..	366	A. Henderson, ..	China 8th and Singapore 18th November.
	Resolution,	282	A. Geares, ..	Mauritius 26th October.
15	John Bannerman, ..		C. Daly, ..	China 13th Oct. Sing. 5th & Pen. 27th Nov.
16	Earl Kellie,	540	R. Edwards, ..	Whampoa, Macao 19th Oct. Sing. 11th, Malacca 14th & Penang 23d Nov.
18	Resource, barque ..	210	C. C. Clark, ..	Persian Gulph 17th Sept. & Bom. 27th Oct.
	Louisa, schooner ..		W. C. Walker, ..	Akyab 22d Nov. and Chittagong 11th Dec.
25	La Gange (French) ..	560	B. Amiel, ..	Bordeaux 22d Aug.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tns.	Commanders.	Destination.
Nov.				
25	Emily,	252	W. M. Wyatt, ..	Penang.
	Minerva, brig	156	C. Kay, ..	Bombay.
27	Arjuna, barque	386	G. H. Roys, ..	Penang.
29	Cordelia,	378	G. Weaver, ..	Liverpool.
Dec.				
4	Albion,	505	N. McLeod, ..	Liverpool.
5	Fifehire, barque ..	228	W. J. Crawley, ..	Penang and Singapore.
	Frances Anne, brig ..	280	W. Ramsay, ..	Liverpool.
	Virginia,	160	J. Hullock, ..	Bombay.
7	Catherine, brig	100	G. Hodson, ..	Madras.
10	Lady Flora,	758	R. Ford,	London.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Destination.
Dec				
12	Cruizer, <i>H. M. S.</i> ..		J. Parker, Esq. .	"
"	La Belle Alliance, ..	700	C. Arkcoll, ..	London.
13	James Pattison, ..	550	J. Grote, ..	London.
"	Symmetry, ..	383	J. Stevens, ..	Madras and Colombo.
14	Ann, schooner ..	96	J. Poynton, ..	Penang.
16	Duke of Lancaster, ..	565	A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool.
"	Lord W. Bentinck, ..	600	H. Hutchinson, ..	London via Malras.
"	Competitor, <i>barque</i> ..	453	A. Thompson, ..	Bombay.
17	Dongan, ..	355	J. Mackenzie, ..	Bombay.
18	Lady Munro, <i>barque</i> ..	250	J. Aikin, ..	Madras.
"	George Cruttenden, ..	257	Nacoda Sybo, ..	Bombay.
25	Betsey, <i>barque</i> ..	291	A. D. Barclay, ..	Mauritius.
"	Magellan (<i>French</i>) ..	293	R. DeBeaufort, ..	Nantz via Bourbon.
"	Nusser, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	382	Nacoda Syed, ..	Judda.
"	William Wilson ..	330	J. Miller ..	Isle of France.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Fatty Sallam.—Mrs. Andree and 2 children, G. Fraser, Esq., Mr. Nisbett, and 4 Natives.

Per Falcon.—Mr. J. McPhearson

Per Lady Munro, from Singapore.—Mrs. Turnbull and three Children, Mrs. White, Mrs. Aikin and Child, Walter Blackburn, Esq. B. C. S.; Dr. Turnbull, B. M. S.; R. Mackenzie, Esq. and H. Wardner, Esq. *From Penang.*—T. Robertson, Esq. B. C. S.; A. Ward, Esq. H. M.'s Bolls; and Revd. W. O. Ruspini, B. A.

Per Bland.—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. G. Hunter, Miss Stuart, three Misses Hunters, W. F. Clark, Esq. J. W. Muir, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Fitzsimons, B. N. I.; Lieut. Sweetman, 16th Lancers; T. Watson, Esq. Free Merchant; T. Worthington; A. McDonald, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. J. W. Ich; E. M. Gordon, Esq. Civil Service; Mrs. Barker; 2 Native and 1 European Servants.

Per H. C. C. Ship Orient.—Mrs. Caroline Valpy, Mrs. Jane Dickson, and Mrs. Ann Clark; Misses Lucy Bird, Sarah Braddon, Georgiana Rickets, Harriott Slesor, Lania Dongan, Ann May, Charlotte Logie, and Grace Spiers; William Henry Valpy, Esq. H. C. C. Service; Captain J. Walton, H. M. 16th Foot; Captain A. Dickson, 60th N. I.; Lieutenant W. Garrett, H. C. Artillery; H. Clark, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S.; Messrs. M. Crommlin, Lemoudine and Sullivan *From the Cape*—Mrs. J. W. W. Bad, and Mrs. Mary Wimberley; Colin Lindsay, E. q. H. C. C. S.; Reverend Mr. Wimberley; Master Alfred Wimberley, (infant).

Per Nancy.—Mrs. Roquet and 4 Children; Monsieur W. Roquet, Monsieur W. Raynor and Monsieur Dubus, Indigo Planters; Monsieur Dupourg, Monsieur G. Roquet, Monsieur Dubus, junior, and Monsieur Brunet, Merchants.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. Hutton, wife of Lieutenant Hutton; Captain George C. Smyth, 3d Regt. L. C.; Lieut. Henry Drummond, ditto ditto; Lieut. Thomas Hutton, 37th Regt. N. I.; Alexander Wardrop, Esq. Surgeon; Messrs. Wm. Woollen and Henry Dayus.

Per Elizabeth, (F.)—Mr. Verplorgh, his Wife, and three Children.

Per Cecelia.—Mrs. Jellicoe and child; Capt. Jellicoe, and Mr. John Blackburn.

Per Victorine.—De St. Edme Bouret, Engineer.

Per Sophia, for Calcutta.—Mrs. Kepton and Mrs. McDonald; Edward Kepton, Esq.; Civil Service; Chas. McDonald, Esq. and Mrs. O'Brien, Servant. *For Madras*—Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Wilkinson; Capt. Douglas; Mr. Harris, C. S.; Lieut. Holloway, and Sarah Botheco.

Per Duke of Bedford, from England and Cape.—Mrs. Colonel Swiney; Mrs. Dorin; Miss Montgomery; 2 Misses Kennedy; Colonel George Swiney, Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Charles Robinson, Esq. 3d Member Medical Board; J. Dorin, J. Lewis, and A. Cumming, Esqrs. Civil Service; Lieutenants C. Basely, T. M. Moorhouse, C. W. Haig, and E. H. Ludlow, Bengal Army; Lieut. Elsey, Madras Army; James Haig, Esq.

Per Copernicus, from London.—Mr. W. Sherrieff, Assistant Surgeon. *From Madras.*—Mr. Humphreys.

Per Eliza—Mrs. J. Grindall, Mrs. E. Greville, Mrs. H. Mangles, Mrs. K. Weare, and Mrs. M. Fraser; Misses J. Pearson, M. Browne, and E. Mangles; Messrs. H. H. Thomas and R. D. Mangles, H. C. C. S.; Major Greville, H. M. 38th Regt.; Capt. Weare, Pay Master, H. M. 49th Regt.; Lieut. Phillips, B. N. I.; Lieut. Garbett, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Low, R. N.; Mr. Curling, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Establishment; Messrs. Chisholm, Griffin, Grindall and Denneley, returning to India; and 4 Servants.

Per Moira.—Mrs. Mainwaring, Misses Mainwaring, A. Mainwaring, Burnett, and Mowell; Ensign Ramsay; Messrs. Tucker, Malet, and Young, Writers; Assistant Surgeon Davis; Messrs. Voyle, Styles, and Becher, Cadets; Mr. Casselli, and 1 Female Servant.

Per Buccephalus.—Rev'd. Mr. Bennet, Missionary; Wm. Mould, Esq. Merchant; 1 Corporal, Rank and File of H. M. 45th Regt.

Per Thalia—Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Richmond; and Mrs. Skevington; Mr. Curtis, Civil Service; Captain Richmond, 33d E. M. S.; Mr. Skevington, Veterinary Surgeon; Dr. Liserree; Messrs. Ledger, Milne, Robinson, and Spence; 4 Children and 7 Servants; number of Natives of India borne on the Books—35 Natives, 15 Lascars from the Brig *Coatham*, 1 Seacunnie from the Brig *Helen*.

Per John Heyes.—Mrs. Sterndale, Mrs. John Gilbert and W. H. Sterndale, Esq.

Per Nerbudda.—Mrs. Forbes; Lieut. Forbes, Bengal Establishment, and 1 Native Servant. *From Port Louis.*—Captain A. Ambrose and 1 Native Servant.

Per Juliana.—Mrs. Boyes and Child; Mrs. Croxton; Mrs. Roberdeau; Mrs. Luxmoore and 2 Children; Mrs. McAnally; Col. Lindsay, Bengal Artillery; Rev'd. R. B. Boyes; Captains Roberdeau, B. C.; Aldous, B. N. I.; and Luxmoore, H. M. 10th Foot; Dr. Nicoll, B. M. Establishment; Sir Wm. Ogilvie, Bt., Ensign H. M. 16th Foot; Ensigns Routh, H. M. 49th Foot; and Halcombe, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and Mr. Ridge.

Per Ruby.—Mr. W. Sandry, Ship Builder, and Mr. George, Merchant.

Per Resolution.—P. A. Wiche, Esq. and Master C. Bean, died at Sea on the 2d December.

Per Water Witch.—L. D'Souza, Esq.

Per Sylph.—D. Robertson, Esq.

Per John Bannerman from China.—J. Davison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; J. Braugs, Esq. Merchant; and C. Green, Esq. *From Penang.*—Miss Mitchell, Miss E. Mitchell, Miss D. Mitchell, F. G. Mitchell, Esq.; J. N. Shanier, Esq. Merchant; D. Kenderdine, Esq. Branch Pilot; and two Masters Mitchell.

Per Earl Kellie, from Singapore.—G. F. Davidson, Esq. Merchant. *From China.*—T. Dougal, Esq. Merchant; John Smillie, John Tiugate, and 13 Lascars, late Officer and Crew of the barque *Fanny* gone to England.

Departures.

Per Cordelia.—Mrs. Leighton and 2 Children.

Per Albion.—Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Kerry, Mrs. Conway and child, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Grant and two children; Captains Hunt, H. M. 3d Buffs, McQueen, 45th Regt. N. I., McCallum, and Conway, 53d Regt. N. I.; Dr. Webster; Lieutenants Bolton and Tenling, H. M. 13th Regt., and Tylee, 53d Regt. N. I.; Misses Breitzke, Grant, Turner, and Kerry.

Per Duke of Lancaster, for the Cape of Good Hope.—Lady Colquhoun, and Sir Robt. Colquhoun, Bart. *For London*.—Chas. Bayley, Esq. Civil Service; Geo. Lamb, Esq.; Lt. Wm. Wise, 29th Regt. N. I.; — Anderson; 3 Masters White, and Master Wise.

Per Lady Flora, for London via Madras.—The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Carnwath; the Hon'ble Capt. Dalzell; Mrs. Houlton and 2 Children; Mrs. Brampton; Henry Allsopp, Esq.; Lieut. Roberts, and 2 Masters Beeby.

Per Symmetry, for Madras.—Mrs. Luxmore, 2 Misses Luxmore, Miss Lambert, Dr. Andrews and Cuthbert Lambert, Esq. *For Colombo*.—Woodhouse, Esq.

Per Lord William Bentinck, for London.—Mrs. Major Creighton, Mrs. White, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Creighton, Miss Vincent, Major Creighton, Captain Lowes, Captain Schmid, Master J. Hutchinson, Master C. Hutchinson, Master S. Hutchinson and Master Vincent.

Per James Pattison.—Mrs. A. Grote; 3 Misses Jeremies; A. Grote, Esq. Civil Service; Messrs Lowther and Haldane; Lieut. Macan, 47th Regt. and Ensign Gordon.

Per La Belle Alliance.—Mrs. Cave and 4 Children, Col. Cave, Major Pratt and Lieut. Penrose.

Per Lady Munro.—Mrs. Aiken and Child; Mrs. White; Capt. Cleridge and Lieut. Elsey, M. N. I.; Captain P. D. Schmidt, Messrs. Hogg and Defries, Mariners; and Dr. Grant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 18 At Mhow, the Lady of Lieut. C^o J. Lewis, D. A. C. G. of a Son.
 Nov. 1 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. R. J. Cardozo, of a Son.
 1 Calcutta, Mrs. B. McMahon, of a Daughter.
 1 Bhanguapore, the Lady of J. L. Turner, Esq. of a Son.
 3 Burdwan, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel D'Aguilar, of a Son.
 3 Camp, near Umhallah, the Lady of W. Kane, Esq. of a Daughter.
 3 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. C. M. Vaughan, of a Daughter.
 4 Gorrukhpore, the Lady of Jas. Armstrong, Esq. C. S., of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. L. F. Gomess, of a Son.
 7 Bauleah, the Lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq. Civil Resident, of a Son, still born.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Burt, of a Son.
 8 Chowringhee, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a Daughter.
 9 Entally, the Lady of Captain John Poynton, of a Son.
 9 Futtch Gurl, Mrs. Patrick Barclay Reid, of a Daughter.
 11 Futtch Gurl, Mrs. Emanuel Anthony, of a Son.
 12 Bangalore, the Lady of Major-General Hawker, of a Son.

- Nov. 13** At Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. Francis La Valette, of a Son.
13 Chowringhee, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a Son.
13 Calcutta, the Lady of the late Donald McLeod, Esq., of a Son.
14 Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. Myers, of a Son.
14 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. William Sinclair, of a Son.
15 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a Son.
15 Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Boezalt, of a Daughter, still-born.
15 Belgaum, the Lady of Capt. J. B. Jervis, Engineers, of a Son.
17 Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a Son.
17 Ghazeepee, the Lady of Capt. W. Payne, 30th Regt. of a Son & Heir.
17 Meerut, the Lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
18 Chowringhee, Mrs. W. Linton, of a Daughter.
18 Fort William, Mrs. Leach, of a Son.
18 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq. of a Daughter.
19 Dum-Dum, the Lady of Major Tennant, Assist. Adjutant General, Artillery, of a Daughter.
19 Allipore, the Lady of A. Henderson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, of a Son.
19 Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Dow, of a Daughter.
20 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a Son.
22 Calcutta, the Lady of George Hornett, Esq. of a Daughter.
24 Calcutta, Mrs. R. Maycock, of a Son.
25 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Shelverton, of a Son.
25 Ghazeepee, the Lady of D. Ferrier, Esq. of a Son.
26 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, H. C. Marine, of a Son.
27 Chowringhee, the Lady of William Hickey, Esq. of a Daughter.
27 Juanpore, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot, Civil Surgeon of that Station, of a Daughter.
29 Ghazeepee, the Lady of Dr. Butler, Civil Surgeon, of a Daughter.
29 Hauppore, the Lady of Captain Alexander Carnegie, 15th Regt. N. I., and Sub Assistant at the Hauppore stud, of a Daughter.
30 Dinapore, Mrs. Henry Hailes, of a Daughter.
30 Allypore, Mrs. H. Richardson, of a Daughter.
Dec. 1 , Sigrah, near Benares, the Lady of Captain H. Lawrence, 67th N. I. of a Daughter.
1 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Lackersteen, of a Daughter.
1 Saugor, the Lady of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Sullivan, 16th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
2 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Cornelius, of a Son.
3 Neemutch, the Lady of J. Graham, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
4 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Oakshot, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.
4 Cuttack, the Lady of Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th Regt., of a Daughter.
5 Ackregeunge Factory, the Lady of M. Innes, Esq., of a Son.
5 Jungypore, the Lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq. of a Son.
7 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealv, of a Daughter.
10 Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a Son.
11 Off Chunar, on the route by water to Agra, the Lady of Brevet Capt. Havelock Lieut. H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, of a Son.
13 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Grindall, Examiner of the Sudder Court, of a Son.
13 Calcutta, the Lady of Doctor J. G. Vos, of a Son.
13 Calcutta, Mrs. N. Greenaway, of a Daughter.
14 Dhubah, (District of Burdwan) the Lady of C. H. White, Esq. of a Son.
16 Calcutta, Mrs. P. D. D., of a Daughter.
16 Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Aubrey, of a Son.
18 Garden Reach, Lady Grey, of a Son.
19 Dum Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a Daughter.
20 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. Philip Rotam, of a Son and Heir.
20 Bancoura, the Lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 1** At Kishnaghur, S. M. Boulderson, Esq., Civil Service, to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of Wigram Money, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.
- 8** Calcutta, Luis De Souza, Esq. to Eliza, the only Daughter of Mr. J. De Souza, formerly of Arrah, in Patna.
- 11** Calcutta, Chas. White, Esq. Chief Officer of the *Lord William Bentinck*, to Harriet, Daughter of Col. Hawtry, H. C. Service.
- 14** Calcutta, James Graves, Esq. A. B. of the Hindoo College, to Miss Rachel Rebecca Higginson.
- 16** Calcutta, Lieut. G. Byron, of the 48th Regt. N. I., to Georgiana, youngest Daughter of the late Col. Meiselback.
- 17** Calcutta, Mr. Charles N. Wilson, to Miss Agnes Harriet Crawford.
- 17** Shollapore, Captain Wm Wyllie, Major of Brigade, to Amelia, youngest Daughter of the late Richard Hut, Esq. of Appley, in the Isle of Wight.
- 21** Hadgreepore, Henry Torrens, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, eldest Son of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B. to Eliza Mary Roberts, third Daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart.
- 22** Calcutta, James Peter Dowling, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Snider, youngest Daughter of Anthony Snider, Esq.
- 25** Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Fleming, to Miss Eleanor Woolsey.
- 26** the Cathedral, Captain T. T. Harrington, Officiating Deputy Master Attendant, to Miss Mary Amelia Fishwick.
- Dec. 1** Cuttack, Lieut. C. H. Spencer Freeman, 47th Regiment N. I. to Margaret Mary Ann, only Daughter of the late Capt Hugh Atkins Reid.
- 5** Calcutta, Mr. Charles N. Cooke, to Eliza Charlotte Dornieux.
- 5** the Cathedral, Mr. W. G. Coene, to Miss Rose Anne Nicholas.
- 8** Calcutta, John Frederick Gaitskell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Harriett Gilgagers.
- 8** the Cathedral, Henry Holroyd, Esq. youngest son of the Hon'ble Sir George Stanley Holroyd, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the Hon'ble Sir John Franks.
- Calcutta, Mr. J. N. Martin, to Miss Harriett Morris.
- 9** the Cathedral, Mr. John Watkinson, of Grovehouse Chinsurah, to Mrs. Mary Ann Guiller, of Calcutta.
- 12** the Cathedral, Charles Hogg, Esq., to Louisa Fleming, 4th daughter of the late William Trower, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
- 14** the Cathedral, Henry Millett, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Amelia Helen, second Daughter of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq. of Calcutta.
- 14** Calcutta, Mr. John Taylor, to Mrs. Mary Ann Datter.
- 17** Calcutta, William E. Ferguson, Esq. to Marian, Daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.
- 20** St. Andrew's Church, James Lamb, Esq. to Eliza Anne, eldest Daughter of John Holmworth Holloway, of the Island of Madeira, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 8** At Singapore, Matthew J. J. McMahon, Esq. Civil Service, aged 23 years, 9 months and 3 days.
- 16** Ajmere, Mr. Sub Conductor Digges Ordnance Department.
- 17** Moorshur Nagar, near Meerut, Ensign Peter Martin, 4th Regt. N. I.
- 17** the Sandheads, S. B. Roberts, Esq. Son of Major Allan Roberts, of the Madras Army, in his 17th year.
- 17** Fuztla, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wilmarson, Commanding 46th N. I.
- 18** Beerboom, the infant Daughter of C. W. Fuller, Esq. Civil Surgeon.
- 21** Calcutta, William White, Esq. of Ruttonmore, aged 36 years.
- 23** Jaunpore, Captain R. C. Halded, 28th Regiment.
- 23** Meerut, Mr. W. K. Douglass.
- 24** Futtighur, Mr. William Collins, aged 61 years and 7 months.
- 24** Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jones.

- Oct. 25 At Berhampoor, R. Buller, Esq. C. S. aged 23 years.
 25 Dinapore, Mary, Wife of Captain E. T. Tronson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, aged 30 years,
 29 Fort William, Capt. G. Aithen, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.
 30 Patna, Mr. A. P. Blanche.
- Nov. 1 Calcutta, Edmund Johnson, Esq. of Purneah, Indigo Planter, aged 44 years, 5 months and 29 days.
 2 Howrah, Mary Ann, Daughter of Mr. R. Locken, of the H. C. Marine, aged 4 years, 10 months and 10 days.
 3 Calcutta, Thomas Henry, Son of Thos. and A. Barfoot, aged 3 years, 5 months and 13 days.
 4 Bhaugulpore, the infant Son of J. L. Turner, Esq. aged 3 days.
 4 Saugur, in the Nerbudda Territory, George Cotes Esq. Civil Service, aged 25 years.
 6 Saugor, the infant Son of Lieut. Bamfield, 56th Regt. N. I.
 8 the General Hospital, Mr. H. Chamberlain, Apothecary, aged 27 years, 7 months, and 27 days.
 8 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mrs. Thos. Burt.
 10 the General Hospital, Mr. Henry Hunt, aged 43 years.
 12 Berhampore, Miss C. C. Cropley, aged 20 years.
 12 Saugor, C. F. Woodhouse, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Artillery Division.
 13 Barrackpore, Rivers Grindall, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. William Augustus Magee, aged 31 years.
 17 Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Elton, aged 48 years, 2 months, and 15 days.
 Sea, on board the French ship *Victorieuse*, on his passage to France;
 Louis Gabriel DaCosta, Esq., aged 21 years.
 17 Calcutta, Miss Agnes Maclean Pratt.
 17 Barcilly, James Charters Dick, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
 17 Cuttack, Mr. D. D'Souza, Head Writer Salt Office, aged 32 years, 8 months and 8 days.
 18 Calcutta, Master Francis Victor, aged 1 year 1 month and 12 days.
 18 Revelgunge, Busign Donald Graham, 31st Regt. Native Infantry.
 19 Penang, E. F. Barlow, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 21 Serampore, Mrs. John Gomes, aged 45 years.
 22 Calcutta, George Land, infant child of Mr. J. L. Dunnett, aged 5 months and 18 days.
 22 Howrah, Arthur Nash, Esq. aged 19 years and 6 months.
 24 the General Hospital, Mr. John Pearce, 1st Mate of the H. C. Marine, aged 39 years.
 24 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Stephen.
 25 Calcutta, Master Edgar McLeod Perry, aged 1 month and 17 days.
 25 Calcutta, Frances Mary, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilson, aged 13 months and 5 days.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. J. James, aged 24 years.
 28 Meerut, Harriett, eldest Daughter of Capt. T. Nicholl, Horse Artillery, aged 4 years and 26 days.
 29 Hussingabad, Lieut. William Elliott, of the 27th Regt. N. I.
 29 Neemuch, Captain George Ridge, of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry.
- Dec. 2 Hyderabad, Eliza, the wife of Capt. H. P. Carleton, Commanding the Escort, aged 25 years.
 3 Kananaighur Factory, Kishnaghur, Alexander Tainsh, Esq. aged 36 years.
 6 Gyah, G. P. Beauchamp, Esq.
 6 Calcutta, Mr. Augustus Gill, aged 76 years.
 10 Chinsurah, Captain John Walton, H. M. 16th Regiment.
 11 Circular Road, Mr. Geo. G. Fraser, late of Jaunpore, aged 35 years and 10 months.
 11 Calcutta, Mr. L. Hobson, aged 37 years.
 12 Coelie Bazar, Master R. H. Twiss, aged 6 years, 1 month and 8 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 20TH DECEMBER TO 20TH JANUARY.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Bayley, W R, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Jan. 3.
- Bentall, F, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. Dec. 20.
- Beresford, H B, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division. Jan. 10.
- Bidwell, A C, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 20th or Burdwan Division. Dec. 20.
- Brown, S S, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Saheswan. Jan. 10.
- Bruce, I, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Collector of Balasore. Jan. 10.
- Cadew, F, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Hidgelee. Jan. 10.
- Colum, B J, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack. Jan. 10.
- Edgeworth, M P, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Jan. 3.
- Elliot, H M, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Moradabad. Jan. 10.
- Forbes, R, The Hon'ble; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom. Jan. 10.
- Franco, G F, Mr.; Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnuggur. Nov. 29.
- Fraser, A, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnuggur. Jan. 10.
- Grant, J C, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad. Jan. 10.
- Halliday, F J, Mr.; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Northern Division of Bundelcund. Dec. 27.
- Harrington, H B, Mr.; Assistant to the Registrar of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad. Jan. 10.
- Houlton, G F, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Division. Jan. 10.
- Law, W A, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet. Jan. 10.
- Luke, W, Mr.; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Monghyr Division. Dec. 10.
- Mackenzie, C, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad. Jan. 10.
- Martin, W H, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehauls. Jan. 10.
- McLeod, D C, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Behar. Jan. 10.
- Muir, J, Mr.; Assistant to the Secretary to the Branch Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad. Jan. 10.
- Plowden, T J C, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sheharunpore. Jan. 10.
- Quintin, W St, Q, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun. Jan. 10.
- Ravenshaw, E C, Mr.; Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad. Dec. 20.
- Repton, E E H, Mr.; an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack. Dec. 20.
- Scott, T C, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajeshahy. Jan. 10.
- Smyth, E, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore. Jan. 10.
- Tulloch, C R, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Juanpore. Jan. 10.
- Woodcock, T P, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bagnulpore. Jan. 10.
- Woodcock, W H, Mr.; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore. Jan. 10.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ross, R. Captain, 18th Bengal Native Infantry, Political Agent at Kota and Boondie. Dec 30.
 Trevelyan, C E, Mr; Deputy Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Departments. Dec 23.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 16TH DECEMBER TO 13TH JANUARY.]

Allen, P, Sub-Lieutenant; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, leave for two years, to proceed to New South Wales via the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Dec 30.
 Alison, James Stewart, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 27th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 29th Nov, 1831, vice Elliott, deceased. Dec 16.
 Alston, J. S, Lieutenant; 27th N I, to be Adjutant vice Mackay deceased. Dec. 13.
 Angelo, F, Captain; 7th L C, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment. Jan 6.
 Anstruther, A J, Lieutenant; 54th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 6th Jan, 1832, in succession to Major Young deceased. Jan 13.
 Arthurs, Peter, Staff-Sergeant; 4th Company 3d Battalion, Artillery, to be Quarter-Master Sergeant. Dec 16.
 Bacon, J F, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station in the Northern Division of Moradabad vice Hodges. Jan 13.
 Bailie, George, Surgeon; Medical Department; permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 6.
 Barnes, Rt G C B, Edward, General Sir; to be Commander-in-Chief of all the Company's Forces in India, and also to be a Member of the Supreme Council at Fort William. Jan 10.
 Bazett, Charles Young, Cornet; 9th L C, to be Lieutenant, from the 29th Nov, 1831, in succession to Captain Ridge deceased. Dec 16.
 Beaton, R W, Lieutenant; 72d N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Jan, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 22.
 Beavan, R, Lieutenant; 31st N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Nov, in extension to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 4.
 Biddulph, W, Lieutenant; 45th N I, to be Adjutant vice Basely deceased. Dec 13.
 Blackall, R, Major; 50th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 15th March, 1832, to join his corps at Barrackpore. Dec 8.
 Blair, Charles Devaynes, Lieutenant; 10th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 23d Dec 1831, vice J H White transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 30.
 Blake, M T, Ensign; 56th N I, to officiate as Adjutant to the 4th Local Horse. Dec 12.
 Blyth, J, Sub-Conductor; Ordnance Commissariat, leave from 15th Dec. to 15th June, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 7.
 Bogle, A, Lieutenant; Junior Assistant to the Superintendent of Arracan, leave extended for four months. Dec 16.
 Bond, W, Assistant Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb, 1832, to visit Agra, on private affairs. Dec 1.
 Boutein, J, Ensign; 51st N I, leave from 23d Oct to 10th Dec, on Medical certificate, to remain at Agra and to rejoin. Nov 30.
 Bracken, John, Lieutenant; 29th N I, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Dec 30.
 Bryce, M D, Alexander, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 30.
 Buckley, M, Riding Master; 6th L C, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment. Dec 23.
 Burnett, C J F, Lieutenant; 8th N I, leave from 16th Nov to 16th April, 1832, in extension, to rejoin his corps. Dec 17.
 Burroughs, Wm., Captain; European Regiment, and Fort Adjutant of Allahabad, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 6.
 Bugh, Richard Yeats Brown, Ensign; 65th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec 23.
 Butler, John, Ensign; 55th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec 16.
 Calder, Duncan, Gunner; Artillery, promoted to the rank of Sergeant and attached to the Foundry. Dec 13.

- Campbell, Jas., Lieutenant ; 13th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Jan 13.
- Campbell, John, Captain ; 59th N I, to be Major, from the 3d Nov, 1831, in succession to G Moore promoted. Dec 30.
- Campbell, W F. Lieutenant ; 64th N I, leave from 3d Nov to 1st Jan, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Cardew, A, 1st Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master. Dec 16.
- Carr, George, Ensign ; 7th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 12th Dec, 1831, in succession to Major Pratt retired. Dec 30.
- Carruthers, P, Surgeon ; 51st N I, leave from 23d Oct to 10th Dec, on Medical certificate, to remain at Agra and to rejoin. Nov 30.
- Carter, H, Captain ; Executive officer of the 9th or Bundelcund Division of Public Works, leave for 3 months from the 1st Jan 1832, for health. Dec 30.
- Cathcart, H J G B, Captain ; 5th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G D Heathcote, struck off. Dec 30.
- Cavendish, F, Captain the Hon'ble ; 2d Foot, to be Captain of the 20th Foot, vice Holmes who exchanges, 21st Nov 1831. Dec 4.
- Charlton, A, Lieutenant ; Assam Light Infantry, 2d in command, leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb, 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, and apply for leave to New South Wales. Dec 1.
- Charter, J, Major ; 5th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G D Heathcote, struck off. Dec 30.
- Chatterton, R L R, Lieutenant, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 65th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Whitford. Nov 30.
- Cheek, G N, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Bancoorah, leave from 15th Jan to 12th Feb, 1832, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs. Jan 6.
- Christie, Alexander, Assistant-Surgeon ; 69th N I, to officiate as Garrison Assistant-Surgeon of Buxar, vice Assistant-Surgeon Dempster permitted to resign that appointment. Dec 10.
- Christie, Alexander, Assistant-Surgeon ; to be Garrison Assistant-Surgeon of Buxar, vice Assistant Surgeon Dempster resigned. Dec 23.
- Christie, Charles, Captain ; 7th N I, to be Major, from the 12th Dec, 1831, vice J B Pratt, retired. Dec 30.
- Clifford, Wm., Lieutenant ; 39th N I, permitted to proceed on Furlough, for health. Dec 16.
- Cock, H, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 23d N I, to rank from 23d Aug, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. Dec 30.
- Codrington, Robert, Captain ; 49th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 30.
- Conway, W, Captain ; 52d N I, leave from 28th Nov to 10th Dec, to remain at the Presidency and apply for Furlough. Dec 2.
- Cooke, Richard, Corporal ; 3d Company 2d Battalion Artillery, promoted to Sergeant and appointed Chaplain's Clerk at Kurnaul. Dec 7.
- Coventry, C, Captain ; 52d N I, leave from 1st Nov to 10th Feb, 1832, to adjust the accounts of the late Bareilly Provincial Battalion. Dec 16.
- Craigie, James, Captain ; 37th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 30.
- Creighton, Abraham, Staff-Sergeant ; 2d Company 1st Battalion, Artillery, to be Park Sergeant. Dec 16.
- Cunningham, William, Captain ; 51th N I, to be Major, from the 6th Jan, 1832, in succession to T Young deceased. Jan 13.
- Curphy, William, Major ; Artillery, permitted to proceed on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 16.
- Darby, C, Lieutenant ; 52d N I, leave from 25th Jan, 1832, to 25th July, 1832, to visit Gorucknore, on urgent private affairs. Dec 4.
- Dawes, G D, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Jan 13.
- Denby, W C, Captain ; 20th N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade to the Troops in Oude, during the absence of Captain Fitzgerald. Dec 7.
- Dickson, Robert Lowry, Major ; 15th N I, permitted to proceed on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 16.
- Dollard, W, Assistant-Surgeon ; to afford Medical aid to the Artillery Division at Benares. Dec 4.
- Douglas, Claud, Captain ; 14th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health, Jan 6.

- Dundas, T, Major** ; 74th N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Jan, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Dyer, W, Surgeon** ; 55th N I, to afford Medical aid to the 24th N I. Dec 4.
- Dyson, John, Lieutenant** ; 21st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 3.
- Egerton, Thomas Lucas, Lieutenant** ; 66th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Dec 30.
- Ellis, T P, Lieutenant** ; 52d N I, leave from 1st Jan, 1832, to 1st July, 1832, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe. Dec 7.
- Fagan, Chris. Colonel** ; 39th N I, Adjutant General of the Army, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 6.
- Fagan, C G, Cornet, Interpreter and Quarter-Master** ; 8th L C, leave from 15th Dec to 15th Jan 1832, in extension, to proceed to Cawnpore. Dec 4.
- Farmer, G, Lieutenant** ; 66th N I, leave from 3d Dec to 3d June, 1832, in extension, to proceed on the River, on Medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Fast, Thomas Snodgrass, Supernumerary-Lieutenant** ; 59th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec 30.
- Fisher, J, Captain** ; 231 N I, to rank from 231 Aug, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. Dec 30.
- Fisher, J, Lieutenant** ; Sirmoor Battalion, 2d in command, leave from 30 h Nov to 10th Dec, to visit Meerut on urgent private affairs. Dec 7.
- Fitzgerald, C, Captain** ; 60th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 15th March, 1832, in extension, to remain at Berhampore, and to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 8.
- Fleming, Thomas Fergusson, Lieutenant** ; 36th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of health. Dec 23.
- Foquet, H, Lieutenant and Adjutant** ; 56th N I, leave from 21st Jan to 21st July, 1832, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs. Dec 8.
- Foy, W, Apothecary** ; appointed Apothecary to the General Hospital at the Presidency, vice Chamberlain deceased. Dec 13.
- Fraser, H, Lieutenant** ; Assistant Executive Engineer, Cawnpore, leave from 28th Nov to 2d March, 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit Allahabad. Nov 30.
- Gaitskell, F, First-Lieutenant** ; Artillery, leave from 1st to 9th Dec in extension. Dec 18.
- George, James, Lieutenant** ; 19th N I, to be Captain of γ Company, from the 6th Jan 1832, in succession to A Wortham, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Jan 10.
- Gilmore, M^d D, Allan, Assistant-Surgeon** ; attached to the Civil Station of Kishnaghur, leave from 24th Dec to the 18th Jan 1832, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 16.
- Goodeve, M D, Henry Hurry, Assistant-Surgeon** ; to officiate for Dr Stewart during his absence from Howrah. Dec 16.
- Govan, George, Surgeon** ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 6.
- Graham, Charles, Captain** ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec 30.
- Grant, A, Lieutenant** ; 36th N I, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, during the absence of Lieutenant Goldney. Dec 5.
- Grant, A, Lieutenant** ; 36th N I, leave from 24th Nov to 15th Dec, to join the 4th N I, at Sultanpore, Oude. Dec 17.
- Grant, J, Captain** ; 66th N I, leave from 1st Dec to —, in extension, to wait at the Presidency until an opportunity offers for joining his corps in Arracan. Dec 12.
- Grant, Peter, Captain** ; 66th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Grant, W, Lieutenant** ; to act as Adjutant to the 27th N I, vice Mackay deceased. Dec 13.
- Hall, Thomas, Major** ; Invalid Establishment, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec 23.
- Hardwick, F W, Lieutenant** ; 10th N I, leave from 20th March, 1832, to 20th Sept 1832, to visit Almorah, on private affairs. Dec 12.
- Hart, T B, Assistant-Surgeon** ; 51st N I, appointed to the Medical charge of the Artillery at Saugor. Dec 8.
- Hawthorne, Robert John, Acting Cornet** ; Cavalry, to be Cornet from the 2d Dec 1831, in succession to Lieutenant C W Richardson resigned. Jan 6.
- Hay, Wm Edmund, Lieutenant** ; European Regiment, to be a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, vice Mackay deceased. Jan 6.

- Henderson, A, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Dec 12.
- Hennessey, J, Assistant-Steward; directed to do duty at the General Hospital. Nov 30.
- Hepburne, Wm Henry, Acting Cornet; Cavalry, to be Cornet from the 29th Nov 1831, in succession to Captain G Ridge deceased. Jan 6.
- Herbert, J D, Captain; 9th N I, permitted to enter the service of the King of Oude, for the purpose of giving his Assistance in erecting and afterwards of Superintending an Observatory in the City of Lucknow. Dec 16.
- Hickman, J P, Captain; Invalid Establishment, and late Fort Adjutant of Monghyr, to be Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, in succession to Captain Burroughs proceeding to Europe on Furlough. Jan 6.
- Higginson, J, Lieutenant; 53th N I, to be Deputy Pay Master at Muttra, vice Christie promoted. Dec 30.
- Holmes, C F, Captain; 20th Foot, to be Captain of the 2d Foot, vice the Hon'ble F Carendish who exchanges, 21st Nov 1831. Dec 4.
- Holmes, S, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Jan, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 13.
- Hiffe, G, Lieutenant; 67th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th Jan, 1832, vice J Smith retired. Jan 13.
- Irvine, George, Lieutenant; 33d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 10.
- Jeffreys, Edward, Captain; 43d N I, appointed to the Command of the Invalids, &c., of the Hon'ble Company's Service, under orders of embarkation for Europe, on the H C S *Minerva*. Dec 23.
- Jeffreys, Edward, Captain; 43d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Jorden, C, Lieutenant; Right Wing European Regiment, leave from 20th Jan 1832, to 20th March, 1832, on Medical certificate, to precede his Regiment to Dinapore. Dec 2.
- Keir, M D, A, Assistant-Surgeon; directed to proceed to Etawah, to take Medical charge of the Left Wing of the 61st Regiment. Dec 17.
- Kemm, Wm H, Lieutenant-Colonel; 50th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 13.
- Kennedy, Wm, Lieutenant-Colonel; 11th N I, Deputy Military Auditor General, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for 18 months. Dec 16.
- King, J, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb, 1832, in extension, to proceed on the River, on Medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Knyvett, F, Lieutenant; 64th N I, leave from 2d Dec to 2d Feb 1832, in extension, to proceed on the River, on Medical certificate. Dec 22.
- Lambert, Thomas, Sergeant; European Regiment, appointed Chaplain's Clerk at Futtehgurh, vice Shepherd. Nov 28.
- Land, Sebastian, Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th N I, permitted to proceed on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 16.
- La Touche, Peter, Lieutenant; 7th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th Dec 1831, in succession to Major Pratt retired. Dec 30.
- Law, Walter, Gunner, Artillery; appointed Laboratory Man in the Ajmere Magazine. Dec 7.
- Limond, R, Superintending-Surgeon; to officiate as 3d Member of the Medical Board, during the absence of Mr. McDowell. Dec 30.
- Liptrap, J, Lieutenant; 42d N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th May, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 13.
- Lyell, H, Lieutenant; 43d N I, leave from 30th Dec to 30th March, 1832, to answer a subpoena from the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Dec 17.
- Macan, C G, Captain; 16th N I, to officiate as 2d in command to the 4th Local Horse, during the absence of Lieutenant Walker. Dec 9.
- Macdonald, Alexander, Lieutenant; 16th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 19th Dec, 1831, vice J Somerville, deceased. Dec 30.
- Macdonald, J B, Assistant-Surgeon; 3d L C, to afford Medical aid to the Artillery assembled in Camp at Sultaupore, Benares, for the annual practice. Dec 13.
- Macdonald, Ronald, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 10th L C, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec 30.

- Mackay, *Aeneas John*, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 16th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec 30.
- Mackenzie, H, Captain; 47th N I, leave from 6th Dec to 6th Jan 1832, to remain at the Presidency, to adjust the accounts connected with his charge of the late 10th Local Corps. Dec 17.
- Mackenzie, Hector, Captain; 74th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for private affairs. Jan 3.
- Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 59th N I, obtained an extension of leave for 6 months, from the 11th Aug 1831. Dec 23.
- Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 5th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G D Heathcote struck off. Dec 30.
- Maclean, H, Assistant-Surgeon; Mairwarrah Local Battalion, leave from 15th Jan, 1832, to 15th Oct 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills North of Deyrahh. Dec 4.
- Maclean, A M L, Lieutenant; 67th Bengal N I, to proceed from Bombay to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 13.
- Maclean, J, Lieutenant; 11th N I, leave from 1st to 31st Dec to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate. Dec 16.
- Maclean, James, Lieutenant; 11th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Dec 30.
- Mainwaring, C J, Ensign; 1st N I, leave from 24th Dec to 10th April, 1832, in extension, to rejoin his Corps at Delhi. Dec 22.
- Manning, F F, Captain; 16th N I, leave from 31st Jan, 1832, to 31st May, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 2.
- Maxwell, C, Assistant-Surgeon; 18th Regiment, appointed to the Medical charge of the Jail and of the Nerbudda Schundy Corps. Dec 9.
- McDonald, D, Apothecary; appointed to do duty in the Hospital of His Majesty's 26th Foot. Dec 13.
- McDowell, James, Surgeon; 7d Member of the Medical Board, leave for 18 months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Dec 23.
- McGiath, F V, Lieutenant; 62d N I, leave from 27th Nov to 27th Jan 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 12.
- McGregor, J M, Lieutenant; 16th N I, leave from 31st Dec to 30th June, 1832, to visit Dacca and the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 2.
- Miller, John, Lieutenant; 9th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 29th Nov, 1831, in succession to Captain Ridge deceased. Dec 16.
- Milner, W P, Lieutenant; 31st N I, leave from 25th Oct to 20th Nov, in extension. Dec 16.
- Minchin, F C, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 67th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Jan 13.
- Minto, A M McK, Assistant-Surgeon; directed to do duty with the European Regiment. Dec 13.
- Moore, George, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G D Heathcote deceased, with rank from the 31 Nov 1831, vice A Stewart promoted. Dec 30.
- Munro, C A, Captain; 74th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 1st Feb, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Newbolt, George, Supernumerary Ensign; 31st N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 18th Nov 1831, vice Graham deceased. Jan 6.
- Nicolson, Simon, Surgeon; Presidency Surgeon, leave for 18 months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Dec 23.
- O'Brien, P, Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Dec to 1st June, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 8.
- O'Brien, J, Mr; appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed under the orders of Captain Thomson, of Engineers, in Superintending the construction of the road from Jemor to the Caramussa. Jan 13.
- Oldham, James Oldham, Lieutenant; 60th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 30.
- Pasmorer, W, Captain; 1st Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, directed to return by Dawk to Cawnpore, to join that portion of the Adjutant General's Office left at that Station. Dec-19.
- Patterson, T F, Ensign; 4th N I, leave from 25th Dec to 25th Jan 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 13.

- Pavitt, Samuel, Staff-Sergeant; Artillery, to be Sergeant Major. Dec 16.
- Pearson, James, Major; 65th N I, permitted to retire from the Service of the Honourable Company on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe. Dec 23.
- Penrice, G, Ensign; 39th N I, to be Adjutant vice Clifford removed from the situation. Dec 13.
- Pingault, F, Assistant-Apothecary; to act as Apothecary to the Head-Quarters of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, from the 1st Oct. Nov 30.
- Playfair, —, Surgeon; Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, to officiate as a Superintending Surgeon, in succession to Superintending Surgeon Lamond. Dec 30.
- Povolen, C W R, Lieutenant-Colonel; Invalid Establishment, to be Regulating Officer of Invalid Thannahs in the Province of Behar, from the 1st Jan. Dec 16.
- Praeger, William, Major; 20th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for private affairs. Dec 16.
- Prole, G N, Captain; 3d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 13.
- Purcell, John, Trumpet Major; Horse Artillery, promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 43d N I, vice Keck. Nov 30.
- Raleigh, F, Ensign; 1st N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Feb, 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 8.
- Raper, Felix Vincent, Colonel; 42d N I, permitted to proceed on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 16.
- Reeves, Francis Carleton, Lieutenant; 9th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Roberts, Henry Tuffnell, Lieutenant-Colonel; 2d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 30.
- Rogers, William, Sergeant; Laboratory Man in the Ajmere Magazine, appointed Magazine Sergeant, vice Sergeant Caldwell. Dec 7.
- Ruddell, David, Captain; European Regiment, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 30.
- Rutherford, Walter, Captain; 23th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Sale, C B, R H, Colonel; II M's 13th Foot, to be Commandant of the Fortress of Agra, vice Brigadier Fagan posted to the Rohilcund district. Jan 13.
- Satchwell, John, Captain; Assistant Commissary General, leave extended to the 15th Dec. Dec 16.
- Scott, J, Captain; 6th Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st Dec to 15th Jan 1832, in extension, to remain in the Hills, on Medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Serrell, J H, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the Medical charge of the Magazine Establishments at Cawnpore. Dec 17.
- Shanks, Henry, Assistant Apothecary; directed to accompany the 4th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery. Nov 30.
- Shottred, W, Lieutenant; Left Wing European Regiment, leave from 25th Jan 1832, to 25th July, 1832, on private affairs, to visit Landour. Dec 2.
- Skeavington, George, Veterinary-Surgeon; resigned the Service of the Hon'ble Company. Jan 6.
- Smith, James, Captain; 67th N I, permitted to retire from the Service of the Hon'ble Company, on the pension of his rank. Jan 6.
- Smith, R W, Major; 6th L C, leave from 1st Jan, 1832, to 1st March, 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 4.
- Smith, Wm, Ensign; 19th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 6th Jan 1832, in succession to A Worsham transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Jan 10.
- Spence, J K, Ensign; 20th N I, leave from 26th Nov to 30th Dec, to remain at Lucknow, on Medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Stephen, H V, Supernumerary-Ensign; 19th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Jan 10.
- Stewart, M D, D, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Howrah, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency, for health. Dec 16.
- Stewart, William, Lieutenant; 22d N I, to be Fort Adjutant of Chunar, in succession to Captain Jeffreys proceeding to Europe on Furlough. Jan 6.
- Stiven, W S, Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Cuttack, leave extended to the 25th Jan, on private affairs. Jan 13.
- Stokes, M D, James, Assistant-Surgeon; now officiating as Civil Assistant-Surgeon at Hameerpore, is permanently attached to that Station. Jan 13.

Storm, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Saugor. Dec 12.

Stubbs, J, Lieutenant ; 49th N I, leave from 20th Jan to 20th Feb, 1832, in extension, to rejoin his corps. Dec 20.

Sturt, A A, Ensign ; 6th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb, 1832, to rejoin his corps. Dec 17.

Sullivan, J S, Assistant-Surgeon ; 16th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st July, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 8.

Swinhoe, S, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 65th N I, leave from 27th Dec to 1st Feb 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 20.

Thatcher, R, Ensign ; Infantry, leave from 12th Jan to 20th March, 1832, to visit Allahabad and Pertaubghur, Oude, on private affairs. Dec 20.

Thomas, C H, Lieutenant ; 11th N I, leave from 15th Dec to 15th Jan 1832, in extension to remain at Dacca, on urgent private affairs. Dec 12.

Timins, George, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 34th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 20th Sept 1831, vice C B Leicester, deceased. Dec 30.

Todd, Fryer Bowes, Lieutenant ; 11th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for private affairs. Jan 3.

Todd, F B, Lieutenant ; 11th N I, appointed to the charge of the Invalids, &c. of the H C Service, under orders of embarkation for Europe, on the H C Ship *Thos. Grenville*. Jan 3.

Trafford, George Leigh, Captain ; 10th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 6.

Turnbull, G, Assistant-Surgeon ; transferred from the Civil Station of Hameerpore to that of Jaunpore, vice Lightfoot resigned. Jan 13.

Vincent, W, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 57th N I, leave from 11th Dec to 11th Jan, 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 8.

Wakefield, J H, Lieutenant ; 17th N I, leave from 15th Dec to 15th May, 1832, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application to return to Europe. Nov 30.

Walker, Thomas, Lieutenant ; 1st N I, and 2d in command of the 4th Local Horse, leave from the 15th Dec 1831, to the 15th Dec 1832, to proceed to Bombay and the Cape of Good Hope. Dec 23.

Ward, John, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 58th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs. Jan 13.

Wardroper, F B, Ensign ; 6th N I, leave from 26th Nov to 26th Dec, to remain at Benares, on Medical certificate. Dec 8.

Watson, J E, Captain ; 59th N I, leave from 15th Dec to 15th Feb, 1832, in extension, to rejoin his Corps. Dec 20.

Watson, T C, Major ; European Regiment, leave from 9th Oct to 9th April, 1832, in extension, on Medical certificate. Dec 22.

White, John Holt, Captain ; 10th L C, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 23.

White, H J, Captain ; 50th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 10.

Wight, A, Major ; 23d N I, to rank from 23d Aug, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. Warden deceased. Dec 30.

Wight, A, Major ; 23d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs. Jan 10.

Wilcox, J, Lieutenant ; 4th N I, leave from 10th Jan, to 1st April, 1832, to remain at Sultanpore, Oude, on urgent private affairs. Dec 17.

Wilcox, Richard, Lieutenant ; 59th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d Nov, 1831, in succession to Major Moore promoted. Dec 30.

Wilkie, James, Major ; 8th N I, and Agent for Army Clothing 1st Division, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 6.

Wood, J A, Lieutenant ; 25th Regiment, to officiate as 2d in command of the Assam Light Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Charlton. Dec 12.

Wortham, Arthur, Captain ; 19th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Jan 6.

Wright, A, Captain ; 72d N I, leave from 15th Jan 1832, to 15th April, 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 4.

Young, T, Major ; 54th N I, leave from 20th Dec to 20th March, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on Medical certificate. Dec 18.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1831.

Meat, Gosht—Beef and Patna Sheep Mutton, 1st sort, a fine show on the shambles—Lamb and Kid, of good quality rather scarce.

Fish, (Mutchlee.)—Sable Fish, (*Hilsau Mutchlee,*) with Roes come to the market every morning—**Cockup, (Bekhtee.)** Bonspottah, Kankeelah, Roo ee, and Catla, plentiful—**Baugda, and Mocha Prawns, (Burra Chingree,)** also plentiful.

Game—May be had during the early part of the morning,—our quotations are nominal, as the prices vary every morning.

Fowls, (Moorghee,) of the lesser kind rather scarce.

Rabbits, (Khurgosh.) come to the bazar every morning.

Hare, (Junglee Curcose.) may be had during the early part of the morning.

VEGETABLES, (*Turkarree.*)

Nole-Cole, (Ole-Cobee.)

Love Apples, (Beelatj-Bygun.)

Cabbage, (Kobee,) and

Cauliflower, (Ph ol kobee.) come to the market every morning.

Marrowfat, Bunglaw, Beelatj, and Dutch Peas, (Chennee Mutter,) come to the market every morning.

Potatoes, (Beelatj A'oo,) both Batavia and DC. in full perfection.

Artichokes, plentiful.

Beet Root, or Red Beet, plentiful.

Yams, (Chopree Alloo.) gone out.

French Beans, in excellent order.

Radish, (Moolee,) getting scarce.

Turnips, (Shulyhum) plentiful.

Pumpkins, (Kuddoo,) plentiful.

Sweetpumpkins, (Kuddenia,) plentiful.

Wate Cresses, (Halim,) procurable every morning.

Greens, (Saug,) of all kinds, plentiful.

FRUIT, (*Phull*)

Plums, (Narcooly Byre.) come to the market.

Gooseberries, (Taparrahs,) plentiful.

Oranges, (Counlau Nembou,) getting scarce.

Pumplenose, (Batabee Nembou,) scarce.

Guavas, (Geenboo,) scarce.

Sugar Canes, (Oak,) plentiful.

Cucumber, (Kheerah,) plentiful.

Plantains, (Kellau,) in perfection.

Country Almonds, (Dessae Badam,) plentiful.

Papiahs, plentiful.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1832.

BENGAL PRODUCE.

INDIGO: imported to the 20th instant inclusive, ... Factory maunds 1,05,995
 Ditto, to the same period of season, 1830 31, 1,03,484

Increase, Factory maunds 2,421

The Honorable Company have purchased, we hear, to the extent of 13 or 14 lacs of Rupees, and continue to make extensive advances on shipments. The transactions on private account have also been considerable at prices a shade lower for the finer qualities than the quotations of the previous week, while the middling and consuming descriptions have fully maintained their rates. At the Mart Sale on Friday, the lower qualities went off with considerable spirit at Rs. 60 to 100, and some lots of Native manufacture fetched 120 to 130 per maund.

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant, ... Factory maunds 10,193
 To Great Britain, 5,111
 France, 2,336
 United States of America, .. 454
 Persian Gulf, Red Sea, &c. 2,288 — 10,193

And since the commencement of the season to the 13th instant, as follows, viz.

To Great Britain, 18,963
 France, 4,994
 United States of America, .. 5,604
 Persian Gulf, Red Sea, &c. 3,389 — 32,959

OPIUM; sales reported of 20 chests Patna, at Sa. Rs. 1,535 per chest, and a re-sale of 100 chests Patna and Benares, which took place on the 21st instant at the Exchange Rooms, at Sa. Rs. 1,500 to 1,505 for the former, and Sa. Rs. 1,495 to 1,500 per chest for the latter.

Exports during the week, to Penang and Singapore, per *Cecilia*, .. 49 Chests.
 To Singapore and China, per *Mercury*, .. 70 "
 To ditto ditto, per *Water Witch*, 710 "

Total, 829

COTTON; a trifling sale of 10 maunds inferior and rejected quality reported at Sa. Rs. 7-2 per Bazar maund. Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant:—

To Great Britain, Bazar maunds 170
 China, 877

SALTPETRE; in consequence of the pacific state of Europe, and the scarcity of tonnage for England, which exists at present, this article has experienced a trifling decline in price, and the transactions of the week have not been extensive—sales reported as follows: viz.

Cawnpore, 45 maunds at Sa. Rs. 5 8 per Factory maund.

1,000 " " 5 12 " "

Chuprah, 1,000 " " 8 1 " "

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant inclusive.

To Great Britain, Bazar maunds 600
 France, 2,679
 Malabar Coast, 1,120

SUGAR; the demand continues very inactive, and prices exceedingly low—the sales of the week are reported as under:—

Benares, 200 maunds, at Sa. Rs. 6 10 per Factory maund.

250 " " 7 10 " "

500 " " 7 14 " "

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant.

To Great Britain,.....	Bazar maunds	8
Malabar Coast, Persian Gulph, and Red Sea. .	"	4,101

RAW SILK; we have no sales to report during the week; in fact, there has been little business done in this article for some time past, in consequence of the failure of the two last bunds, and none of suitable qualities for the English market to be procured, and it may be calculated on, that the exports from hence will fall short of those of last year. Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant:—

To the Red Sea,.....	Bazar maunds	11
Bombay,	"	4

SILK PIECE GOODS—*Bandanoes*; the only sale reported, is that of 150 pieces, at Sa. 150 per corg. The Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant, are:

To Great Britain,	Pieces	100
France,.....	"	227
United States of America,.....	"	16,395
Singapore,.....	"	12
Persian Gulf, &c.,.....	"	10,674

SHELL LAC; the transactions of the past have been on rather a larger scale than those of last week, and prices keep steady. Our report of sales is as follows:

80 maunds, Muzapore,.....	at Sa. Rs.	25	0 per Bazar maund.
53 "	"	26	0 "
310 "	"	27	8 "
28 "	"	29	8 "
275 "	"	33	0 "

Exports from the 7th to the 13th. to Great Britain,	Bazar maunds	315
" France.....	"	232

STICK LAC: sales reported of 200 maunds Pegue, at Sa. Rs. 10-2 per Bazar maund, which have been entered for exportation to England.

LAC DYE; we have no transactions reported in our market. Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant.—to France..... Bazar maunds 208

TURMERIC; 200 maunds sold at Sa. Rs. 2-2 per Bazar maund.

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant: to Great Britain Bazar mds. 387

COTTON PIECE GOODS; the sales reported are—

1,800 pieces Saahs,.....	at Sa. Rs.	51	8 per corg.
5,000 " Muddenpore Gurahs,.....	"	29	0 "
1,000 " ditto,.....	"	34	0 "

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant:—

To Great Britain,.....	pieces	1,112
" Singapore,.....	"	1,900
" Malabar Coast, Persian Gulph, and Red Sea,	"	12,165

ELEPHANTS' TEETH; a sale of 70 maunds is reported at Sa. Rs. 70 per md.

HIDES; in this article of produce the following sales have been effected, viz.

<i>Buffaloe</i> ,....	100 pieces (green) at Sa. Rs.	31	per corg.
"	121 " (dry)	24	"
"	1,200 "	7	8 "
<i>Cow</i> ,.....	100 "	22	"
<i>Goat Skins</i> ,... 250	" Patna	18	8 per 100
" 2,500	"	19	"

Exports from the 7th to the 13th inst. to the United States of America 5,174 pieces.

HORNS; a sale of 3,000 pieces reported at 13-8 per 100

Exports from the 7th to the 13th inst. 5,000 pieces.

RICE; there has not been much business transacted in this article, since our last—sales are reported as follows:—

1,500 maunds Moonghy,	at Sa. Rs.	1	5 per Bazar maund.
250 and 150 ditto, of qualities for shipment to England, 2	3 to 3.	"	

Exports from the 7th to the 13th instant, inclusive.

To Great Britain,	Bazar maunds	10
Malabar Coast,	"	12,300
Persian Gulph,	"	4,000
Singapore,	"	800
China,	"	340

EASTERN AND CHINA PRODUCE.

Our report of sales exhibit but little appearance of activity in any article of Eastern produce, and the transactions which have taken place, are without improvement on former prices. The following are the details; viz.

<i>Nutmegs</i> , 4 maunds, (first quality,) Ct. Rs.	2	9	6	per Factory Seer.
2 maunds, (second quality,) . . .	2	1	6	"
<i>Mace</i> , 2 maunds,	4	4	0	"
100 maunds,	2	8	0	"
<i>Tin</i> , 550 old Banca,	20	4	0	per Factory maund.
" 200 "	20	0	0	"
<i>Pepper</i> , 230 Bags, (black,)	8	3	0	"
" 180 do do.	8	4	0	"
<i>Rattags</i> , 100 Cent, at Sicca Rupees	3	0	0	per Cwt.
<i>Tea</i> , 50 Chests, Hyson Green,	95	0	0	per Chest.
<i>Manilla Segars</i> , 105 Boxes,	13	8	0	per 1,000.
<i>Gold</i> , } 1,500 Sa. Wt. (Pegne)	11	14	0	per Sicca Weight.
150 " (Straits)	13	4	0	"

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS; the sales of the week have been considerable, but we cannot notice any improvement in prices, notwithstanding a very great falling off in imports. The following transactions are reported, viz.

	Pieces	Rs.	As.	per piece.
MUSLINS —Leno,	1,200	2	11	do.
	1,600	2	15½	do.
	300	3	6	do.
Mull Muñ,	30	3	9	do.
	1,728	3	14½	do.
	100	3	10	do.
Jaconett,	185	3	4½	do.
	300	3	0	do.
	300	3	12	do.
Ditto Lappetta,	300	2	15	do.
Jamdany ditto,	140	2	7½	do.
	300	2	2	do.
	1,400	2	4½	do.
Lappetta,	750	2	8	do.
	1,100	2	9	do.
	200	3	6	do.
Mull ditto,	200	3	15	do.
Book ditto,	200	2	14	do.
Jamdany,	125	2	12	do.
Spotted,	300	2	6	do.
Medium, P ^a 4,000 for Rs. 17,850 or	17,850	or	4	7½
Book,	600	2	6	do.
	1,500	1	5	per pair.
Eckloys, Pair	400	1	7	do.
	300	1	8	do.
Dooreahs,	400	1	10	do.
	1,550	2	5	per piece.
Gauze, plain,	500	2	15½	do.
	100	4		do.

	Pieces	Rs.	As.	
Checks,.....	100	4	10	per piece.
Mull,.....	240	2	14	do.
Ditto Book Lappetts,.....	141	2	14	do.
Book ditto.....	245	2	14	do.
Lappetts and Jamdanes,....	1,950	2	14	do.
Cambrie, French,.....	167	7	8	do.
Ditto, British,.....	400	3	2	do.
Long Cloths,.....	14	0	3 3	per yard.
	92	0	3 9	do.
	72	0	4	do.
Madapollars,.....	250	0	4 2	do.
	900	3	14	do.
	200	2	12	per piece.
Ginghams,.....	210	3	8½	do.
	300	3	10	do.
	327	3	11	do.
	1,000	0	3 10	per yard.
Chintz, striped,.....	100	5	10	per piece.
	120	8	6	do.
single colors,.....	500	0	0	do.
printed,.....	16	5	14	do.
Gown.....	200	1	6	per yard.
Ticken, bed,.....	50	0	4	do.

COTTON TWIST; the demand has been very languid throughout the week, and prices have a tendency to fall in consequence of immense stocks in the hands of importers, and dealers.

The following sales are reported viz

20 Bales	Nos.	40 to 60	at Sa	Rs	0	5 0½	per morah
40	"	"	30 to 60	"	0	5 1½	"
12	"	average,	"	71	"	0 4 8½	"
5	"	yellow,	50 to 80	"	2	2	per lb.

WOOLLENS; the demand has been considerable during the week, particularly for the inferior descriptions of Scarlets.

The following sales are reported:—

Scarlet	56 pieces,	at Sa	Rs	1	6	per yard.
12	.....			1	7	"
24	.....			1	12	"
Assorted colours, superfine,	19	.....		7	0	"
French Manufacture, 4 Bales,	.....			3	12	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

In other articles of import, the transactions have been very limited, as will appear on reference to the following sales, viz.

Hats—4 dozen broad	at Sa.	Rs.	11s	0	each.
" 12 " narrow	.....		8	12	"
" 12 " boys'	.....		4	8	"

WHITE LEAD; 22 maunds disposed of at Ct. Rs. 10.2 per Factory maund.

CHEESE; 700 lbs. Pine, at Sa Rs. 1.5 per lb.

HAMS; 800 lbs. at 10 As. per lb.

BOTTLES—London; 12,000 at Sa Rs. 14 per 100.

BEER; Allsop's bottled in London at Sa Rs. 4 per dozen.

BRANDY; 4 casks, at Sa. Rs. 2.12 per gallon.

SHERRY; 300 dozens Ranken's at Sa Rs. 17 per dozen.

METALS—Copper; there has been considerable business done in this metal since our last report, and prices, in the early part of the week, experienced a slight advance, in consequence of some speculative demand from the interior, but the market subsequently assumed a heavy appearance, and the rates at which sales were effected could scarcely now be supported. The Imports from England have lately decreased considerably, and should they continue on the same moderate

scale, we may look for some improvement ere long in this very important branch of our Import trade. The sales reported during the week are as follows:—

<i>Sheathing</i> ,	300 18 to 32 6z.	at Sa. Rs.	35 6	
	675 30 to 32 "	"	35 4	
	300 40 to 120 "	"	37 8	
<i>Tile</i> ,	40 14 lb.	"	35 2	
	700 14 lb.	"	35 1	
	80 28 lb.	"	33 6	
	300 28 lb.	"	36 0	[for Mint purposes.
<i>Ingot</i> ,	350	"	33 10	purchased by the Hon. Compy.
<i>Japan</i>	25	Ct. Rs.	36 12	
<i>Old Sheathing</i> ,	150 ....(gross price,)	Sa. Rs.	33 0	
	354	"	33 4	
	250	"	33 6	
<i>Ditto Nails</i> ,	20	"	29 0	

STEEL—*Swedish*; in very moderate inquiry, and sales to a very small extent have been effected, as per the following report, viz

29 Cwt.,	.....	at Ct. Rs.	10 4
12 tubs,	.....	"	9 4
32 maunds,	.....	"	9 4½

IRON; no sales reported during the week, with the exception of the following:

54 Cwt. Nails ½ to 2½ inches,..... at Sa. Rs. 13 0 per Cwt.

10 Tons Kentledge landed from the *Victorine*, " 1 2

SPELTRE and LEAD; no transactions reported since our last.

FREIGHT TO LONDON—£6 to £6 6 for indigo, and £7 per ton for silk. Tonnage for dead weight, none available at present.

BULLION; Exports to Great Britain 3 Boxes, containing, Sa. Rs. 50 000

1 Box,.....	"	5 000
1 Box Dollars, valued "		1 056

Total, Sa. Rs. 56,056

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals,

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tns.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Dec.				
26	Camden, <i>barque</i> ...		W. Fulcher, '...	Sydney, New South Wales, 6th October.
27	Roxburgh Castle ..	600	G. Denny, ..	London 5th, and Weymouth 9th Sept
29	Agarris, <i>barque</i> ...		C. S. Gover, ..	China 4th Nov and Singapore 20th Dec.
	Hebe, <i>schooner</i> ...		A. Nicol, ..	Rangoon 12th December.
30	Lotus, <i>brig</i> ...	28	T. Wilson, ..	Greenock 18th July.
Jan.				
2	Norfolk, <i>brig</i> (Dutch)	119	W. Pr. , ..	Padang 7th December.
3	Derren Beggy, (Arab)	450	Sted Ally, ..	Rangoon 22d December.
3	Zenobia, ..	600	J. F. Owen, ..	Lon. 22d Aug Mad 10 Sept. & Cape 5 Nov
5	Swallow, <i>barque</i> ...	300	W. Adam, ..	China 5th December.
6	Carron,		J. L. Wilson, ..	China 1st, Sing. 14th, & Penang 21st Dec.
6	Anne, <i>barque</i> ...	420	J. Sly, ..	Moulmein 25th December.
6	Ganges, ..	650	E. M. Boulthée	London 4th Aug. and Cape 1st Nov.
12	Argyle, ..		P. M. Stavers, ..	Plymouth 18 March, and Sydney 15 Oct.
14	Indian Oak, ..		A. Bane, ..	Rangoon 30th December.
17	Sherburne, <i>barque</i> ..		J. Barton, ..	China 17th, and Singapore 29th Dec.
	Austen, <i>barque</i> ...		J. Rickett, ..	China 1. & Sing 16 Dec. & Car Nicobar 1 Jan.
19	Charlotte, <i>American</i>		D. T. Lothmoos,	Boston 21st August
	Novo Dourado, <i>bk. P.</i>		M. F. de Lay, ..	Macao 28th Nov. and Penang 27th Dec.
21	Bayonnais, <i>barque</i> , F.		Vantoone, ..	Havre 29th Nov. Manila and Singapore.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tns.	Commanders.	Destination.
Dec.				
27	Thistle, schooner ..	30	A. Macdonald,	Rangoon.
28	Fenelon, (American)	338	Joseph Webb,	Boston.
30	Enterprise, Steamer.		C. H. West, ..	Moulmein and the Eastward.
Jan				
1	Glory, brig ..	75	G. F. Gottlieb,	Penang.
"	Collingwood, brig ..	282	J. Snipe, ..	Liverpool.
2	Providence, ..	678	M. O'Brien, ..	London.
"	Indus, (French) ..	360	C. Balais, ..	Bombon.
4	Lady Flaves, barque	320	R. Allport, ..	Cape.
"	Tremont, (American)	307	C. Darling, ..	Boston.
"	Ruby, schooner	35	G. Robson, ..	Rangoon.
5	Margaret, brig ..	136	W. Patton, ..	Madras and Colombo.
"	Duke of Bedford ..	726	W. A. Bowen, ..	London.
7	St George ..	605	R. Wills, ..	Bristol, via Cape.
"	Will Watch, brig ..		W. Barrington,	Singapore.
"	Solomon Shaw, Arab	525	A. B. Hussen, ..	Muscat.
9	Elizabeth, barque ..	180	J. Stephens, ..	Penang and Singapore.
10	Bland ..	600	J. Callan, ..	Liverpool.
"	Duke of Buccleugh ..	618	A. Hennig, ..	London.
"	Star, (American) ..	273	M. Giffing, ..	Philadelphia.
11	Red Rover, barque ..	255	W. Clifton, ..	China via Singapore.
"	Minerva, H. C. S. ..	976	G. Probyn, ..	London.
12	Bucephalus, brig ..	180	J. W. Tozer, ..	Amherst Town.
13	T. Grenville, H. C. S.	886	C. Shen, ..	London.
"	Automache, ..	468	R. L. Laws, ..	London.
"	Sophia, ..	537	R. Thornhill, ..	London, via Madras.
"	Mount Vernon, Amr.	352	E. Davis, ..	Boston.
"	Copernicus, barque ..	323	W. A. May, ..	London.
"	Jules, (French) ..	361	H. Momet, ..	Bordeaux.
14	Kim Soolun, brig ..		J. Britto, ..	
15	Hydros, ..	259	Naby, ..	Bombay.
17	Cornwall, ..	870	W. Bell, ..	London.
"	George, (American)	328	J. H. Lovitt, ..	Philadelphia.
"	Cecelia, brig ..	220	P. Roy, ..	Penang and Singapore.
"	Atlet Rohoman, Arab	593	Hajee Homet, ..	Juddah.
"	Flora, H. C. brig ..		J. J. R. Bowman,	
18	Fattel Moharack Arab	351	Abdulla, ..	Muscat.
19	King William IV. ..	575	E. D. O. Eales,	Manipatam and Persian Gulf.
"	Resolution, ..	282	C. Jellicoe, ..	Madras.
"	Futty Salam, ..	540	G. F. Andre, ..	Bombay.
20	Swallow, barque ..	300	W. Adam, ..	Madras.
21	Argyle, ..		P. M. Stavers, ..	London, via Madras.
"	Nerbudda, ..	656	F. Patrick, ..	Madras.
"	Waterloo, ..	414	S. Addison, ..	London.
"	Water Witch, barque	365	A. Henderson, ..	Singapore and China.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Camden.—Mrs. M. Cooper; Cpts. Clements, H. M. 16th Foot, Commanding Detachment; Arthur C. Lowe, 16th Lancers; L. M. Cooper, 11th Light Dragoons; Edwd. Keily, 13th Foot; and Donald Stewart, 46th Foot; Lieut. R. A. Reynolds, 11th Light Dragoons; David Boyter, R. N. Surgeon, Medical Charge; 41 Privates, 11th Light Dragoons; 37 ditto, 16th Lancers; 10 ditto, different Regiments of Foot, 8 women and 5 children; Mr. John Stubbs, Merchant.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Major Fiddes, Mrs. Fiddes, Lieut. Leicester, (died at Sea in September,) Mrs. Leicester, and infant Son; Misses Connolly, Begbie, and Jane Ross; Mrs. Englist; Mr. G. T. Edmonstone, Writer; Messrs. Macintire, Allan, and Paterson, Merchants; Messrs. Warburton and Phillips, Artillery Cadets; Messrs. Arden, Gardner, and Fisher, Infantry Cadets; Messrs. Skelton and Kuhlau; Mrs. Kuhlau, Miss Kuhlau, Messrs. Englist and McCallum. *For Madras.*—Misses Tulloch and Watch, and Mr. G. S. Connolly, Infantry Cadet.

Per Abgarvis.—Dr. Smitten.

Per Lotus, from Greenock.—John Glasgow, Esq.; R. C. Rogers, Esq., and Wm. Frew, Esq., Free Merchants.

Per Norfolk, from Padang.—Mrs. Purvis; Masters — Purvis and Robert Purvis; Edward Rogers, Esq. Merchant.

Per Derrea Beggy, from Rangoon.—Captain Landale, and Mr. O'Brien, Country Service.

Per Zenobia, from London.—Captain Gilbert Watson, B. N. I.; Mrs. Watson; Miss Read; Mr. John N. McGregor, and Mr. R. H. Sale, Cadet.

Per Swallow, from China.—J. H. Zobel, Esq. Merchant.

Per barque Anne.—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Allan and Child, Mrs. Millar and Child, Mrs. Cameron and 4 Children; Captain W. Moore, H. M. 45th Regiment; Lieut. Hawes, Madras European Regiment, and Mr. W. Warwick.

Per Carron.—Mr. Samuel Ale.

Per Argyle.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Tod, and Miss E. M. Gore.

Per Ganges, from England.—Mrs. T. M. Stevens; Miss M. M. Stack; Jas. Paterson, Esq.; Lieuts. W. D. Littlejohn; and W. M. Hopper; Messrs. Fred. Blood, and M. Demetry.

Per Sherburne, from China.—Mrs. White and Daughter; Captain White; Mr. S. Sandes, Mr. Duman, Manickjee Rustomjee, Dasabhai Manickjee, and 21 Chinese.

Per Austen, from China.—Henry Layard, Esq. H. M. 14th Regiment. *From Singapore.*—Richard Brown, Esq. Merchant. *From Penang.*—Two Natives of Madras.

Per Novo Dourado, from Singapore.—P. Lombardi, Esq. Merchant. *From Macao.*—A. J. Silveira, Esq. and 9 Chinamen, Merchants. *From Penang.*—1 Mahometan.

Departures.

Per Lady Hayes, for the Cape.—Mrs. Squire and 3 children; Mrs. Richardson; Miss Squire; Capt. Squire, H. M. 13th; Lt. Bracken; Mr. Bracken, and Charles Richardson, Esq.

Per Duke of Bedford, for London.—Mrs. Brownrigg, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Gorman, Misses Slater, Brownrigg, and J. Brownrigg; Messrs. Brownrigg, Collier, C. Newton, J. Butler, 35th Regt. N. I. W. Spier, W. Burkinyoung, T. Metcalfe, S. Gale, R. Burkinyoung, E. Burkinyoung, G. Burkinyoung, G. Gibbs, — Ricketts, — Craigie, and — Ricketts, Mrs. Gorman and L. Gorman, Children.

Per Andromache, for London.—Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Barnes, and Mrs. Flemyng; Misses Marquis and Wil.; John Pegau, Esq.; Lieut. Flemyng; Dr. Bryce and 8 Children; Lieut. McLean and Mr. Manson.

Per St. George, for the Cape.—Lieut. Col. Kennedy—his Lady and 3 Children; Dr. and Mrs. McDowell and 4 Children. *For Bristol.*—Dr. and Mrs. Sully and Child; Mrs. Shepherd and 2 Children; Lieut. Marshall; Messrs. Ross, Peirse, Gerner, Raleigh and Hart.

Per Bucephalus.—Captain Mason; Messrs. Moulds and Thompson; 25 Native Passengers.

Per Minerva.—The Right Hon'ble the Countess of Dalhousie, His Excellency General the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B.; the Honorable Captain Lord Ramsay; Major MacLachlan, Royal Artillery, A. D. C.; Colonel Raper, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Land, ditto ditto; Captain E. Jeffreys, ditto, in charge of Invalids; Captain D. Ruddell, Bengal Native Infantry; D. Murray, Esq. M. D. H. M. 16th Lancers; J. Evans, Esq. Bengal Medical Estab-

blishment; C. C. Martyn, Esq.; J. D. Prendergast, Esq. Civil Service. *Children*.—Misses Chester and Hogg, Master Evans, and three Masters Jeffreys.

Per Duke of Buccleugh.—Mrs. Genl. Smith; Mrs. Nisbet; Mrs. Nicolson; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Turquard, and Mrs. Bolton; Robt. Nisbet, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Dr. S. Nicolson, Medical Establishment; J. Campbell, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Captain P. Grant; Capt. Bolton, H. M. 31st Regt.; and Capt. H. Mackenzie. *Children*.—Ellen Campbell, Robt. Campbell, Henry Campbell, Melmott Campbell, Caroline Sibella Nisbet, Anne Amelia Nisbet, Jane Parry Nisbet, Alexander Peter Turquard, Augustus Bolton, Eliza Bolton, Rosa Bolton, and Ellen Bolton. *Servants*.—Margaret B. Bottom, Servant to Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Walker and Child, ditto to Mrs. Nisbet; Caroline Coombe, ditto to Mrs. Turquard; Mary Ann Smith, ditto to Mrs. Campbell; Thomas Austin, ditto to Mr. Campbell.

Per Thomas Grenville.—Col. and Mrs. Tovey; Lieut. and Mrs. Todd, and 2 Children; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. McKenny; Lieut. Gavier, 16th Lancers; Miss Harrington; Masters Turnbull and Pigg.

Per Bland.—Mrs. Hamilton and 3 Children; Mrs. Perceval and 3 ditto; E. M. Gordon, Esq. Civil Service; Captain Trafford, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Smith, N. I.; Lieut. Campbell, N. I.; Lieut. Edgerton; Dr. Haley, and F. Cleverly, Esq.

Per Cornwall.—Mrs. Col. Galloway and Mrs. Bryce; Misses H. Galloway, M. Galloway, C. Galloway, J. Galloway, A. Galloway, J. Robinson, C. Robinson, H. Morton, M. Morton, Becher, C. S. Dashwood and Bryce; Major Price; Capt. W. Rutherford; Lieut. W. Murray; Masters A. Galloway, C. C. Prinsep, J. H. Prinsep, T. A. Dashwood, R. E. Comyn, L. B. Comyn, E. S. Smelt, and Price.

Per Sophia.—Mrs. Corbett; Mrs. Williamson; Miss Tulloch, Miss Wahab; Captain Karr; Captain Schmidt; Mr. Turnbull. *Children*.—Masters A. Corbett, Alexander Corbett, John Corbett, Robert Williamson and Milner Williamson, and 2 European Female Servants.

Per Resolation.—Mrs. Moore and 4 Children; Mrs. Jellicoe and Child; Captain Monie, H. M. 45th Regiment; and 1 European Servant.

Captain Corby's Passengers, proceeding in the H. C. C. S. Oriental.—Mrs. Major Pearson, Mrs. Limond, Mrs. Captain Hodgson, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Jardine and Mrs. Couchman; Lieut. Col. Brown, European Regiment; Dr. Limond, Medical Board; Major Pearson, 65th Regt. N. I.; Major Hall, B. I. E.; Dr. Brown, H. M. 3d Buffs; Lieut. Dyson, 21st Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Bash, 65th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Oldham, 60th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Mosely, R. N.; Charles Hollings and Frederick Fisher, Esqs.; Misses Brown, Caroline Nicholson, Charlotte Nicholson, Margaret Limond, Marion Limond, Mary Jane Pearson, Louisa Pearson, Helen Indiana Roby Couchman, Mary Hodgson, Louisa Phæby Hodgson, Julia Sophia Hodgson, Anne Colnet, Harriet White, Fanny White, Harriet Anne Span, Catherine Span, and Eliza Wotton; Masters Pearson, David Limond, George Parish, Charles James Gray, George Francis Gray, Wm. John Gray, Edwin Gray, John White, Raleigh Jardine, Charles Bland, William Henry Marshall, — Carr, and — Carr. *Servants*.—Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Joannah Suvez, Mrs. Catherine Conner, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Jane Christian; Samuel Langdon, George Thompson, John Morris, and John Welsh.

Per John Heyes.—Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Saxon, Mrs. Stacy, Mrs. Robbs; Messrs. McPherson, Bowie, Gunter, and Gattie.

Per Waterloo.—Mrs. Oxborough, Mrs. Mahana, Mrs. McIntosh; Messrs. W. Oxborough, Creighton, W. W. McOmish, and Sandys; Wm. Hy. Toatman, Surgeon R. N.; Dr. Curling, Assist. Surgeon, M. E.; Misses Jane Oxborough, Eliza Oxborough and Georgiana Oxborough. *Servants*.—Margaret Mortimer, Johannee, and Edward Cruickshanks.

Per Northumberland, for London via the Cape.—Mrs. Halliday; Mrs. Burroughs; Misses Fagan and Burroughs; Col. Fagan, C. B. Adjutant General; H. T. Travers, Esq. Civil Service; G. Lindsay, Esq. Civil Service; Dr. Halliday, Presidency Surgeon; Major Dickson, 15th Regt. N. I.; Major Curphy, Artillery; Major Wilkie, 8th Regt. N. I.; Major Wight, 23rd Regt. N. I.; Major Burroughs, 2d European Regiment; Captain White, 60th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Allan, Artillery; Lieut. Irvine, 33d Regt. N. I.; Mr. J. Feil, Merchant; Master Wight; 7 Men and 4 Women, Invalids; 5 Male and 4 Female Servants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 29 At Dinapore, Mrs. Edward Whitehead, of a Daughter.
 Oct. 20 Cape Town, the Lady of Charles Robinson, Esq. Senior Member of the Medical Board at Calcutta, of a Daughter.
 21 Cape Town, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Bengal Establishment, of a Daughter.
 Nov. 6 Kurnaul, the wife of Serjeant Major Stout, of the Pioneer Corps, of a Daughter.
 17 Moulmein, Mrs. Dr. Brown, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, of a Son.
 29 Mynpooree, the Lady of Dr. Alexander Davidson, of a Daughter.
 30 Monghyr, Mrs. E. Billon, of a Daughter.
 Dec. 1 Bangalore, the Lady of Capt. Collins, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, of a Son.
 6 Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Raymond, of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of Patna, of a Son.
 12 Sultanpore, Benares, the Lady of Geo. A. Brownlow, Esq. 3rd Cavalry, of a Son.
 16 Allahabad, Mrs. R. Albert, of a Son.
 17 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain Henry Garstin, of a Daughter.
 17 Agra, the Lady of G. Morris, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 18 Dinapore, Mrs. E. E. Russell, of a Daughter.
 19 Deegah, Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Hunter, of a Daughter.
 23 Meerut, the Lady of R. C. Glyn, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 24 Muttra, the Lady of Captain Lumsden, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.
 24 Allahabad, the Lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
 25 Calcutta, Mrs. John James Palmer, of a Son.
 25 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Wilkinson, 28th N. I. of a Daughter.
 26 Bagwandry, Mrs. James Shillingford, of a Daughter.
 26 Agra, the Lady of Col. Torrens, Adj. Gen., King's Troops, of a Son.
 26 Kurnaul, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. John Littledale Gale, of a Daughter.
 26 Allahabad, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore, of a Son.
 28 The Lady of W. Blunt, Esq. of a Daughter.
 30 Calcutta, the Lady of D. McFarlan, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 30 Allahabad, Mrs. N. Doyle, of a Daughter.
 30 Bareilly, the Lady of Major O'Donel, 13th Regt. N. I., of a Son.
 31 Calcutta, the Lady of W. Wood, Esq. of a Son.
 31 Benares, Mrs. J. T. Harwood, of a Daughter.
 Jan. 1 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. F. R. Moore, 52d Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 5 Azeemgurn, the Lady of H. Stainforth, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cornelius, of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. S. Gonsalves, of a Daughter.
 8 Calcutta, the Lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a Son.
 8 Calcutta, the Lady of W. H. Valpy, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. Mack Carrapiet, of a Son.
 8 Sultanpore, Benares, the Lady of Capt. W. Simonds, 21st N. I. of a Son.
 10 Entally, the Lady of J. L. Wood, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
 14 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Pastor, of a Son.
 15 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hypher, of a Son.
 15 Calcutta, the Lady of C. Lefever, Esq. of Bracebridge Hall, of a Son.
 15 Calcutta, the Lady of Adam F. Smith, Esq. of a Son.
 16 Calcutta, the Lady of J. W. Ricketts, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 7 At Patna, Harcourt Master, Esq. Captain 4th L. Dragoons, to Christine, youngest Daughter of Robt. Hunter, Esq. of Kews, Surrey.

- Dec. 10 At Poona, Capt. J. Jobb, Deputy Surveyor General of India, to Eliza Jemima, youngest Daughter of T. Morris, Esq. Surveyor General of H. M.'s Customs, London.
- 24 Barrackpore, Lieut. G. Hamilton, 53d N.I., to Miss Emma Pickersgill.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. Robert Gordon, to Miss Sophia Gazell Lish.
- 28 Chandernagore, Mr. Chas. Evr. Violette, Indigo Planter (Purneah) to Marie Louise, of Pondicour.
- 29 Calcutta, Boulter Johnstone Bell, Esq. of the Hon. Co.'s own Ship *Thomas Grenville*, to Emma, only daughter of R. C. Morris, Esq.
- 29 Patna, James Clarke, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Service, to Harriette, fourth Daughter of J. P. Boileau, Esq. of Caernarvon.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. Sylvester Arneaten, to Mrs. Charlotte May.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Bernard Carbery, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Latour.
- Jan. 2 Calcutta, Mr. R. Crofton, to Miss E. Reid.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. Felix John Queiros, to Mrs. Margaret Miller.
- 7 Calcutta, A. Macleod, Esq. of Midnapore, to Anne Murray, eldest Daughter of the late Brigadier-General Sir Alex. Macleod, Kt. C. B.
- 7 Patna, Captain Wm. Martin, 57th Regiment N. I., to Isabell, youngest Daughter of the late Samuel Burnett, Esq. London.
- 9 Calcutta, F. McNaghten, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Ellen Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late V. Conolly, Esq. of Portland Place, London.
- 9 Calcutta, Mr. James Bolst, to Miss Sarah Jackson.
- 9 Calcutta, D. T. Pollock, Esq. 74th Regt. N. I. to Georgiana Margaret, youngest Daughter of the late M. Smith, Esq.
- 10 Calcutta, Henry Inglis, Esq. to Sophia, Daughter of Capt. F. E. Lister, Commanding Sylhet Light Infantry.
- 10 Calcutta, at the Kirk, Capt. Archibald McPhael, to Mrs. Ann Watson.
- 10 Calcutta, Lieut. Chas. Stewart, Bengal Artillery, to Miss Margaret MacLeod.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 27 On board the H. C. Ship *Moirra*, Frederick E. Hotham, Esq. Writer, Bengal Establishment.
- Oct. 19 At Mooradabad, Ensign George Hunter, of the 15th Regiment.
- Dec. — Sand Heads, aboard the Hon'ble Company's Brig *Sea Horse*, Mr. Branch Pilot Conrad Lane, (commanding that vessel.)
- 10 Allahabad, Mrs. Anne Long, aged 46 years.
- 14 Berhampore, William Townshend, Infant Son of Lieut. Colonel Bartley, Commanding His Majesty's 49th Regiment.
- 15 Calcutta, Mr. Mathew Lawrence, Teacher of the Hindu College, aged 21 years, 9 months and 18 days.
- 16 Calcutta, Thos. Hodges, Esq. Assist. Surgeon H. C. Service, aged 35 years and 1 month.
- 16 Chandernagore, Mr. Elias D'Anselme, aged 34 years.
- 17 Calcutta, Thomas, the second Son of Henry and Mary Jane Henderson, of Jaun Bazar Street, Chowringhee, aged 9 months and 13 days.
- 17 Bee-Hive, Adeline Louisa Frazer, youngest Daughter of Lieut. Hobson, European Regiment, aged 2 years and 11 months.
- 17 Singhaour, Purneah, the infant Daughter of W. Duff, Esq. aged 2 months and 29 days.
- 18 Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Chalke, aged 22 years and 21 days.
- 18 Calcutta, Augustus Thomas, only child of Mrs. Stacy, Government Place, aged 4 years, and 4 months.
- 19 Commercolly, Capt. James Somerville, 16th Regt. N. I. Executive Officer, Public Works.
- 19 Berhampore, Matilda, Wife of Captain Scott Reignolds, H. M. 49th Regt. aged 20 years.
- 19 Calcutta, William Douglas, the infant Son of Mr. John Horn, aged 2 years, 3 months and 8 days.
- 20 Calcutta, Master George Poole, aged 11 years, 10 months, and 28 days.

- Dec. 21 At the General Hospital, Mr. John Alexander, aged 28 years.
 21 Mongheer, Lt. H. Pennington, of the European Invalid Establishment.
 21 Calcutta, Maria, the Wife of Mr. M. D'Cruz, aged 33 years, 1 month and 6 days.
 21 Cawnpore, Jessie Maria, the infant Daughter of Capt. John Jenkins, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, aged 2 years and 11 months.
 23 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Sarah Betts, Lady of Charles Betts, Esq. aged 16 years, 3 months, and 26 days.
 24 Calcutta, Mrs. E. E. Myers, wife of Mr. P. S. Myers, aged 23 years, 10 months, and 11 days.
 24 Sandoway, in Arracan, Dr. Hugh Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regt. N. I. and Civil Surgeon of that Station
 25 Calcutta, Mrs. Clara Eleonora Neus, aged 57 years, 1 month and 13 days.
 25 Benares, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Lieut. A. Watt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
 26 Calcutta, Henry, Louis Vivian Derozio, Esq. aged 23 years, 8 months, and 8 days.
 26 Gya, Caroline, wife of G. J. Morris, Esq. Civil Service, aged 30 years.
 27 Lunatic Asylum, Bhowanepore, Mr. P. Savignac, Portrait Painter.
 27 Chinsurah, Mr. Samuel Grose, Apothecary, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 32 years, 5 months and 13 days.
 27 Chinsurah, Lieut. Francis Crumpe, of H. M. 16th Foot.
 31 Mrs. Maria Magdalena Webb, wife of Mr. Wm. Webb, aged 28 years.
 Jan. 2 Fort William, Charles Gabriel, infant Son of Mr. C. Murphy, Surveyor General's Department, aged 1 year and 5 months.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Watson, relict of the late A. Watson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 41 years, 5 months and 7 days.
 4 Calcutta, Mr. F. C. A. Igordy, aged 43 years, 4 months and 28 days.
 4 Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Clarke, Assistant to Capt. Bowman.
 4 Calcutta, Miss Emma Williams, aged 5 years.
 4 Calcutta, Mr. John Peter Robinson, aged 26 years.
 5 Calcutta, Mr. Robt. DeMallow, aged 40 years.
 6 Boglipoore, Major Thomas Young, of the 54th Regiment N. I.
 6 Fort William, Miss Ellen M. Heron, aged 6 years, 2 months and 4 days.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Augusta Roy, wife of Captain Peter Roy, of the Country Service, aged 23 years.
 7 Calcutta, Master George Thomas Asken, aged 13 years and 11 months.
 7 Calcutta, Miss Amelia Georgiana Rodrigues, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 27 days.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Myers, Tailor, aged 29 years, 4 months, and 3 days.
 8 Calcutta, Miss Eliza C. Duncan, aged 19 years.
 9 Calcutta, Jane, Daughter of Mr. Edward Power, aged 20 days
 9 Barrackpore, Edmund William, the infant Son of Major A. Shulldham, 31st Regiment N. I., aged 6 months and 4 days.
 10 Chowringhee, Sarah Elton, infant daughter of Capt. G. Vincent, 8th N. I., aged 11 months.
 10 Serampore, Mr. Pingel Christian, aged 76 years, 9 months, and 5 days.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. Edward Alexander Gordon, aged 20 years.
 11 Calcutta, Miss Augusta Primrose Robinson, aged 11 months, and 28 days.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Young, aged 23 years.
 14 Calcutta, Emily Alice, infant daughter of Mountford Bramley, Esq. aged 11 months and 25 days.
 16 Calcutta, Miss Sophia Barber, aged 17 years, 3 months, and 9 days.
 18 Calcutta, Mr. William Freeman, Builder, aged 48 years.
 19 Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Carey, the Wife of Jonathan Carey, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 36 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO 14TH FEBRUARY.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Bennett, J, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 2d or Agra Division. Feb 14.
Biscoe, T P B, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Bareilly. Jan 31.
Boddam, R H, Mr; Magistrate of Agra. Jan 17.
Boulderson, H S, Mr; Magistrate of Zillah Bareilly. Jan 15.
Brown, J C, Mr; Session Judge of Zillah Cuttack. Jan 17.
Caldecott, C M, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Allahabad. Jan 24.
Campbell, J, Mr; Session Judge of Sylhet. Jan 1.
Clarke, J S, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Etawah. Feb 14.
Conolly, W J, Mr; Magistrate and Collector at Mynpooree. Feb 14.
Dashwood, T, Mr; Session Judge of Tirhoot. Jan 1.
Deedes, J G, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Muttra. Jan 24.
Dent, W, Mr; Session Judge of Jungle Mehals. Jan 1.
Dick, A, Mr; Session Judge of Midnapore. Jan 1.
Dunsmure, J, Mr; Session Judge of Allahabad. Jan 1.
Floyer, A C, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Futtehpore. Feb 14.
Garrett, R B, Mr; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Backergunge. Jan 17.
Glyn, R C, Mr; Magistrate of Meerut. Jan 17.
Graham, H, Mr; Session Judge of Seharunpore. Jan 1.
Gubbins, J P, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Mynpooree. Jan 24.
Haring, C, Mr; Session Judge of Bhagulpore. Jan 1.
Harington, E J, Mr; Session Judge of Ghazee-pore. Jan 1.
Hunter, R, Mr; Magistrate of the Central Division of Cuttack. Jan 17.
Hutchinson, J R, Mr; Session Judge of Goruckpore. Jan 1.
James, H F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 11th or Patna Division. Feb 7.
Middleton, H J, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Dacca Division. Feb 7.
Millet, E, Mr; Session Judge of Beerbhoom. Jan 1.
Millet, H, Mr; Session Judge of Burdwan. Jan 1.
Monkton, W, Mr; Session Judge of Zillah Etawah. Jan 13.
Morris, G J, Mr; Session Judge of Behar. Jan 1.
Okeden, W P, Mr; Magistrate of the Southern Division of Moradabad. Jan 17.
Oldfield, H S, Mr; Session Judge of Cawnpore. Jan 1.
Pellow, E, Mr; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Jan 7.
Phillips, C, Mr; Session Judge of Jessore. Jan 1.
Pringle, D, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack. Jan 17.
Pringle, W A, Mr; Session Judge of Sarun. Jan 1.
Scott, R H, Mr; Session Judge of Meerut. Jan 1.
Shaw, T A, Mr; Session Judge of Chittagong. Jan 1.
Smelt, A, Mr; Magistrate and Collector at Moorsshedabad. Feb 14.
Smith, C, W, Mr; Session Judge of Shahabad. Jan 1.
Smith, E J, Mr; Session Judge of Moradabad. Jan 1.
Smith, G H, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut. Feb 14.
Speirs, A, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Allahabad. Jan 24.
Steer, C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. Feb 14.
Tulloch, R H, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Bauleah Division. Jan 24.
Turner, T J, Mr; Magistrate of Seharunpore. Jan 17.

Taylor, B, Mr ; Civil and Session Judge of Juanpore. Feb 14.
 Taylor, B, Mr ; Session Judge of Futtehoore. Jan 1.
 Tyler, W H, Mr ; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Muttra. Jan 24.
 Vibart, T G, Mr ; Session Judge of Nuddeah. Jan 1.
 Walters, H, Mr ; Session Judge of Zillah Agra. Jan 1.
 Young, W R, Mr ; Magistrate and Collector of Sarun. Jan 31.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bogle, A, Lieutenant ; 2d N I, a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General on the North East Frontier. Jan 23.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 20TH JANUARY TO 13TH FEBRUARY.]

Anderson, J, Lieutenant ; 4th Troop, 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery, leave from 3d Feb. to 2d May, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs. Jan. 7.
 Apperley, H, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Artillery at Allahabad. Jan. 7.
 Armstrong, Geo Craven, Lieutenant ; 47th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 13.
 Armstrong, G C, Lieutenant ; 47th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th April, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Jan 29.
 Austen, G P, Ensign ; 18th N I, leave from 15th Dec, 1831, to 15th Aug 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Jan 1.
 Bacon, J F, Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to the 5th L C, and directed to join it, Dec 29.
 Baddel-y, C B, W C, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 41st N I, leave from 30th Jan to 1st April, to proceed to Nusseerabad, on private affairs. Jan 29.
 Baillie, G, Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 25th Oct 1831, to 25th Jan 1832, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate. Jan. 6.
 Barr, W, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Artillery at Agra. Jan 7.
 Beatson, T F B, Cornet ; 10th Light Cavalry, leave from 15th Jan to 15th June, 1832, to visit Nusseerabad, on private affairs. Jan 7.
 Bell, T, Ensign ; 2d N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Woodward appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Dec 24.
 Billings, C, Apothecary ; directed to proceed by water with the sick and convalescents and the families of H M's 11th Light Dragoons. Jan 7.
 Boisragon, G H, Lieutenant ; 72d N I, leave from 4th Feb to 25th March, to proceed to Berhampore, on urgent private affairs. Jan 27.
 Boulton, C, Cadet ; to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. Jan 7.
 Broadfoot, W, Ensign ; Right Wing European Regiment, leave from 27th Jan to 27th July, to visit Jubbulpore, on urgent private affairs. Jan 23.
 Brodie, T, Ensign ; 1st N I, to act as Adjutant to the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Egerton. Dec 27.
 Brown, C R, Ensign ; 60th N I, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, until further orders. Dec 24.
 Burke, —, Dr ; Inspector General of Hospitals, directed to proceed by water from the Presidency to Meerut and Kurnaul, and to make the usual inspection of the Hospitals of H M's Regiments during his progress. Jan 6.
 Burt, T S, Lieutenant ; Engineers, leave from 1st Nov. to 30th Nov. 1831, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore for the adjustment of his accounts, and to join the Sappers and Miners. Jan 29.

- Byrne, John, Captain : H M's 31st Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp, from the 10th Jan, on the Personal Staff of His Lordship, vice Higginson. Jan 30.
- Campbell, J, Captain ; 59th N I, leave from 20th Jan to 20th May, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe. Jan 1.
- Campbell, John, Major ; 59th N I, permitted to retire from the service of the Honorable Company on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe. Feb 13.
- Cardew, A, Lieutenant ; 1st Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st Feb to 1st Aug to visit Beerbhoom and the Presidency, on private affairs. Jan 29.
- Carnegy, W, Ensign ; 58th N I, leave from 28th Jan to 16th Feb, in extension, to join. Jan 29.
- Carr, C A, Assistant Apothecary ; to act as Apothecary to the Artillery Division, assembled for the annual practice at Sultanpore, Benares, vice Shinks. Jan. 25.
- Charlton, Andrew, Lieutenant ; 74th N I, 2d in Command of the Assam Light Infantry, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on account of health, for two years. Feb. 6.
- Churchill, —, Lieutenant-Colonel ; to be Military Secretary from the 10th Jan. Jan 19.
- Clark, H, Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to the 61st N I, and directed to join it. Dec 28.
- Cobb, C H, Lieutenant ; 60th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th Sept, to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs. Jan. 23.
- Commeline, C, Lieutenant ; 13th N I, leave from 20th Dec 1831, to 20th Feb 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Jan 21.
- Comyn, P T, Lieutenant-Colonel, 33d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, for health, for fifteen months. Feb 6.
- Cox, G H, Lieutenant ; 62d N I, leave from 1st Dec, to 1st Feb, 1832, in extension, to remain at Landour, on private affairs. Dec 26.
- Cox, G, Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th N I, leave from 14th March to 14th Sept, to visit Shahjehanpore and the Hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs. Jan 27.
- Crichton, M D, A, Assistant Surgeon ; directed to proceed to Benares by water, and place himself under the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. Dec 27.
- Cross, John, Mr ; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, appointed to the Magazine in Fort Cornwallis, Penang. Jan 7.
- Curphy, Wm, Major ; Artillery, permitted to retire from the Service of the Honorable Company, on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship, on which he may embark for Europe. Jan 20.
- Curtis, J G W, Ensign, 57th N I, leave from 22d Jan to 22d Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 5.
- Dalby, George Henry Mitford, Lieutenant ; 68th N I, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, vice Captain Taylor resigned. Feb 1.
- Daley, G, Apothecary ; directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore with a Detachment of sick of His Majesty's 16th Lancers. Jan 23.
- Davidson, C J C, Captain ; Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 9th or Bundelcund Division of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Carter. Feb 13.
- Davidson, Isaac, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Jan 20.
- Davidson, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to do duty with the 66th N I. Jan 29.
- Davies, W B, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty with His Majesty's 3d Buffs. Dec 27.
- Day, E F, Lieutenant ; 5th Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st Nov 1831, to 1st Feb, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 1.

- Decluzen, J., Apprentice ; directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore, with a Detachment of sick of His Majesty's 16th Lancers. Jan 25.
- Dick, A. Lieutenant Colonel ; 52d N I, leave from 13th Dec 1831, to — to await the arrival of His Regiment at Meerut. Jan 1.
- Dickson, C, Lieutenant ; 51st N I, appointed Adjutant to the Regiment, vice Roberts. Jan 7.
- Dickson, R C, Captain ; 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st to 18th Dec 1831, in extension, to rejoin his Company. Jan 7.
- Drummond, A, Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to the 35th N I, and directed to join without delay. Jan 7.
- Dunlop, A Vans, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Jan 23.
- Egerton, T L, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 5th Light Infantry, leave from 1st Dec to 1st April, 1832, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate. Dec 26.
- Ellis, J D B, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. Jan 7.
- Ellis, Thos Powrie, Lieutenant ; 52d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health.
- Esdale, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to proceed and assume medical charge of the Civil Station of Futtehpoore, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon Wailow. Jan 7.
- Eyre, V, Second-Lieutenant ; to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. Jan 7.
- Fagan, —, Apprentice ; directed to proceed by water with the sick and convalescents, and the families of H. M's 11th Light Dragoons. Jan 7.
- Fagan, I. C, Lieutenant ; 1st Wing, European Regiment, leave from 27th Dec 1831, to 27th June, 1832, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough. Jan 2.
- Fawkes, R, Lieutenant ; Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be an Aide de Camp and to take charge of the Hawk of the Head-Quarter's Camp, from the 10th Jan. Jan 19.
- Fitzgerald, J, Captain ; 2d L C, permitted to proceed, for two years, to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Jan 20.
- Flinn, James, Gunner, attached to the Office of Superintendent of Canals, promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Jan 23.
- Gale, T C, Steward ; directed to proceed by water with the sick and convalescents, and the families of H M's 11th Light Dragoons. Jan 7.
- Garbett, H, Lieutenant ; Horse Artillery, appointed to command the Detachment. Jan 7.
- Gilmore, John, Lieutenant ; Engineers, leave for two months, on account of health. Feb 6.
- Ginders, T, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore. Jan 7.
- Goodwin, F L, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Horse Artillery at Meerut. Jan 7.
- Grange, R, Ensign ; 10th N I, leave from 29th March to 29th Sept, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs. Jan 7.
- Guthrie, C, Captain ; 46th N I, leave from 25th Dec, 1831 to 25th Feb 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Jan 7.
- Hamilton, G, Lieutenant ; 53d N I, leave from 12th Dec to 1st Feb, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.
- Hardie, James, Assistant-Surgeon ; Bengal Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Jan 23.
- Hardman, G, Assistant Apothecary, to act as Apothecary in the Hospital of His Majesty's 31st Foot, vice Foy. Jan 25.

- Harvey, G B, Ensign ; 17th N I, leave from 31st Dec 1831, to 1st March, 1832, to remain at Agra, on Medical certificate. Jan 29.**
- Hay, J, Captain ; 35th N I, leave from 15th Dec to 15th March, 1832, to remain at the Presidency. Dec 24.**
- Healy, James, Acting Assistant Apothecary to be an Acting Apothecary Jan 23.**
- Healy, Michael, Hospital Apprentice, to be an Acting Assistant Apothecary. Jan 23.**
- Henderson, H B, Captain ; officiating First Assistant to officiate as Deputy Military Auditor General. Feb 6.**
- Hervey, Andrew, Captain, 65th N I, to be Major, from the 31st Jan 1832, in succession to J Pearson retired. Feb 13.**
- Higginson, G, Assistant Apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 15th Dec, to 1st Feb 1832, to proceed to Saugor, on urgent private affairs. Jan 1.**
- Higginson, James, Lieutenant, 53th N I, to be Pay Master at the Presidency, and to the King's Troops, vice Maling deceased. Jan 23.**
- Hogge, C, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Horse Artillery at Meerut. Jan 7.**
- Holmes, S, Assistant-Surgeon, 32d N I, leave from 10th Jan to 10th Feb, in extension, on Medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency. Jan 1.**
- Hughes, William, Gunner, Artillery, directed to be sent to Europe, recommended for pension. Dec 23.**
- Hulse, H C, Veterinary-Surgeon ; 10th L C leave from 16th Dec, 1831, to 16th April, 1832, to remain at Mhow, on medical certificate. Jan 1.**
- Hunt, W, Sub Conductor, Ordnance Commissariat, leave from 20th Jan to 31st March, in extension. Jan 1.**
- Hutchinson, A C, Acting Second Lieutenant ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery, at Kurnaul. Jan 7.**
- Jackson, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 20th Jan to 10th Feb, to visit Dinagapore, on urgent private affairs. Jan 7.**
- Jackson, John, Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Kungpore, vice Merton promoted. Feb 13.**
- Jervis, J, Captain ; 5th N I, to act as Major of Brigade. Jan 7.**
- Johnstone, M D, J, Surgeon ; directed to do duty with the 64th Regt, N I, at Dinagpore. Jan 6.**
- Key, A M, Captain ; 9th Light Cavalry, leave from 1st Feb to 31st March, to proceed into the District of Meywar. Jan 25.**
- Knyvett, A, Lieutenant ; 64th N I, leave from 15th Feb, to 15th Aug, to visit Arracan, on private affairs. Jan 1.**
- Lamb, Thomas, Captain ; 12th N I, and Executive Officer 2d Division Public Works, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. Feb 6.**
- Lauders, J E, Lieutenant ; 9th N I, leave from 15th March to 1st Nov, to visit the hills in the neighbourhood of Subathoo, on private affairs. Jan 21.**
- Lasbury, George, Quarter-Master Sergeant ; 10th L C, directed to do duty with the 2d Regiment at Kurnaul, until the arrival of the 10th L C, at that Station. Jan 7.**
- Lawrenson, G S, Lieutenant ; Horse Artillery, appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, vice Pennington resigned. Jan 7.**
- Limond, Robert, Superintending Surgeon ; Acting third Member of the Medical Board, permitted to proceed, for one year, to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on furlough, for health. Jan 20.**
- Lindsay, George, Quarter Master Sergeant ; 35th N I, appointed Sergeant Major to the Regiment, vice Bower deceased. Jan 6.**
- Long, R, Lieutenant ; 25th N I, leave from 5th Jan, until the arrival of his Regiment at Barrackpore, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Jan 29.**
- Lynch, R B, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 26th N I, leave from 20th Dec 1831, to 20th June, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to go to sea. Jan 7.**

- Macdonald, A M**, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Dec 27.
- Macdonald, A**, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 1st Jan, to 1st April, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 1.
- MacGlone, J**, Assistant Apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Jan to 1st April, 1832, to visit Mhow, on private affairs. Jan 7.
- Mackenzie, M**, Second-Lieutenant ; to join and do duty with the Horse Artillery at Meerut. Jan 7.
- Macleod, M D, B W**, Surgeon ; 8th N I, leave from 22d Nov, to 28th Feb 1832, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 5.
- Macqueen, K**, Surgeon ; 26th N I, leave from 9th Dec, to 9th Jan 1832, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs. Dec 26.
- Macqueen, K**, Surgeon ; 26th N I, leave from 9th Jan to 15th June, 1832, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Jan 7.
- Madden, C**, Assistant Surgeon ; directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Dec 27.
- Magrath, J**, Assistant-Surgeon ; to proceed to Landour, and to assume medical charge of the Depôt, vice Fisher appointed to the Hill Rangers. Jan 25.
- Marshall, J**, Lieutenant ; appointed Acting Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 61st N I. Jan 7.
- Martin, W J**, Lieutenant ; 9th N I, leave from 15th Feb to 15th June to visit Allahabad, on private affairs. Jan 29.
- Master, G W**, Lieutenant ; 4th L C, leave from 15th Feb, to 1st Nov, 1832, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- May, J F**, Lieutenant ; 72d N I, appointed Station Staff. Jan 7.
- McCheyne, W O H**, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to H M's 3d Foot, appointed to take the Medical charge of Captain Lewis' Detachment of H M's Troops proceeding to the Upper Provinces. Jan 29.
- Michell, E W**, Cadet ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Jan 20.
- Minto, A M, McK**, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 15th Dec, 1831, to 25th Feb 1832, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate. Jan 7.
- Minto, Alexander Muir McKenzie**, Assistant-Surgeon, Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 13.
- Moore, Henry**, Lieutenant ; 34th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Jan 26.
- Murray, George**, Cornet ; 8th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 13.
- Nicoll, Thomas**, First-Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ; Artillery, to be Captain from the 28th Jan 1832, in succession to Major Curphey, retired. Feb 13.
- Odell, J C**, Major ; 41st N I, leave from 22d Dec 1831, to 22d Dec 1832, to visit the Hills in the neighbourhood of Simla, on medical certificate. Jan 6.
- O'Halloran, J N**, Ensign ; 19th N I, appointed to do duty with the 63d. Jan 7.
- Paley, W**, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Artillery at Agra. Jan 7.
- Paterson, Angus**, Ensign ; 50th N I, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Smith, Commanding the Saugor Division of the Army. Dec 27.
- Pearce, C**, Captain ; 29th N I, leave from 15th Feb to 15th Feb 1833, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Almorah, on medical certificate. Jan 21.
- Philpson, R**, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to proceed by water to Berhampore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. Dec 27.
- Pyne, J**, Captain ; 33d N I, to officiate as First Assistant Military Auditor General. Feb 6.

- Reid, A**, Assistant-Surgeon; directed to proceed to Meerut by water, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Circle. Jan 1.
- Reid, Arthur**, Sub-Conductor; Gun Carriage Agency at Futtu Ghur, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Feb 6.
- Reid, Chas Samuel**, Supernumerary First Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Feb 13.
- Reid, H A**, Ensign; 71st N I, leave from 5th Jan to 5th May, to join his corps. Jan 1.
- Richardson, J L C**, Second Lieutenant; to join and do duty with the Artillery at Agra. Jan 7.
- Rind, J N**, Lieutenant; 37th N I, appointed to the Corps of Pioneers, vice Lieutenant Alston, appointed Adjutant of the 27th N I. Dec 23.
- Robbins, Wm Pitt**, Ensign; 15th N I, permitted to proceed to the Isle of France, for eight months, on account of health. Feb 13.
- Robinson, David**, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 65th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Feb 13.
- Rogers, W H**, Assistant-Surgeon, doing duty with the Governor General's Body Guard, will afford Medical aid to the Rissallah of the 1st Local Horse composing part of the Escort with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, from the 19th Dec 1831. Jan 7.
- Scott Jonathan**, Captain; Artillery, to be Major from the 28th Jan 1832, in succession to W Curphey retired. Feb 13.
- Scott, J**, Captain; 6th Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st Feb to 1st Aug, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application for furlough to Europe. Jan 7.
- Scott, Wm**, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Jan 23.
- Scott, W**, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 3d Jan to 3d May, in extension, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe. Jan 1.
- Sheels, J**, Apprentice; (appointed to officiate as Assistant Steward,) directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore, with a detachment of sick of His Majesty's 16th Lancers. Jan 25.
- Shinks, Henry**, Assistant Apothecary; to act as Apothecary, and to place himself under the orders of Surgeon Wood. Jan 25.
- Shirreff W**, Assistant Surgeon; appointed to do duty with H M's 3d Regiment or Buffs, vice McCheyne. Jan 29.
- Siddons, G R**, Cornet; 1st L C, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 10th Light Cavalry. Jan 1.
- Simpson, J**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 4th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 30th April, 1832, to visit Juanpore, on urgent private affairs. Jan 7.
- Sinclair, P C**, Lieutenant the Hon'ble; 70th N I, directed to do duty with the 53d N I at Dacca, until Nov 1832. Jan 7.
- Smith, J H**, Lieutenant; 62d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, for two years, for health. Jan 23.
- Smyth, R**, Second-Lieutenant; to join and do duty with the Artillery, at Allahabad. Jan 7.
- Souter, W**, Lieutenant 66th N I, leave from 3d Dec 1831, to 3d March 1832, in extension, to remain on the Cossyah Hills, on Medical certificate. Jan 7.
- Spearman, —**, Sergeant; European Regiment, appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 9th N I, vice Foreman removed. Dec 22.
- Spottiswoode, Henry**, Lieutenant; 21st N I, to be Adjutant, vice J Munro deceased. Jan 7.
- Spottiswoode, H**, Lieutenant; 21st N I, appointed to act as Adjutant to the Regiment. Jan 7.
- Stewart, C**, Cadet; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. Jan 7.
- Stewart, N**, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 20th Jan to 25th Feb, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, and to rejoin. Jan 29.
- Syers, J D**, Captain; 19th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th Feb, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Jan 7.

- Tait, T F, Lieutenant ; 28th N I, Adjutant of the Assam Light Infantry, appointed Adjutant to the 4th Local Horse, vice Hamilton appointed to the Governor General's Body Guard. Jan 7.
- Tait, T F, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 4th Local Horse, leave from 4th Jan to 20th Feb to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Jan 7.
- Talbot, J R, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master ; 59th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 15th April, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 25.
- Taylor, E, Cornet ; 6th L C, leave from 20th Dec to 20th June, 1832, to visit Tirhoot, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Taylor, J L, Lieutenant ; 26th N I, to act as Adjutant, to the Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lynch. Jan 7.
- Taylor, Robert, Lieutenant ; 65th N I, to be Captain of a company, from the 31st Jan 1832, in succession to Major Pearson retired. Feb 13.
- Timbrell, W, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Artillery, at Agra. Jan 7.
- Tod, S H, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 3d N I, extension of leave is prolonged to the 16th Jan. Jan 23.
- Troun, H, Captain ; 66th N I, leave from 4th Jan to 4th Feb, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Jan 5.
- Trower, J, First-Lieutenant ; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Feb to 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 1.
- Turner, William, Captain ; 54th N I, an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to be Deputy Pay Master at Muttra, vice Christie promoted to a majority. Feb 6.
- Vicary, N, Lieutenant ; 4th N I, leave from 20th Dec 1831, to 20th Dec 1832, in extension, to proceed to Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Jan 7.
- Vincent, W, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 57th N I, leave from 11th Jan to 15th April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Jan 29.
- Wardrop, A, Surgeon ; 64th N I, leave from 22d Dec to 22d Jan 1832, to remain at Calcutta, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Warner, W K, Cadet ; Artillery, to join and do duty with the Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. Jan 7.
- Watkins, James, Major ; 62d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Jan 20.
- White, J H, Captain ; 10th L C, leave from 1st to 23d Dec 1831, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Jan 5.
- White, J Holt, Captain ; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 6.
- White, K J, Second-Lieutenant ; Artillery, appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General White, commanding the Benares Division, from the 24th Nov. 1831. Jan 7.
- Wilcox, J T, Ensign ; 49th N I, leave from 5th Dec to 5th March, 1832, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Wilkinson, C D, Capt ; 28th N I, leave from 10th Feb to 10th April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps. Jan 5.
- Wilkinson, Thos, Captain ; 6th L C, to be second in command of the Ramghur Battalion. Jan 30.
- Wilson, R W, Captain ; 65th N I, leave from 9th Dec to 9th July, 1832, to visit Dacca and the Presidency. Dec 26.
- Willis, A L, Lieutenant ; 32d N I, leave from 30th Jan 1832, to 1st Aug 1832, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on very urgent private affairs. Dec 26.
- Winbolt, S, Assistant-Surgeon ; directed to do duty with H M's 26th Foot. Jan 29.
- Wood, M D, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; His Majesty's Service, to be Surgeon to His Excellency, from the 10th Jan. Jan 23.
- Wood, M B, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief, to afford Medical aid to the Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Pioneers, forming His Excellency's Escort. Jan 23.
- Worsley, T, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 24th N I, leave from 1st Dec 1831, to 7th Jan, in extension, to join, Jan 27.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Jan.				
25	Ganges, Steamer ..	—	W. Warden, ..	Pooree, 23d January
28	Warrior, ..	—	John Stone, ..	London, 9th Aug. and Madras 1st Jan.
29	Jessa, brig ..	122	J. Anld, ..	Penang, 22d Dec. and Moulmein.
30	Princess Charlotte, ..	511	J. McKean, ..	Liverpool, 23d August.
31	Maudatine, American ..	295	C. Cook, ..	Salem, 26th August.
"	Calcutta, ..	—	T. Watson, ..	Liverpool, 26th Aug. and Coringa.
Feb.				
1	Phæton, schooner ..	—	B. Richardson, ..	Moulmein, 13th January.
4	Roberts, ..	—	H. Kennedy, ..	Mauritius, 24th November.
"	Exmouth, ..	750	D. Warren, ..	Sydney, 5th Oct. and H. Town 5th Nov.
7	Thistle, schooner ..	30	A. McDonald, ..	Rangoon, 13th January.
8	Ganges, Steamer ..	—	W. Warden, ..	Chittagong, 6th February.
11	Le Clementine, (F) ..	—	E. Delalen, ..	Bordeaux, 22d August.
"	Khadhur Rohoman D ..	—	Nacoda, ..	Cat Nicobar, 29th December.
"	Beta, brig American ..	—	W. Cleveland, ..	Boston, 12th October.
"	Rajah Walle, bk (D.) ..	—	A. Vangs, ..	Batavia, 18th Sept. & Rangoon 17th Jan.
12	Byron, schooner ..	—	J. Richardson, ..	Moulmein, 21st January.
"	Jean, brig ..	—	A. Finlay, ..	Greenock, 2d September.
"	Isabella Robertson, ..	—	J. Hudson, ..	China, 7th January.
"	Royal Saxon ..	600	W. D. Petrie, ..	Liverpool, 4th September.
14	Dudencka, bk Dutch ..	—	W. Townsend, ..	Batavia, 11th Dec. & Singapore 21st Jan.
"	Edward Barnett, brig ..	—	W. Patton, ..	Tutocorin, 25th December.
"	Herculean, barque ..	—	J. P. Buttersby, ..	Liverpool, 29th September.
18	Enterprise, Steamer ..	—	C. H. West, ..	Malacca, 6th and Penang 9th February.
"	Wolf, H. M. S. ..	—	W. Hardlev, ..	Penang, 1st and Lanton 18th February.
20	Devil, schooner ..	—	G. Robinson, ..	Moulmein, 23d January
21	Margaret, brig ..	—	S. Taylor, ..	Liverpool 11 May H. Town & V.D.L. and 15 Dec
22	Camoens, Portuguese ..	—	A. de Faria, ..	Lisbon, 1st August.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Destination.
Jan.				
22	Fattal Moyu, (Arab) ..	290	Syed Mahomed, ..	Mascat.
25	Malcolm,	650	James Eyles, ..	London.
29	John Bannerman, ..	820	C. Daly, ..	Bombay.
"	Mercury, barque ..	185	C. Bell, ..	Straits and China.
"	D of Northumberland ..	650	W. L. Pope, ..	London.
31	Fattal Kurrin, (Arab) ..	46	T. Stewart, ..	Bussorah.
"	Derrea Dowlut, bk. A. ..	100	Mahomed Amer ..	Madras and Red Sea.
"	Thetis, ..	520	J. Boothby, ..	Bombay.
"	Sultan, ..	322	T. Mitchell, ..	Persian Gulf.
"	Hebe, schooner ..	51	A. Nicol, ..	Moulmein and Rangoon.
"	Louisa, schooner ..	51	W. C. Walker, ..	Amherst Town.
"	La Gange (French) ..	561	B. Amiel, ..	Bordeaux.
"	John Adam, ..	500	P. Butler, ..	London.
Feb.				
1	Irma, (French)	241	F. C. Benard, ..	Havre de Grace.
"	Carion,	—	J. L. Wilson, ..	Bombay.
"	Oriental, H. C. C. S. ..	506	J. Leader, ..	London.
"	Madagascar, (French) ..	300	Deportal, ..	Bourbon.
"	Emma, schooner ..	—	J. King, ..	Arracan and Kyook Phyo.
3	Thalia,	670	W. H. Biden, ..	London.
"	John Hayes,	300	C. Worthington, ..	Liverpool.
4	Lotus, brig	286	T. Wilson, ..	Liverpool.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.
Feb				
4	Victorine, (French) ..	450	E. Lefort, ..	Havre.
5	Roxburgh Castle ..	600	G. Denny, ..	London.
5	Zenobia, ..	600	J. F. Owen, ..	London via Madras.
6	Tauje, (Arab) ..	400	Hadjee Almas, ..	Muscat.
7	Faz Robanny, (Arab) ..	575	Hussen Golam, ..	Muscat.
8	Eliza, ..	658	D. Sutton, ..	London.
11	Elizabeth, (French) ..	450	P. Dupeyron, ..	Bordeaux
12	Melekel Behar, Arab ..	570	Mohomed Rajab	Mocha and Juddah.
13	Prinsep, barque ..	233	T. Hackwood, ..	Persian Gulf.
16	Resonance, barque ..	210	C. C. Clark, ..	Persian Gulf.
17	Norfolk brig (Dutch) ..	119	W. Purvis, ..	Padang "
19	Elizabeth, schooner ..		J. Norris, ..	Amheist Town and Moulmein.
20	Juliana, ..	521	C. B. Tarbut, ..	London.
21	Bolivar, ..	380	C. H. Winbolt, ..	Cochin and Malabar Coast.
22	Camden, barque ..		W. Fulcher, ..	London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Roberts.—Jas. Calder, Esq. ; J. Irvine, Esq. and M. Balmanno, Esq. Merchants.

Per Exmouth.—Major G. H. Hutchins, 30th Regiment B. N. I. ; two female, and two male servants.

Per Isabella Robertson, from China.—Mrs. Malden ; Misses Williams and A. Williams ; F. Mendes, and Edward Brightman, Esqrs Merchants. *From Singapore.*—Thos. Smith, Free Mariner.

Per Royal Saxon.—Mrs. Tulloh, Mrs. Major McKie, and Mrs. Scallan ; Misses Tulloh, A. M. Tulloh, Jane Tulloh, Ellen Tulloh, Scallan and M. Scallan ; Major McKie, Lieut. P. J. Tulloh, R. N. ; Mr. R. D. Craw, Mr. T. Wilson and Mr. C. Butcher ; Masters W. Tulloh, G. McKie, W. McKie and T. Scallan.

Per Diedericka, from Batavia.—J. B. Barraud, Esq

Departures.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. Col. Waters and Mrs. Benson ; Walter Blackburn, J. F. G. Cooke, and W. H. Benson, Esqrs. C. S. ; Captain James Craigie, 37th Regt. ; Isaac Davidson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon ; E. W. Mitchele, Esq. Artillery ; Misses Mary Ross, I. Ross and Webster ; Masters A. E. Benson, C. A. Benson, George Ross, J. C. Steven, Jessop, and Brander.

Per La Gange.—Madam Louisa Pricket, Monsrs. Robert Richard Pricket, Maniglie, Berge, Borelly, Anchar, Calmez, and Master Richard Pricket.

Per Carron.—J. H. Zaniel, Esq. and C. Warden, Esq. Bombay Mariner.

Per Irma.—Mr. C. Beauduin and Mr. T. Thiault.

Per Eliza.—Mrs. Grindall, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Prole, Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Lloyd ; Misses Martin and Dickey ; Col. Childers, H. M. 11th Dragoons ; Major Baron Osten, H. M. 16th Lancers ; Lt. George, H. M. 11th Dragoons ; Major Watkin and Captain Prole, Bengal Infantry ; Mr. Lloyd, late Pilot Service ; and Mr. Robert Mackenzie. *Children.*—Misses M. A. Lambert, E. Martin, C. Bruce, E. M. Prole, C. C. Tytler, A. Newton, and S. Wilson ; Masters W. Martin, E. Trotter, W. Trotter, Thomas Newton, J. A. Tytler, John Ogilvy Moore, and Wm. Moore ; Private C. Dobbins, H. M. 11th Drs. ; and Charlotte Dobbins, his wife.

Per Thalia.—Lady D'Oyley, Mrs. George Baillie, Mrs. Ford, and Mrs. Mackenzie ; Misses McLeod, Baillie, and Ochterlony ; Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart. H. C. C. S. ; Geo. Baillie, Esq. Medical Service ; G. R. Campbell, H. C. C. S. ; Lieut. J.

Campbell, 13th N. I.; Lieut. F. C. Campbell, 9th ditto; Lieut. Smith. *Children*—Misses Helen Smith, Maynard Eliza Rochford, Maynard Eliza Bogle, Emily Jackson, Frances Ford, Isabella Ford, and Augusta Ford; Masters George Baillie, Andrew Bogle, Lindsay Farrington, and John Farrington. *Steerage Passengers*.—Mrs. Sweetser and 2 children. *Servants*.—Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Lavery; Mary Graham. Mary, 4 Male and 2 Female Servants.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Mrs. General Pine, Mrs. Colonel Cassidy, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Major Persse, Mrs. Major Terraneau, and Mrs. Cheek; Misses Pine and A. Pine; Colonel Cassidy, H. M. 13th Regt.; Major Persse, H. M. 16th Light Dragoons; Capt. R. Codrington; Lieut. Moore; R. J. Bagshaw and A. Vans Dunlop, Esqrs.; Messrs. Earle and Davidson; Capt. Ladd and Mr. McLeod.

Per Zenobia—Mrs. Canham and three Children, Mrs. Sherwood and three Children, Messrs. Canham, Beetson, and Dixon.

Per Victorine—Mrs. Demars, Miss Demars, Mr. Demars, Mr. J. Blanchard, and Mr. Pourot de Martial.

Per John Adam, for London—Mrs. Royce; Miss Royce; Mrs. Warden and Son; Dr. Scott; Captain Stewart, H. M. 46th; Mr. Bailey, the bearer of the East Indian Petition.

Per H. C. Ship Orient for London—Lady Hayes; Mrs. Col. Roberts; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Mack; Lieut. Col. Roberts; Lieut. Col. Ward; Lieut. Col. Kemm; Capt. J. Fitzgerald; A. S. Annand, Esq. C. S.; Mr. Parbury and Mr. Sheppard. *Children*—Misses Maria Roberts, J. M. Jenkins, E. Holbrow Little, L. H. Cook, Spiers, and Maria Ross; Masters Lushington, Roberts, Brown, C. Campbell, E. D. Grant, Robert Fitzgerald, C. M. Fitzgerald, J. Fitzgerald, M. M. Fitzgerald, Edmund Ross and Jackson; 5 European and 5 Native Servants.

Per Camden—Mrs. Lamb, Col. T. P. Couryer, Capt. T. Lamb, Dr. A. Minto, Mr. Strickland, Master C. Barwell and 2 Master Lambs.

Per Juliana.—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Douglas, Captains Graham, White, and Douglas; Mr. Bagley and 13 Children.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| Dec. | 3 | At Neemuch, the Lady of Captain G. S. Pasley, of a Son. |
| | 18 | Meerut, Mrs. J. T. Hodgson, of a Daughter. |
| Jan. | 2 | Allahabad, Mrs. Andrew D'Cruz, of a Daughter. |
| | 3 | Boxah, the Lady of Mr. J. S. Musgrove, of a Daughter. |
| | 9 | Hameerpore, N. Buudlekund, the wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq. C. S. of a Son. |
| | 9 | Ghazeepore, the Lady of Henry Walters, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter. |
| | 12 | Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. Jas. Wood, of a Daughter. |
| | 16 | Bansheriah Factory, Hoogly. Mrs. Thomas Lidiard, of a Daughter. |
| | 17 | Agra, the Lady of Captain W. Turney, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, of a Daughter. |
| | 19 | Serampore, the Lady of J. Patten, Esq. of a Daughter. |
| | 19 | Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter, of a Daughter. |
| | 19 | Jessore, the Lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter. |
| | 19 | Allipore, the Lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq. of a Daughter. |
| | 20 | Calcutta, the Lady of J. M. Heritage, Branch Pilot, of a Daughter. |
| | 22 | Calcutta, the Lady of G. M. Batten, Esq. C. S. of a Son. |
| | 22 | the Fort House, Futty Gur, the Lady of Major C. H. Campbell, Bengal Artillery, of a Daughter. |
| | 23 | Cawnpore, Mrs. John Emmer, of a Son. |
| | 25 | Dinagepore, the Lady of J. P. Ellerton, Esq. of a Son. |
| | 25 | Hidgelee, Mrs. Charlotte Jahans, wife of Mr. J. Jahans, of a Daughter. |
| | 25 | Benares, the Lady of Wm. Dyer, Esq. Surgeon, 55th N. I. of a Son. |
| | 26 | Pooree, the Lady of Edward Repton, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son. |
| | 26 | Moradabad, the Lady of E. J. Smith, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter. |

- Jan. 27 At Chandernagore, the Lady of F. Courjon, Esq. of a Son.
 28 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. William Harper, of a Son.
 28 Chowringhee, the Lady of W. R. Young, Esq. of a Son.
 28 Chittagong, the Lady of G. Gough, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 28 Purneah, the Lady of B. R. Perry, Esq. of a Daughter.
 28 Foolwarrie Factory, via Dinapore. Mrs. John Kelso, of a Son.
 30 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Fielder, Branch Pilot, of a Son.
 30 Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a Son.
 30 Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Isaac Lemon, of a Daughter
 31 Chowringhee, the Lady of A. G. Roussac, Esq. of a Son.
 31 Fort William, the Lady of Capt. Allan Stewart, H. M. 3d Buffs, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 16 At Malacca, Adam Thomson, Esq. of the H. C. Medical Service, to Charlotte Eliza, younger daughter of Captain John Hades, Master Attendant, Nagore.
 Jan. 4 Madras, Capt. Joseph Grote, Royal Navy, 4th Son of the late George Grote, Esq. of Badgemore, in the county of Oxfordshire, to Maria Theresa, eldest Daughter of the Honorable Charles Harris, Senior Member of Council at that Presidency.
 7 Nusseerabad, Capt. J. B. Hearsey, Commanding 2d Local Horse, to Miss Harriet Hearsey, of Bareilly.
 9 Bareilly, Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N. I. to Miss Maria Suffolk.
 17 Calcutta, Mr. James Witchlow, to Miss Catherine Gomes.
 19 Calcutta, Lieut. Henry D'Acre Lacy, H. M. Buffs, to Mrs. Eliza Dalston Thompson.
 19 Dum Dum, Lieut. G. A. Stuart Fullarton, 38th Regt N. I., to Ann Jane, third Daughter of Alexander Graham, Esq. Glasgow.
 20 Calcutta, George Scott Hills, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Laidlaw, of Edinburgh, Esquire.
 21 Calcutta, R. McNeys, Esq. to Miss Long.
 25 Calcutta, Captain W. Bell, H. M.'s 16th Regt. to Mrs. Ann Lemas.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Fordyce, to Miss Mary W. Lowrie.
 26 Calcutta, W. Chisholm Breen, Esq. to Anne Frances, third Daughter of Alexander George Paterson, Esq.
 26 Calcutta, Mr. Pascal Sequira, to Miss Charlotte Mary Henniss.
 28 Calcutta, Mr. Francis Roger, to Mrs. Martha Johaniss.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. James Grieff, to Miss Theodoza Gomes.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 24 At Patna. Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, aged 17 years.
 Jan. 6 the General Hospital, Mr. H. J. Ximenes, late a Lieutenant in the H. C. Service.
 14 Goruckpore, Susanah, wife of F. Currie, Esq. Civil Service.
 Delhi, Brinsley Fitzgerald, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25.
 16 Deyrah, in the Dhoon, Eliza Hatton, second Daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Young, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 13 days.
 16 Sea, Capt. P. Murray, Commander of the *Robarts*.
 17 Calcutta, Peter, Son of Capt. P. Roy, Country Service, ag. 1 10 days.
 18 Dum-Dum, Sarah, the infant Daughter of Mr. Conductor B. Murphy, Ordnance Commissariat, aged 16 months and 18 days.
 18 Dinapore. Sarah, wife of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 59th Regt. B. N. I. aged 26 years and 7 months.
 18 Kurnaul, the wife of Sergt.-Major W. Martin, 23d N. I. aged 39 years.
 20 Calcutta, J. L. Turner, Esq. of Colgong, Rajmahal, aged 48 years.
 20 Jessore, Master G. E. Lemoss, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 25 days.
 21 Calcutta, Lucy Eleonora, wife of Mr. Richard Priest, H. C. Marine, aged 26 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	32	0	a	33	0	Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, {	1st Class,	4	0	a	5	0 Prem.
	2d Class,	3	0	a	4	0 Prem.
	3rd Class,	1	8	a	2	8 Prem.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	8	a	2	0	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan ..	2	0	a	2	8	Prem.
4 per cent. Loan,	1	12	a	1	14	Prem.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL. Sa. Rs. 6,550 at 750 Premium.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4	per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5	ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6	ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at {	1 Month	5	per cent.
	3 Months	7	ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,		4	ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,		5	ditto.

BUY.]

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[SELL

CALCUTTA.

1s. 10½d. On London 6 mos. sight per Sicca Rupee....,	2s. 0d.
98rs. 0as. On Madras, 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.
98rs. 0as. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.

LONDON.

1s. 8½d. On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee	1s. 7½
1s. 7d. On Madras and Bombay, per M. and B. Rupee..	1s. 6d

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	210
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	„	205
Doubloons,	each	32
Joos or Pezas,	„	18
Sovereigns,	„	12
Bank of England Notes, ..	„	11
Louis D'Ors,	„	8
Dutch Ducats,	„	4
Star Pagoda, ..	„	3

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 14TH FEBRUARY TO 13TH MARCH.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Abdoosnmud, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen of Midnapore. Feb 28.
Alexander, G H M, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. Feb 21.
Bacon, G W, Mr; Principal Assistant in the Southern Division of the Delhy Territory. March 6.
Barlow, R W, Mr; Deputy Collector at Monghyr. Feb 28.
Boulderson, S M, Mr; Civil and Session Judge at Goruckpore. Feb 21.
Butter, M D, D, Assistant-Surgeon; Sudder Ameen of Gazeepore. Feb 28.
Fane, W, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Feb 21.
Forbes, Alexander, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division. Feb 28.
Fraser, S, Mr; Principal Assistant in the Western Division of the Delhy Territory. March 6.
Gouldsbury, F, Mr; Deputy Collector at Malda. Feb 28.
Grant, James, Mr; Head Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Collector of Balasore. Feb 21.
Hepburne, R C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. March 13.
Herklots, Senior, Gregorius, Mr; Sudder Ameen of Hooghly. Feb 28.
Herklots, Diederick, Mr; Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad. Feb 28.
Heyland, A C, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar. March 13.
Heyland, A C, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Moorshedabad. Feb 21.
Hutchinson, J R, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Feb 21.
Ikram Ullee, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Jessore. March 6.
Jackson, C C, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad. March 13.
Jellal-uddeen Mahomed Kaze; Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing. Feb. 28.
Kennaway, W R, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazeepore. Feb 21.
Kuramut Ali; Sudder Ameen of Allahabad. Feb 28.
Lang, A, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad. Feb 28.
Mackintosh, Henry, Lieutenant; 43d N I, a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan. Feb 21.
Mahomed Faiq; Principal Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom. Feb 28.
Mahomed Majid, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore. Feb 28.
Mahomed Yacoob, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen of Jungle Mehals. Feb 28.
Mahummud Zuhoor, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepore. Feb 28.
Meyer, G, Mr; Principal Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad. Feb 28.
Moochummud Khorshed; Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad. Feb 28.
Moochummud Idris, Mooluee; Principal Sudder Ameen of Sylhet. Feb 28.
Moore, R F, the Hon'ble; Principal Assistant in the Rohtuk Division of the Delhy Territory. March 6.
Muir, James William, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Feb 28.
Munowur Alee, Kaze; Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad. Feb 28.
Neamat Khan, Mooluee; Sudder Ameen of Patna. Feb 28.

Radhagovind Soom, Sudder Ameen of Hooghly. Feb 23.
Reade, E A, Mr ; Deputy Collector of Cawnpore. Feb 14.
Ricketts, J W, Mr ; Sudder Ameen of Jungle Mehals. Feb 28.

Shoojaoodden Ulee, Mooluvee ; Principal Sudder Ameen of Sarun. Feb 23.
Sumboonath Mynnooadar ; Sudder Ameen of Mymensing. Feb 23.
Surfuraz, Ali, Kazee ; Principal Sudder Ameen of Allahabad. Feb 28.
Syud Ahmud, Mooluvee ; Principal Sudder Ameen of Hooghly. Feb 28.
**Syud Uhdool Wahid, Mooluvee ; Sudder Ameen, (stationed at Moonghyr) of Bhau-
 gulpore.** Feb 23.

Thomas, J N, Mr ; Sudder Ameen at Zillah Jessore. March 6.
**Timins, D T, Mr ; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of
 the 2d or Agra Division.** Feb 28.
Torrans, H W, Mr ; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.
 Feb 21.
Torrans, R, Mr ; Deputy Collector at Buggoorah. Feb 28
**Tytler, A F, Lieutenant ; 33d N I, a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arra-
 can.** Feb 21.

Ujoodhea Pershad Tewaree ; Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna. Feb 28.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

**Alexander, George, Mr ; First Assistant to the Collector of Sea and Inland Customs
 in Calcutta.** Feb 21.
Bruce, T, Mr. Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer. Feb 21.
Walker, R, Mr ; Second Deputy Collector of Customs at Calcutta. Feb 21.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fisher, H, Rev ; Junior Chaplain at the Presidency. March 6.
Robertson, T, Rev ; Senior Chaplain at the Presidency. March 6.
Whiting, J, Rev ; Joint District Chaplain at Meerut. March 6.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 16TH FEBRUARY TO 12TH MARCH.]

**Abbott, A, Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 15th Feb to 30th Nov, to visit Almo-
 rah, on medical certificate.** Feb 7.
**Abercrombie, W, Second-Lieutenant ; Engineers, leave from 15th March to 15th Ap-
 ril, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs.** Feb 7.
**Airey, H C, Ensign ; 59th N I, leave from 28th Jan to 6th Feb, to remain at Futtch-
 pore, on medical certificate.** Feb 17.
Alderson, J C, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
**Aldridge, Edward, Corporal ; lately discharged from H M's 16th Lancers, and enlist-
 ed into the service of the Honorable Company, promoted to Sergeant, transferred
 to the Town Major's List, and appointed Sergeant-Major to the 4th L. C. vice
 Jours. Feb 3.**
**Anderson, W, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, leave from
 25th Feb to 10th June, on private affairs, to visit Agra and Meerut.** Feb 18.
**Apperley, H, Lieutenant ; 6th N I, leave from 31st Jan to 28th Feb, to remain at Be-
 nares, on medical certificate.** Feb 12.
Apperley, H, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. Feb 27.
**Baddeley, H C, Ensign ; 61st N I, leave from 30th Jan to 30th Oct, on Medical cer-
 tificate, to visit the Hills North of Dayrah.** Feb 28.
Banks, J S, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
**Barbor, George Alexander, Lieutenant ; 8th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on
 furlough, on private affairs.** Feb 20.

- Barnes, W E F, Second-Lieutenant ; H M's 26th Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date of embarkation of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Dalhousie, G C B. Feb 11.
- Bazely, F R, Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 1st Feb to 1st Feb 1833, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla and Kotaghur, on medical certificate. Feb 4.
- Bean, J D D, Captain ; 23d N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs. Feb 7.
- Beasant, T H G, Lieutenant ; 21st N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Dyson, proceeded to Europe. Feb 14.
- Beaty, F, Lieutenant ; European Regiment, to officiate as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Brigade-Major Hay. Jan 30.
- Begbie, A P, Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 15th Feb to 15th Nov, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Feb 1.
- Berkeley, William D, Sergeant-Major ; late Burdwan Provincial Battalion, directed to place himself under the orders of the Reverend T Deatly, for the purpose of being employed as a Teacher in the Free School of the Old Mission Church in Calcutta. Feb 24.
- Birch, George Roydes, Supernumerary First Lieutenant, Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 23d Feb 1832, vice S W Bennett, deceased. March 5.
- Blake, M T, Ensign ; to act as Adjutant to the 56th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Foquett. Feb 14.
- Bonham, G W, Captain ; 40th N I, leave from 25th Oct 1831 to 7th Jan, on medical certificate, to remain at Indore. Feb 18.
- Borradaile, G, Lieutenant ; 63th N I, leave from 30th Jan to 20th Feb, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs. Feb 8.
- Boulton, C, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. Feb 27.
- Bridgman, P, Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be a Sub-Assistant to the Trigonometrical Survey. March 12.
- Brien, J R, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the 48th, directed to proceed and do duty with the 66th N I, in Arracan. Feb 1.
- Browne, J, Esq. ; Third Member, to officiate as Second Member of the Medical Board, vice McDowell, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. Feb 20.
- Buncombe, J, Lieutenant ; 14th N I, leave from 5th May to 5th Nov, on private affairs, to visit Simla. Feb 13.
- Butters, A H, Overseer Sergeant ; 11th Division of Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor from the 22d Dec 1831, vice DaPonte reduced by the sentence of a Court Martial. Feb 27.
- Byrne, — Captain ; 31st Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General. Feb 9.
- Campbell, K, Lieutenant ; 45th N I, leave from 20th Feb to 20th Nov, to proceed to Bareilly, Benares, and the presidency, on private affairs. Jan 30.
- Carter, Henry, Captain ; 73d N I, Executive Officer, 9th Division of Public Works, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 16.
- Chauner, G G, Second-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 25th Feb to 25th Aug, on private affairs, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah. Feb 1.
- Chester, C, Lieutenant ; 23d N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs. Feb 9.
- Chester, C, Lieutenant ; 23d N I, leave from 29th Feb to 31st March, on urgent private affairs, to visit Loodiana. Feb 22.
- Churchill, C H, Colonel, Half-pay, unattached, to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date of embarkation of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G C B. Feb 11.
- Clark, Hezekiah, Assistant-Surgeon ; to be Assistant to the Salt Petre and Opium Agent at Patna. Feb 27.
- Clemishaw, T, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Balasore, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Feb 27.
- Codrington, C, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 49th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 5th April, to proceed to Kurnaul, on urgent private affairs. Feb 28.
- Collins, C, McF, Ensign ; 25th N I, leave from 25th Jan to 25th March, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Feb 14.
- Coke, J, Ensign ; 10th N I, leave from 20th Feb to 31st March, to visit Lucknow and Agra, on private affairs. Feb 19.
- Commeline, Charles, Lieutenant ; 13th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. March 12.

- Cookson, G J**, Lieutenant; directed to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Left Wing, 2d Battalion of Artillery, during Lieutenant Abbott's absence. Feb 13.
- Cookson, W**, Cornet; 2d L C, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Sim's, on private affairs. Feb 19.
- Coventry, C**, Captain; 32d N I, leave from 10th Feb to 16th April, in extension, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs. Feb 9.
- Crane, C J**, Captain; 23d N I, leave from 1st May to 1st Sept, in extension, to re-join. Feb 10.
- Crawford, Thomas**, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, of the 16th Foot, vice Murray, 30th Aug 1831. Feb 9.
- Crichton, M D**, A Assistant-Surgeon; directed to afford medical aid to the 1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery, and Establishments attached to it. Feb 28.
- Cumberland, C L**, Lieutenant; 4th Light Dragoons, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 16th Dec, 1831. Feb 9.
- Dashwood, F**, Lieutenant; Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Jan to 15th May, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate. Feb 3.
- Davidson, J C**, Capt; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
- Dempster, T E**, Assistant-Surgeon; to take medical charge of the Artillery at Benares. Feb 23.
- Dennis, G G**, Captain; Horse Artillery, leave from 18th Jan to 18th April, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 13.
- DeSouza, J L**, Hospital Steward; attached to the Artillery at Cawnpore, to act as Apothecary. Feb 3.
- DeSouza, J L**, Hospital Steward; directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Agra. Feb 24.
- Dick, H**, Captain; 56th N I, leave from 20th Feb to 20th Feb 1833, to visit Meerut and Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Feb 6.
- Donnelly, Edward**, Private; H C's European Infantry, to act as Commissariat Sergeant at Ghazepore, consequent on the absence, on duty, of Sergeant Sawyer. Feb 28.
- Eld, L P D**, Ensign; to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 9th Regiment N I, detached on Escort duty with Head Quarters. Feb 28.
- Erskine, W C**, Ensign; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 73d N I, during the absence of Lieutenant McNair. Feb 18.
- Evans, D F**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 16th N I, leave from 2d Feb to 2d Feb. 1833, to visit Landour, on medical certificate. Feb 19.
- Ewart, W**, Captain; 54th N I, leave from 10th Feb to 10th July, on private affairs, to visit Sherepore and Mysenasing. Jan 30.
- East, T S**, Lieutenant; 59th N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, during the absence of Lieutenant Talbot. Feb 1.
- Fendall, Henry**, Captain; 20th N I, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Feb 27.
- Fenton, Albert**, Captain; 1st N I, permitted to proceed to China, on account of health, for eight months. March 6.
- French, T**, Lieutenant; H M's 26th Foot, appointed Interpreter to that Corps. Feb 9.
- Fiddes, T**, Major; 42d N I, leave from 29th Jan to 29th March, to remain at the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Feb 7.
- Fleming, F**, Assistant-Surgeon; European Regiment, to take medical charge of a detachment of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, proceeding on duty under the command of Captain J Angelo, of the 3d Light Cavalry. Feb 1.
- Fleming, P J**, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 55th N I, ordered on Escort duty with His Excellency General Sir E Barnes. Jan 30.
- Forbes, J V**, Lieutenant; 15th N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 53d, vice Wilkinson. Feb 22.
- Forrest, T**, Assistant-Surgeon; 46th N I, leave from 28th Feb to 28th July, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 16.
- Frazer, G J**, Lieutenant; 1st L C, transferred from the Revenue to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. March 12.
- Fraeme, James**, Hospital Apprentice; to act as Assistant Apothecary with the Camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Feb 24.
- Frederick, H O**, Lieutenant; 67th N I, to be Adjutant vice Ihff, promoted. Feb 14.
- Gallerton, G A S**, Lieutenant; 38th N I, leave from 25th Jan to 25th March, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Feb 7.

- Garden, Alexander, Surgeon ; to officiate as Presidency Surgeon, vice Halliday on leave. Feb 27.
- Garrett, Thomas, Lance Corporal ; lately discharged from H M's 49th Foot, and enlisted into the Hon'ble Company's service, promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 63d N I, from the 1st Dec 1831, vice Pigott. Feb 3.
- Garrett, W T, Lieutenant ; Artillery, to take charge of the detachment of Artillery Draughts directed to proceed to the Upper Provinces. Feb 1.
- Geering, —, Farrier Sergeant ; 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to act as Bullock Sergeant at Neemuch. Feb 28.
- Gibson, Lewis William, Lieutenant ; 27th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. March 5.
- Gifford, J S, Lieutenant ; 1st N I, leave from 14th April to 14th Oct, on private affairs, to visit Simla. Feb 18.
- Gilmore, M W, Lieutenant ; 39th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th Sept, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 7.
- Grange, Richard George, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 10th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 27th Feb 1832, vice A C, Nesbitt, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. March 5.
- Griffiths, C, Captain ; 37th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th Sept, to visit Bareilly, on very urgent private affairs. Feb 10.
- Hall, J, Captain ; 8th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th June, to visit the Hill Provinces in the vicinity of Simla and the Sutlege. Feb 14.
- Hav, J, Captain ; 30th N I, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Division, vice Lieutenant Dalby appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, Military Department. Feb 28.
- Hay, W E, Captain ; Major of Brigade, Agra Garrison Staff, leave from 16th Jan to 16th Nov, to visit the Hills on the neighbourhood of Simla, on medical certificate. Feb 6.
- Hennessy, J, Ensign ; 60th N I, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.
- Hickman, Thomas, First Lieutenant ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. March 5.
- Higginson, G, Assistant Apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Feb to 1st March, in extension, to rejoin. Feb 14.
- Higginson, James, Lieutenant ; Pay Master at the presidency, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Vice President and Deputy Governor. Feb 23.
- Holmes, S, Assistant-Surgeon ; 32d N I, leave from 10th Feb to 10th March, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 11.
- Holmes, Samuel, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. March 5.
- Hore, W, Ensign ; 18th N I, leave from 31st Jan to 30th Sept, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 17.
- Hunter, T H, Ensign ; 26th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 25th Dec, to proceed to Simla, on medical certificate. Feb 16.
- Irvin, P, Sub-Conductor ; Dehly Canal, to be Conductor from the 11th Nov 1831, vice Chatterton, pensioned. Feb 27.
- Jackson, A, Lieutenant ; 30th N I, to act as Adjutant to the Kemaon Local Battalion, during Lieutenant Tytler's absence. Feb 13.
- Jackson, P, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to New South Wales on account of health, for two years. March 12.
- Jeffreys, F, Ensign ; 70th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st Jan, 1833, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate. Feb 12.
- Johnston, F J T, Colonel ; 8th L C, leave from 7th Jan to 7th April, to visit Delhi and Meerut, on private affairs. Feb 10.
- Johnston, F J T, Colonel ; 8th L C, leave from 1st April to 1st March, 1833, to visit Simla, on medical certificate. Feb 28.
- Knyvett, F, Lieutenant ; 64th N I, leave from 2d Feb to 2d April, in extension, to remain at Midnapore, on medical certificate. Feb 16.
- Langstaff, Joseph, Superintending Surgeon ; to officiate as third Member of the Medical Board, vice Browne. Feb 20.

- Laughton, Richard**, Assistant-Surgeon; to take charge of the medical duties of the Political Agency of Umballa. March 5.
- Lawrence, G St. P.**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 2d L C, leave from 30th May to 30th Nov, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Feb 10.
- Lynch, Robert Blosse**, Lieutenant; 26th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. March 6.
- Lyons, E R.**, Lieutenant; 37th N I, leave from 20th March to 20th Nov, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate. Feb 17.
- Lysaght, T.**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; European Regiment, leave from 1st June, 1831, to 31st July, 1831, to rejoin his Regiment. Feb 18.
- Macartney, C.**, Cornet; 11th Dragoons, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.
- Macdonald, A.**, Ensign; 40th N I, leave from 15th Feb to 15th Aug, to visit Muttra and Nusseerabad, on private affairs. Feb 1.
- Macdonald, J.**, Lieutenant; Sub-Assistant Commissary General, leave for four months, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, for health. March 12.
- Macdonald, R.**, Lieutenant; 69th N I, transferred from the Revenue to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. March 12.
- Mackean, A.**, Lieutenant; 42d N I, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the European Invalids, vice Stewart, appointed Fort Adjutant at Chunar. Feb 14.
- Mackenzie, E G.**, Second-Lieutenant; Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion Artillery, leave from 15th Feb to 15th December, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Feb 4.
- Mackenzie, H.**, Lieutenant; 56th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 18th Feb, in extension, to rejoin. Feb 28.
- Mackeson, F.**, Lieutenant; 14th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th Sept, to visit Almorah, on private affairs. Feb 13.
- Mackintosh, A.**, Lieutenant; 52d N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Shulldham, proceeded to Europe. Feb 18.
- Mackintosh, Henry**, Lieutenant; 43d N I, to be Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan. Feb 27.
- Macleod, M D.**, B W. Surgeon; 8th N I, leave from 28th Feb to 1st July, in extension, to rejoin his Corps. Feb 11.
- Madden, C.**, Assistant-Surgeon; directed to proceed with Lieutenant Garretts's detachment, and to do duty with the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore. Feb 1.
- Maddock, T.**, Major; 10th N I, leave from 20th Feb to 31st March, to proceed towards Agra, on private affairs. Feb 22.
- Magnay, E.**, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
- Mailand, F.**, Ensign; 4th N I, leave from 20th Dec 1831, to 2d Jan, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Feb 1.
- McNair, R.**, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 73d N I, leave from 28th Jan to 15th May, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 12.
- Miles, R H.**, Lieutenant; 1st N I, leave from 5th March to 5th Sept, to visit the Hills in the neighbourhood of Simla, on private affairs. Feb 7.
- Morice, J.**, Assistant-Surgeon; 9th N I, to officiate as Garrison Surgeon and medical Store-keeper, vice Surgeon Garden, permitted to proceed towards the presidency. Feb 28.
- Murray, M D.**, A. Surgeon; 49th N I, directed to accompany Captain C M Wade, Political Agent, on special duty. Feb 1.
- Murray, William**, Ensign; 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mylius, 30th Aug 1831. Feb 9.
- Mylius, George**, Lieutenant; 16th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Ramsay who retires, 30th Aug 1831. Feb 9.
- Nash, S.**, Lieutenant; 4th L C, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs. Feb 10.
- Nesbitt, A B.**, Lieutenant; 10th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Feb 27.
- Nicolson, P.**, Ensign; to act as Adjutant to the Ramghur Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hoggan. Feb 17.
- Nisbett, D.**, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 53d N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Wilkinson. Feb 3.
- O'Brien, C.**, Lieutenant; 1st N I, leave from 14th April to 14th Oct, on private affairs, to visit Simla. Feb 18.

Oriel, William Churcher, Captain ; 32d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 18.

Parkinson, Robert, Overseer Sergeant ; 2d Division Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor from the 11th Nov 1831, in succession, to Conductor Chatterton, pensioned. Feb 27.

Purson, J J, Surgeon ; 6th N I, leave from 13th Feb to 13th April, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 18.

Pearson, H E, Ensign ; 18th N I, leave from 25th Jan to 25th Sept, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 8.

Playfair, George, Officiating Superintending Surgeon ; to be a Superintending Surgeon of the Establishment, vice Limond proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe. Feb 20.

Plowden, J C, Lieutenant ; 17th N I, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.

Prole, W S, Lieutenant ; 37th N I, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs. Feb 12.

Quin, T, Lieutenant ; 4th L C, leave from 15th March to 15th Sept, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs. Feb 16.

Ramsay, D, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.

Ramsay, R, Lieutenant, to act as Adjutant to the detachment of the 10th N I, on Escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief. Feb 7.

Ramsay, W M, Lieutenant ; 62d N I, to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date of embarkation of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Dalhousie, G C B. Feb 11.

Rattray, C, Ensign ; 20th N I, leave from 30th March to 30th Sept, to visit Landour, on private affairs. Feb 28.

Reveill, J R, Lieutenant ; 5th Battalion Artillery, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.

Rickards, W H, Lieutenant ; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 14th N I, to officiate as Station Staff. Feb 1.

Robbins, W P, Ensign ; 15th N I, leave from 12th Feb to 12th June, in extension, to proceed to Calcutta, and apply for furlough. Jan 30.

Robinson, G, Steward ; to do duty with the detachment of Artillery, returning from Cherra Poonjee to Dum-Dum, under the command of Captain Morland. Feb 18.

Royle, John Forbes, Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Feb 20.

Sage, T E, Lieutenant ; 2d Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.

Sanders, H, Second-Lieutenant ; directed to act as Adjutant and Quarter-master to the 1st Battalion, Artillery, during the absence of Second-Lieutenant and Adjutant Mackenzie. Feb 18.

Savary, W T, Lieutenant ; 46th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th Sept, to proceed to Almorah, on private affairs. Feb 27.

Sawers, J, Superintending Surgeon ; appointed to the Benares circle of medical superintendence, vice Limond. Feb 17.

Seaton, Douglas, Ensign ; 31st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Feb 27.

Shaw, R, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.

Shepherd, A H, Lieutenant ; 14th N I, leave from 5th May to 5th Nov, to proceed to Simla and Kotekhur, on private affairs. Feb 18.

Shinks, H, Assistant-Apothecary ; Acting Apothecary with the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore. Feb 3.

Shortreed, P, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 17th N I, during its separation from the Head-quarters of the corps. Feb 18.

Siddons, H, Cadet, Engineers ; leave from 15th March to 15th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs. Feb 7.

Smyth, George Carmichael, Captain ; 3d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Feb 27.

Smyth, R, Second-Lieutenant ; directed to act as Adjutant to Lieutenant Garrett's Detachment of Artillery Drafts, proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces. Feb 28.

- Spens, A, Lieutenant; 74th N I, leave from 20th Feb to 20th July, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 18.
- Stephen, J, Lieutenant; 19th N I leave from 3d March to 3d Oct, on medical certificate, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah. Feb 22.
- Stewart, C, Cadet; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. Feb 27.
- Stoddard, John, Lieutenant; 54th Foot, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 30th Jan, 1832. Feb 9.
- Stokes, George Warren, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 59th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. March 5.
- Swayne, Stephen, Captain; 5th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. March 12.
- Swinton, C, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
- Talbot, John Robert, Lieutenant; 59th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d March, 1832, in succession to Major J Campbell retired. March 5.
- Thomson, R, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
- Thorp, R, Captain; 14th N I, leave from 20th March to 20th Dec, to visit Agra and Gwah, on private affairs, and eventually the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Feb 7.
- Tickell, S R, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. Feb 27.
- Timbrell, William, Cadet, Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant, Feb 27.
- Turnbull, R H, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 24th N I, to officiate as Station Staff, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division. Jan 30.
- Turner, G, Lieutenant; 38th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 25th June, to visit Pooree, on medical certificate. Feb 23.
- Tyler, A F, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Kemaonn Local Battalion, leave from 1st Feb to 1st April, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 7.
- Tyler, A F, Lieutenant; 33d N I, to be Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Aracan. Feb 27.
- Wade, J P, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 15th N I, leave from 25th Jan to 1st March, in extension, to rejoin. Feb 15.
- Wardrop, A, Surgeon; 6th N I, leave from 22d Jan to 22d March, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Feb 4.
- Warner, W K, Cadet; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. Feb 27.
- Watson, J E, Captain; 59th N I, leave from 15th Feb to 1st April, in extension, to remain at Monghyr. Feb 28.
- Wedgeberry, D, Hospital Apprentice directed to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward to Lieutenant Shakespear's Detachment of Horse Artillery. Feb 18.
- Westmacott, G E, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master; 37th N I, leave from 1st March to 15th Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. Feb 6.
- White, Adam, Captain; 59th N I, to be Major, from the 3d March, 1832, in succession to J Campbell, retired. March 5.
- White, M, Captain; 11th Dragoons, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.
- Whitelock, G F, Ensign; 13th N I, leave from 1st Feb to 1st May, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Feb 10.
- Wilkinson, Henry, Lieutenant; 30th N I, suspended from the Honorable Company's Service, pending the decision of the Honorable the Court of Directors, on a reference about to be made to them relative to the Lieutenant's conduct. Feb 27.
- Windus, E C, Brevet Captain; 11th Dragoons, to do duty at the Depot at Landour, during the ensuing hot season. Feb 16.
- Winfield, —, Captain; Commanding the Bhopal Contingent, leave from the 25th Feb to the 25th Nov, 1832, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. March 5.
- Wood, M D, A, Assistant-Surgeon; Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, to afford medical aid to the General Staff at Head-Quarters. Feb 4.
- Woodward, C J, Assistant-Apothecary; to remain with a detachment of H M's 38th Regiment at Cherra Poojee, as Assistant Apothecary and Acting Steward. Feb 18.
- Worsley, H N, Lieutenant; 74th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 4th Feb, in extension, to rejoin. Feb 13.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Feb.				
22	Forth, ..	English	C. Robinson.	China, 24th Jan. and Singapore 3d Feb.
24	Caledonia, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Mauritius and Madras.
"	Trial, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	G. Baker, ..	Moulmein, 5th February.
25	Gibraltar, ..	American	J. Spalding, ..	Boston, 12th October.
28	Phoenix, <i>barque</i> ..	English	C. Drew, ..	Rangoon, 12th February.
Mar.				
3	Corinthian, ..	American	R. Bennett, ..	Valparaiso, 21st November.
4	Pilgrim, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Bisbee, ..	Philadelphia, 12th Oct. & Madras 24 Feb.
5	Ann, <i>barque</i> ..	English	J. Worthington.	Rangoon, 18th February.
8	Ann, <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	J. Poynton, ..	Penang, 5th February.
"	Herculean, ..	ditto	D. Wilson, ..	Madras 27th February.
"	Georgian, ..	American	J. Land, ..	Philadelphia, 19 Oct. & Madras 2d March.
11	Emma, <i>brig</i> ..	English	J. King, ..	Khyook Phyeo, 22d February.
19	United States, ..	American	W. Foster, ..	New York, 20th October.
23	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i> ..	English	W. Prentice, ..	Mahe, 14th Dec. and Rangoon 2d March.
25	Will Watch, <i>bar</i> ..	ditto	W. Barrington	Singapore, 14th and Malacca 17th Feb.
"	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	P. Roy, ..	Singapore, 22d Feb. and Penang 4th Mar.
"	Lucie, <i>barque</i> ..	French	Garagnon, ..	Marseilles, 11th Oct. and Maur 28th Jan.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names	Nation	Commanders	Destination.
Feb.				
24	Bayonnais, <i>bk.</i> ..	French	M. Vanlone,	Havre de Grace.
"	Charlotte, <i>brig</i> ..	American	D. T. Lothross	Boston.
25	Wolf, ..	H. M. S.	W. Hamley, ..	Madras.
"	Thistle, <i>schooner</i> ..	English	A. McDonald	Rangoon.
28	Mandarine, ..	American	C. Cook, ..	Salem.
29	Indian Oak, ..	English	A. Bane, ..	Mauritius.
Mar.				
2	Austen, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Rickett, ..	Penang and Singapore.
"	Novo Dourado, <i>bk.</i> ..	Portuguese	M. F. de Lay	Macao.
4	Moir, ..	English	S. Beadle, ..	London.
5	Falcon, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	D. Ovenstone,	Chinavia Singapore.
7	Jesay, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	J. Auld, ..	Kyook Phyeo and Penang.
9	Ganges, <i>Steamer</i> ..	ditto	W. Warden,	Rangoon and Amherst.
"	Diana, <i>Steamer</i> ..	ditto	..	Moulmein.
11	Diedericka, <i>bk.</i> ..	Dutch	W. Townsend	Batavia.
"	Ann, <i>barque</i> ..	English	J. Sly, ..	Mauritius.
12	Sylph, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Wallace, ..	China via Singapore.
13	Earl Kellie, ..	ditto	B. Edwards, ..	London.
"	C. Merchant, <i>bk.</i> ..	ditto	T. W. Tingate	Moulmein.
18	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i> ..	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Khyook Phyeo.
19	Exmouth, ..	ditto	D. Warren, ..	London.
"	Princess Charlotte	ditto	J. McKean, ..	Liverpool.
"	Devil, <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	G. Robinson,	Rangoon and Moulmein.
"	Dona Carmelita, ..	ditto	C. Gray, ..	Straits and China.
21	Jean, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	A. Finlay, ..	Columbo.
23	Calcutta, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	T. Watson, ..	Liverpool.
"	La Clementine, ..	French	E. Delaleu, ..	Madras, Pondicherry, and Columbo.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Enterprize.—T. C. Plowden, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Byrn, and Mr. Touissant.
Per Gibraltar, from Boston.—Mrs. Cutter; Messrs. M. O. T. Cutter, W. H. Brown, G. Brown, J. P. Welch, H. Tileston and J. E. Allston.

Per Caledonia, from Madras.—Messrs. J. Colquhoun, Robertson, and Percival, and Mrs. Edwards.

Per Trial, from Bimlipatam.—Mr. W. H. Vaughan. *From Moulmein.*—Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Roberts.

Per Pilgrim, from Philadelphia.—J. S. Sloan and Martin Holmes, Esqrs. *From Madras.*—J. C. Abbott, Esq. and Lieut. Elwall, 49th N. I.

Per Severn.—Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. Geo. Prinsep, Mrs. Samuel Smith and Daughter, and Mrs. J. R. Frazer; Miss Van Schoor; Miss Eliza Mackenzie, and Miss C. Robinson, Infant; Lieutenant Col W. G. Mackenzie, J. F. Cathcart, Esq., Civil Service; J. R. Frazer, W. S. Spawforth, and C. J. Younghusband, Esqrs., R. Hampton, Esq., Writer; G. Elliot, Esq., Cadet; Assist. Surg. Minto, H. M. 26th Regt.

Per Georgian, from Philadelphia.—J. Jansem, Esq.; J. M. Richards, Esq.; Chas. Ryan, Esq. *Supercargoes*; J. Carson, Esq. Surgeon. *From Madras.*—Miss Lightfoot; A. J. Keer, Esq.; S. Hough, Esq. and Dr. Smith.

Departures.

Per Moira, for London.—Lady Grey and 3 Children; Mrs. Liester and 1 Child, Mrs. Calleville, Mrs. Hodges, and Mrs. Barber, Miss Birch and 2 children; Revd. W. Eales, Lieut. Barber, Major Campbell, Captain Oriol, Ensign Murray, Mr. Lindskill, Quarter Master Edwards, Mr. Camefon, Pilot Service; 2 Privates, H. M. 16th Foot, 1 ditto, 3d Royal Buffs, and Mr. Thos. Hansley, late Quarter-Master H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*; Master Edward James Seppings.

Per Barque Austen.—Mrs. Rickett, and Mrs. Lathrass.

Per Ann, for Mauritius.—Mrs. Seguiet; Capt. Ambrose; Messrs. Wieke, Balmano, Ogilvie, Seguiet, and Barrow.

Per Sylph.—A. Robertson, Esq.

Per Steamer Ganges.—Capt. McFarquhar; Lieut. Collins;—Harding, Esq.; Troops and Convicts

Per Steamer Diana.—Captain Warwick and Mr. Bennett.

Per Exmouth.—Mrs. Mack, 3 Children and Female Servant; Captain and Mrs. Armstrong, 2 Children and Female Servant; Captain and Mrs. Whittle; Capt. Hickman; Capt. Lynch; Captain H. Fendall; Lieut. Crommelin; Lieut. Gibson; Dr. Royle; Douglas Seaton, William Whitaker, and J. Groves, Esqrs.; Mr. E. Campbell, and Dr. D. Boyter.

Per Earl Kellie.—Assistant Surgeon Holmes, and three Irish people.

Per Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Mr. James Bell, and one Child.

Per Jean, for London via Colombo.—Dr. Steart.

Per Dona Carmelita.—T. Spiers, Esq.; Messrs. J. Frusher and Alexander Calder.

Per Princess Charlotte, for Liverpool.—Lieutenants Packenham and Salkeld;—Young, Esq. Writer.

Per La Clementine, for Pondicherry and Colombo.—Lieut. Faber and Mr. Pike.

Per H. C. Steamer Enterprize, for Kyook Phyo.—Captain Troup, 66th N. I.

Per Byron, for New South Wales.—Lieut. P. Jackson.

Per Royal Saxon.—Capt. and Mrs. Swaine and 4 Children, Mr. Nixon, Capt. Roxborough, and Lieut. Tulloh, R. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 25 At Moulmein, the Lady of Lieut. Nott, 19th Regiment, of a Daughter.
- Jau. 15 Jumna, near Kalpee, the Lady of Brevet Captain Stehelin, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a Daughter.
- 29 Juanpore, the Lady of Major Eckford, of a Son.
- Feb. 1 Garden Reach, the Lady of J. C. Brown, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter.
- 1 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. T. Anns, of a Son.
- 1 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Leggatt, late of the Harbour Master's Department, of a Daughter.
- 2 Calcutta, Mrs. William Scott, (Firm of Currie and Co.) of a Daughter.
- 2 Calcutta, the Lady of G. J. Howard, Esq. of a Daughter, still-born.
- 2 Dum-Dum, the Lady of Wm. Montgomery, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 2 Hanti, the Lady of Captain Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 3 Sialda, Mrs. Ingels of a Daughter.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fisson, of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Roe, the wife of Captain R. A. J. Roe, of a Son.
- 5 Dinapore, Mrs. Francis Smyth, of a Son.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a Daughter.
- 6 Calcutta Mrs. Caroline Bond, of a Daughter.
- 6 Meerpoore, Commercilly, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, of a Son.
- 7 Chowringhee, the Lady of Captain Sewell, of a Daughter.
- 7 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. J. D. Syers, 19th Regt. N. I., of a Son.
- 7 Allahabad, Mrs. W. J. Chambers, of a Daughter.
- 8 Nussereabad, the Lady of W. O. Young, Esq. of the Artillery, of a Son.
- 9 Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Swiney, of a Son.
- 9 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Simon Gomes, of a Son.
- 9 Futtighur, the Lady of Wm. Monckton, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 10 Agra, the Lady of Capt. G. Huish, Asst. Commissary General, of a Son.
- 11 Chunar, the Lady of A. K. Lindsey, of a Daughter.
- 11 On the River Ganges, near Chupra, Mrs. William Johnson, of a Daughter.
- 12 At Purneah, the Lady of W. Greaves, Esq. of a Son.
- 12 Meerut, the Lady of Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, 29th N. I. of a Son.
- 12 the British Residency at Ava, the Lady of Major H. Burney, of a Daughter.
- 13 Bangundee, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Temple, of a Son.
- 13 Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a Son.
- 14 Calcutta, Mrs. P. Reed, of a Son.
- 14 Calcutta, the Lady of the Revd. W. S. Mackay, of a Daughter.
- 14 Jann Bazar, Chowringhee, Mrs. A. P. Durand, of a Son.
- 14 Barrackpoore, the Lady of E. H. Hampton, Esq. 50th Regt. N. I. of a still-born Son.
- 15 Chuprah, the Lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq. of a Son.
- 15 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Spence, of the H. C. Pilot Establishment, of a Daughter.
- 17 Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway, of a Son.
- 17 Lucknow, the Lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st Regt. N. I., of a Son.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Fink, wife of the Revd. Mr. Fink, Missionary of Akryab, of a Son.
- 18 Intally, Mrs. M. Fink, of a Son.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a Son.
- 22 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Hand, H. C. Marine, of a Son.

- Feb. 22 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Wells, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
 22 Buxar, the Lady of Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 60th N. I., of a Daughter.
 23 Sylhet, Mrs. C. Martin, of a Daughter.
 23 Sylhet, the wife of Mr. P. R. Martin, of a Daughter.
 23 Gyah, the Lady of D. W. Fraser, Esq. of a Son.
 24 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. R. Angelo, 34th Regt. N.I. of a Daughter.
 25 Calcutta, the Lady of D. Ross, Esq. of a Son.
 25 Behickpore Factory, in the District of Purneah, the Lady of George Waiker, Esq. of a Son.
 26 Mrs. Preston, of Allahabad, of a Son.
 26 Calcutta, the Lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq., C. S., of a Son.
 27 Garden Reach, the Lady of E. P. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a Daughter.
 * 28 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain Stokes, Military Secretary to the Vice President, of a Son.
 28 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Rebeiro, of a Son.
 29 Calcutta, the Lady of A. Muller, Esq. of a Son.
 Mar. 2 Calcutta, Mrs. William Bell, of a Son.
 2 the General Hospital, the wife of Mr. H. Leopold, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of W. Anley, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Chowringhee, the Lady of Rep. D. Mangles, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Shahjehanpore, the Lady of F. H. Brett, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.
 3 Fort William, the Lady of Captain J. Lukis, Paymaster, H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs, of a Daughter.
 3 Chaudernagore, the Lady of James Hill, Esq. of Kishnaghur, of a Son.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Emelia Mendes, of a Son and Heir.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. A. R. Neuville, of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. P. Martinelly, of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Reed, of a Son.
 11 Fort William, the wife of J. Lynch Garrison Key Serjeant, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Peter Victor, of a Daughter.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Lingham, of a Son.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Galloway, of a still-born Son.
 14 Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 24 At Meerut, Mr. J. Mackinnon, School Master, to Miss G. M. Rosse.
 Feb. 4 Calcutta, Richard Bird, Esq. to Miss Sarah Edwards Remfry.
 6 Calcutta, John Rickett, Esq. to Miss Grace Eleanor Lathrop.
 8 Calcutta, Captain F. C. Palmer, to Miss A. L. Burrows.
 16 Calcutta, P. G. Beers, Esq. of H. M. 3d or Buffs, to Miss Matilda Hodgkinson.
 18 Calcutta, Arthur Lang, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Tickell, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Tickell, of Engineers.
 18 Calcutta, Mr. George Brown, to Miss Ann Alexander.
 20 Calcutta, Mr. James Rostan, to Cleophas Margareti, Daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Biae, of the Company's Service.
 20 Calcutta, S. G. Aviet, Esq. to Miss Z. Petruse, only daughter of the late M. Petruse, Esq.
 20 Chaudernagore, Mr. John D'Cruze, to Miss Isabella Petrinilla D'Cruze.
 21 Calcutta, Mr. John D'Courey, Indigo Planter, to Miss Maria Elwood.
 21 Lucknow, Mr. James Lightle, to Miss Anne Louisa Bonny.
 21 Calcutta, John Strong, Esq. of Virkie Shetland, to Jane Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Meiselbeck.
 22 Dum-Dum, Mr. Simon Budd, Sergeant of the Horse Artillery, to Mrs. Mary Pereira.

- Feb. 23 At Calcutta, W. P. Goad, Esq. Civil Service, to Jane, fourth Daughter of Henry Kellett, Esq. of Morrison's Island, Cork.
- 23 Calcutta, William Russell, Esq. to Vittoria Maria, fourth Daughter of the late Major Anderson, H. M. 19th Foot.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Davenport, to Miss Louisa Brenty.
- 25 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Frederick Von Lintzgy, Apothecary, to Miss Emelia Mary Ann Abercromby.
- 27 Barrackpore, Ensign George Newbolt, 31st Regt. to Frances Anna Maria, eldest Daughter of Capt. Robert Arding Thomas, 48th Regt.
- 29 Calcutta, Mr. James Reid, to Mrs. Elder.
- 29 Calcutta, Mr. Nathaniel Robertson, to Miss Temperance Farrao.
- Mar. 1 the Howrah Church. Mr. John Floyd, jun. to Miss Anna Maria Denty.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. A. Fernandes, to Miss Elizabeth Gomes.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. T. S. Sheppard, to Miss A. H. Gregory, grand daughter of the late Robert Gregory, Senior Merchant.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. Howell, to Miss Martin.
- 9 Chinsurah, J. Willett Payne Audain, Esq. Lieut. H. M.'s 16th Foot, to Charlotte Adelaide, youngest daughter of G. Heiklots, Esq. of Chinsurah.
- 12 Calcutta, John Edward Breen, Esq. to Frances Anne, daughter of Alexander George Paterson, Esq.
- 13 Chinsurah, Brevet Captain Matthew Smith, of H. M. 16th Foot, to Isabella, second Daughter of Colonel Hook, Commanding that Regt.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 7 At Port Louis, Capt. John S. Hughes, of the 3d Regiment or Buffs.
- Jan. 23 Calcutta, Mr. Thos. St. Verguet, French and Portuguese Interpreter of the Court of Requests, aged 45 years.
- 23 Calcutta, Miss Ann Emelia Black, aged 13 years, 3 months, and 5 days.
- 23 Calcutta, Mrs. R. Peters, aged 29 years.
- 23 Chinsurah, Mrs. C. M. Holst, aged 63 years.
- 25 Calcutta, Mr. H. F. Freeman, Free Manner, aged 31 years.
- 25 Puteh Gurh, Charles Bathurst, Esq.
- 25 Calcutta, Mr. W. Roscoe, aged 43 years, 3 months, and 8 days.
- 25 Sea, Conductor J. Flanagan, Ordnance Department.
- 28 Calcutta, Master Henry Smith, aged 1 month and 17 days.
- 28 Chittagong, Julia, wife of Mr. D. Vaz, Head Assistant in the office of the Collector of Customs, aged 30 years.
- 28 Monghyr, Anne Julia, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Paternoster, aged 1 year and 5 months.
- 31 Calcutta, Miss Eliza J. Eyebur, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 10 days.
- Feb. 1 Cawnpore, Mr. P. Crassa, aged 24 years.
- 2 Calcutta, James Daniel King, Esq. aged 29 years and 10 months.
- 2 Calcutta, the infant Daughter of Mr. E. Leggatt.
- 4 Suikeah, Mr. A. Montgomery, aged 27 years, 1 month, and 4 days.
- 4 Cawnpore, Emily Frances, second Daughter of Lieut.-Col. Whish, Bengal Horse Artillery.
- 6 Calcutta, the son of Mr. Vincent D'Souza, aged 8 months and 27 days.
- 7 Bhaugleypore, Mr. Edward Dudman, aged 38 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Master Herbert M. Sinaes, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 10 days.
- 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Potter, aged 21 years and 8 months.
- 9 Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas Lambrose, aged 40 years.
- 10 Calcutta, Frederick, the infant son of Lieut. Miller, 25th Regt. N. I. aged 1 year, 11 months, and 26 days.

- 15 At Calcutta, Master Theophilus Metcalfe Burke, aged 11 years.
- 15 Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. David Thomson, aged 26 years.
- 15 Calcutta, Edward Henry William, the infant Son of R. M. Ronald, Esq., aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. John Da Costa, aged 28 years.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. William Vokerson, aged 45 years.
- 19 In Camp, at Jenazeghur, in the Oudeypore Country, Mary Christian, infant Daughter of James Corbet, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Harowtee Political Agency.
- 19 Calcutta, Annette, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Shakespeare.
- 19 Calcutta, Miss Claudine Hawkins, aged 9 months.
- 22 Calcutta, Agn Gonsalves, aged 26 years.
- 23 Calcutta Jane, Daughter of Mr. W. Spence, H. C. Marine, aged 8 days.
- 23 Calcutta, Regina wife of Lazar Agabeg, Esq. aged 31 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Ellen Louisa, the daughter of W. Denman, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 18 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. John Jones, of the Pension Establishment, aged 48 years.
- 27 Calcutta, Miss J. Stewart, Daughter of the late Mr. James Stewart, aged 6 years.
- 28 Calcutta, Sarah Barrett, aged 37 years
- 29 Calcutta, Miss Sarah Paton, a Ward of the European Orphan Asylum, aged 11 months.
- Mar. 1 the General Hospital, Mr. Muldoon, late Reporter to the *East Indian* and *John Bull*.
- 2 Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Da Costa, aged 75 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Indiana, the infant Daughter of Mr. P. De Rozario, of the Hindoo College, aged 2 years and 7 months.
- 4 Calcutta, Baldwin Charles, son of Mr. John Wilson, Assistant Apothecary, H. C. Dispensary.
- 5 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. F. Rebeiro.
- 6 Calcutta, Master Robert Vinor McMellon, aged 1 year and 5 months.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs Warn, aged 33 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Edward Murphy, Esq. aged 20 years and 9 months.
- 10 Calcutta, Margaret Oliva, the daughter of Mr. H. Fensley, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 5 years, 9 months, and 25 days.
- 11 Calcutta, Louisa. relict of the late Col. John Baptist Fisson, of the Marhatta Service, aged 58 years.
- 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Rachel Castello, aged 47 years, 8 months, and 14 days.
- 14 Calcutta, Ellen Charlotte, the infant Daughter of M. W. Woollaston, Esq. aged 4 months and 15 days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	32	0	a	33	0	Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 1st Class,	4	0	a	5	0	Prem.
{ 2d Class,	3	0	a	4	0	Prem.
{ 3rd Class,	1	8	a	2	8	Prem.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	10	a	1	14	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	2	0	a	2	8	Prem.
4 per cent. Loan,	1	12	a	2	4	Disc.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL, Sa. Rs. 6,550 a 6,750 Premium.

BUY.]	COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	[SELL.
-------	---------------------	--------

CALCUTTA.

1s. 10½d. On London 6 mos. sight per Sicca Rupee,	2s. 0d.
98rs. 0as. On Madras, 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees, ..	92rs. 0as.
98rs. 0as. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees, ..	92rs. 0as.

LONDON.

1s. 8½d. On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee, ..	1s. 7½d.
1s. 7d. On Maurit and Bombay, per M. and B. Rupee, ..	1s. 6d.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per	100	210
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	"		205
Doubloons,	each		32
Joes or Pezas,	"		18
Sovereigns,	"		12
Bank of England Notes, ..	"		11
Louis D'Ors,	"		8
Dutch Ducats,	"		4
Star Pieces,	"		3

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4	per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5	ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6	ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,	5	per cent.
{ 3 Months,	7	ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4	ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5	ditto.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 13TH MARCH TO 10TH APRIL.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Cheap, G C, Mr ; Session Judge of Mymensing. March 20.
Davidson, John, Assistant-Surgeon, Sudder Ameen at Zillah Behar. March 20.
Doucett, George, Mr ; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Chittagong. April 10.
Dunbar, J, Mr ; Magistrate of Mymensing. March 20.
Elliott, W H, Mr ; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 1st or Meerut Division. March 27.
Futteh Ali, Moolavee ; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Behar. March 20.
Gholam Russool, Kazeer ; Principal Sudder Ameen at Cuttack. April 10.
Mahommud Sagid, Moolavee ; Sudder Ameen at Balasore. April 10.
Mills, A J M, Mr ; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Patna. March 20.
Moohummed Mah, Kazeer ; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Burdwan. April 10.
Raikes, W N, Mr ; An Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 7th or Humeerpore Division. March 20.
Ram Mobun Rai, Sudder Ameen at Pooree. April 10.
Russool Buksh, Kazeer ; Sudder Ameen at Zillah Burdwan. April 10.
Snell, R H, Mr ; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 8th or Benares Division. March 27.
Stainforth, H, Mr ; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Sarun. March 27.
Sudaqut Oollah, Moolavee ; Sudder Ameen at Zillah Chittagong. April 10.
Tarinipurshad Buttacharj ; Sudder Ameen at Zillah Burdwan. April 10.
Templer, J W, Mr ; Session Judge of Patna. March 13.
Thomas, H H, Mr ; Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore. March 20.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Grant, A. Mr ; Junior Commissioner for investigating the claims of the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore. April 10.
Mangles, R D, Mr ; Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department. April 3.
Russell, F W, Mr ; Second Commissioner for investigating the claims of the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore. April 10.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 19TH MARCH TO 9TH APRIL.]

- Abbott, H, Ensign ; 44th N I, leave from 28th March to 29th Sept, to visit Bessar, in the vicinity of Nusseerabad, on private affairs. March 24.
Anderson, J, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 71st N I, to rank from 3d June, 1850, vice C H Baines, retired. March 19.
Anderson, William, Sergeant ; Artillery, to act as Bullock Sergeant to the Light Field Battery at Dinapore. March 5.

Aubert, J, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 70th N I, to rank from 7th June, 1830, vice F Day retired. March 19.

Badenach, W, Captain ; Senior Assistant to the Superintendent at Ramree, leave for two months to visit Bengal, for the benefit of health. April 2.

Barry, H, Lieutenant ; 71st N I, to rank from 3d June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baines retired. March 19.

Bazely, F R, Lieutenant ; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 16th Feb to 16th Feb, 1833, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Stala and Kotgurh, on medical certificate. Feb 29

Beane, Edward, Private ; Infantry Invalids, admitted to the benefits of the pension. April 2

Beatson, T F B, Cornet ; 10th L C, leave from 15th Jan to 15th June, to visit Nusserabad, on private affairs. Jan 7.

Beatson, W S, Major ; Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Army by dawk. March 11.

Beavan, Robert, Lieutenant ; 31st N I, leave obtained to proceed to the Straits of Malacca, for health, is commuted to furlough to Europe, on the same account. April 9.

Bell, G B, Major ; 68th N I, to rank from 1st Nov. 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C B promoted. March 19.

Bell, J, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 71st N I, during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment. March 29.

Biggs, H L, Ensign ; 14th N I, leave from 10th March to 30th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs. Feb 29

Blackwood, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; 50th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. March 6.

Blair, C D, Captain ; 10th L C, leave from 25th April to 25th Oct, to visit the Hills at Maseorie, on private affairs. March 6.

Blair, C D, Captain ; 10th L C, directed to receive charge of, and proceed with the horses admitted into the service from the Hissar Stud, and destined for the corps at Meerut. March 22.

Blunt, H J, Ensign ; 48th N I, leave from 4th March to 4th July, to visit Pooree, on medical certificate. March 21.

Boswell, J S, Lieutenant ; 19th N I, leave from 3d April to 3d Oct, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deylah, on private affairs. March 24.

Brown, P, Captain ; 29th N I, to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, retired. March 19.

Brucere, J E, Lieutenant ; 13th N I, leave from 18th March to 18th Sept, to visit Agra, on private affairs. March 13.

Buckle, E, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, during the absence of Lieutenant Anderson. March 6.

Buckley, F, Major ; 70th N I, to rank from 7th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Day retired. March 19.

Campbell, G, Lieutenant ; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to visit Saharunpore and Allahabad, on private affairs. Feb 29.

Campbell, J, Major ; 59th N I, (retired,) to rank from 23d Aug 1831, vice Lieutenant Colonel Warden, deceased. March 19.

Carpenter, G, Brigadier General, Commanding Cawnpore Division, General Staff, leave from 1st March to 30th April, in extension, to rejoin. March 18.

Carrison, William George, Hospital Apprentice ; attached to the Hospital of H M's 26th Foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary at Head Quarters. March 15.

Catherall, H J G B, Captain ; 5th N I, to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, deceased. March 19.

Charter, J, Major ; 5th N I, to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, deceased. March 19.

Cheere, H, Lieutenant ; 74th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 25th April, to proceed to Chuprah, on private affairs. Feb 29.

- Christie, C, Major; 7th N I, leave from 1st March to 1st Oct, to remain at Muttra, for the purpose of adjusting his accounts with the Pay Department. March 6.
- Clarke, J, Surgeon; Garrison Staff, leave from 1st May to 1st Oct, in extension, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. March 28.
- Cock, H, Lieutenant-Colonel; 23d N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice G D Heathcote, struck off. March 19.
- Cooper, C, Lieutenant; 23d N I, to act as Adjutant to the detachment of Native Troops proceeding on duty to Hurdwar. March 12.
- Corbin, Frederick, Officiating Garrison Surgeon; to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, vice Playfair, placed on the list of Superintending Surgeons. March 19.
- Costley, W R C, Lieutenant-Colonel; 7th N I, to rank from 2d Jan 1831, vice F V Rapet, promoted. March 19.
- Costly, W R C, Lieutenant-Colonel; 56th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th June in extension, to rejoin. Feb 29.
- Dashwood, Francis, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on account of health, for two years. April 9.
- DeFountain, A, Lieutenant; 29th N I, to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, retired. March 19.
- Dick, A, Lieutenant-Colonel; 62d N I, to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice J Alexander, promoted. March 19.
- Dickson, C, Lieutenant; 51st N I, to be Adjutant to the Regiment, vice Roberts. Jan 7.
- Dunlop, W, Lieutenant-Colonel; 49th N I, leave from 1st March to 1st April, on private affairs, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah. Feb 29.
- Dunlop, W, Lieutenant-Colonel, 49th N I, leave from 1st April to 20th April, in extension, to join. March 28.
- Farle, J L, Captain; 9th N I, leave from 25th May to 25th July, in extension to rejoin. March 8.
- Eckford, J, Surgeon; 12th N I; leave from 31st March to 2d May, to visit the District of Oude, on medical certificate. March 18.
- Emly, Giles, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, to be Captain by Erevet, from the 24th March, 1832. April 2.
- Esdue, J, Assistant-Surgeon; to proceed and assume the medical charge of the civil station of Futtehpore, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon Warlow. Jan 7.
- Evans, J, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 15th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th April, to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs. March 13.
- Ewart, —, Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeon; attached to His Lordship's Body Guard, to be absent from his corps, from the 10th March until the 10th July, 1832, for health. March 19.
- Fagan, Leonard Cornwal, Lieutenant; European Regiment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. March 19.
- Faithfull, R C, Colonel; 49th N I, leave from 20th March to 20th Nov, to visit the Hill Provinces in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. March 11.
- Fiddes, Thomas, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Baines retired with rank from the 3d of Nov 1831, vice Sewart promoted. March 19.
- Fisher, J, Captain; 23d N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, struck off. March 19.
- Fitzgerald, C, Captain; 60th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th April, in extension to rejoin. March 22.
- Foley, R, Assistant-Surgeon; to take medical charge of the detachment of Sappers and Miners employed on the river Jumna, under the command of Lieutenant Burt. March 27.
- Forrest, Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. April 9.
- Frushard, J, Major; 58th N I, to rank from 26th Dec 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Simons, deceased. March 19.

- Garbett, H.**, Lieutenant : Horse Artillery, leave from 2d Jan to 2d March, to rejoin his troop at Meerut. March 14.
- Goodeve, H H.**, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 25th February to 25th April, to visit Ghazeepore, on urgent private affairs. March 7.
- Gordon, Alexander**, Major ; Madras European Regiment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs. March 19.
- Grange, R G.**, Lieutenant ; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 10th N I, leave from 1st May to 1st Nov, to visit Meerut and the Hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs. March 19.
- Griffin, J.**, Captain ; 24th N I, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs. March 21.
- Guthrie, C.**, Captain ; 46th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 25th April, in extension to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. March 18.
- Gwatkin, C R.**, Lieutenant, 60th N I, leave from 1st April to 30th Sept, to visit Karunta Dhée, on urgent private affairs. March 20.
- Harrison, C I.**, Cadet ; Infantry, leave from 25th Feb to 25th August, on medical certificate, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough. Feb 29.
- Harrison, Charnock Ingleby**, Cadet ; Infantry, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. March 21.
- Hav, P M.**, Lieutenant-Colonel : 66th N I, to rank from 26th June, 1830, vice W C, Faithful, promoted. March 19.
- Hay, Patrick**, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 42d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. March 19.
- Henderson, J.**, Surgeon ; to take medical charge of the 9th N I, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon Morice, on detached duty. March 12.
- Herring, J.**, Brevet Major ; 37th N I, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, Meerut Division, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to proceed to the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs. March 22.
- Herring, J.**, Major ; 37th N I, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Meerut Division. March 5.
- Hickman, G W J.**, Captain ; 70th N I, to rank from 7th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Day, retired. March 19.
- Holmes, W B.**, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 12th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ludlow. March 24.
- Hornby, R.**, Major ; 29th N I, to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, retired. March 19.
- J Hughes, E C T B.**, Lieutenant ; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 2d Feb to 2d Nov, in extension, to visit Almorah, on medical certificate. Feb 29.
- Hughes, R R.**, Capt ; 62d N I, to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, promoted. March 19.
- Hunter, J.**, Lieutenant-Colonel : 58th N I, to rank from 26th Dec 1830, vice E Simons, deceased. March 19.
- Hutchins, G H.**, Major ; 30th N I, leave from 14th February to 14th April, to remain at the presidency and apply for furlough. Feb 29.
- Hyslop, M.**, Lieutenant ; 59th N I, Acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 11th N I, leave from 29th Feb to 15th April, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. March 13.
- Iveson, John**, Ensign ; 7th N I, to be Lieutenant from the 24th March, 1832, vice J Hale, deceased. April 2.
- James, W.**, Major ; 66th N I, to rank from 26th June 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful, promoted. March 19.
- Jarvis, John Henry**, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, on account of health. March 19.
- Jeffreys, Julius**, Assistant-Surgeon ; transferred to the Invalid Establishment. April 2.
- Jenkins, R B.**, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 29th N I, to rank from 27th April, 1831, vice W D Playfair, retired. March 19.
- Johnstone, G.**, Ensign ; 46th N I, leave from 19th Jan to 16th March, to join. March 28.

Kennaway, G. Lieutenant; 5th L C, leave from 25th March to 25th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs. March 11.

Kennedy, W. Lieutenant Colonel; 8th N I, to rank from 18th June 1830, vice **Josef Garner** retired. March 19.

King, J. Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st to 19th Feb, to join the 72d N I. March 18.

Knyvett, F. Lieutenant; 64th N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of health, for eighteen months. March 24.

Langstaff, Joseph, Superintending Surgeon; Officiating third member of the Medical Board, appointed to the Dinapore circle of medical superintendence. March 5.

Lawrence, G St P. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 2d L C, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. March 28.

Leadbeater, W E B. Captain; 33d N I, leave from 16th Feb, to 16th March, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. March 6.

Lindsay, W. Lieutenant; 10th N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs. March 6.

Lindsay, Wm. Veterinary Surgeon; re-appointed from the 1st March, to the Stud Department. April 9.

Liptrap, John. Lieutenant; 42d N I, to be Captain of a company, from the 3d Nov 1831, in succession to Major Fiddes, promoted. March 19.

Lloyd, G W A. Major, 71st N I, to rank from 3d June, 1830, vice Lieutenant Colonel **C H. Barnes** retired. March 19.

Lloyd, Hugh Hughes. Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 72d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 9th Sept 1829, vice **A D Gordon**, resigned. April 2.

Lomer, W H. Ensign; 21st N I, leave from 12th March to 15th Dec, to visit Dacca Jellalpoore, on medical certificate. March 11.

Loveday, W. Ensign; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 37th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant **Westmacott**. March 12.

Ludlow, W A. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 12th N I, leave from 15th March to 15th May, to visit the District North of Seetapore, on private affairs. March 5.

Macdonald, John. Lieutenant; 61st N I, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. April 2.

Macdonald, J. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 50th N I, proceeding to Teckoo. March 5.

Mackenzie, W G. Lieutenant-Colonel; 5th N I, to rank from 23d May, 1831, vice **W Wilson**, deceased. March 19.

Macvittie, R F. Lieut; to act as Adjutant to the 49th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant **Codrington**. March 6.

Manning, F E. Captain; 16th N I, leave from 28th Feb to 28th June, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Feb 29.

Marshall, John. Surgeon; 72d N I, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to the Dinapore circle, vice **Langstaff**. Officiating third member of the Medical Board. March 5.

McGlone, J. Assistant Apothecary: Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Jan to 1st April, to visit Mhow, on private affairs. Jan 7.

McGregor, M D, W L. Assistant-Surgeon; Horse Artillery, to take medical charge of the detachment of Native troops ordered on duty to Hurdwar. March 12.

McNair, Robert. Lieut; 73d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. March 19.

McRae, J. Assistant-Surgeon; Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the Left Wing of 29th N I, on the march of the Right Wing of that corps from Meerut. March 12.

Money, E K. Cornet; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Light Cavalry. March 28.

Montgomery, G J. Ensign; 15th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th April, to visit the Dhoon, on private affairs. March 13.

Moore, F, Lieutenant ; 52d N I, leave from 2d March to 2d May, in extension, to proceed on the river on medical certificate. March 14.

Moore, G, Lieutenant Colonel ; 59th N I, to rank from 23d Aug 1831, vice G D Warden, deceased. March 19.

Morgan, Thomas, Corporal ; Artillery, promoted to Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's list to fill a vacancy in the Non-commissioned Staff of the Garrison of Fort William. March 5.

Morton, J, Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 16th June, 1831, vice D Todd, retired. March 19.

Moultrie, W, Lieutenant ; 57th N. I, leave from 1st April to 15th July, to visit Poonah on urgent private affairs. March 14.

Nation, H M, Ensign ; 23d N I, leave from 30th March to 30th June, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Mussoorie, on private affairs. March 27.

Nicholl, T, Captain ; 3d Battalion Artillery, leave from 20th April to 20th Oct, to proceed to the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs. March 22.

Nicolson, James, Captain ; 4th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. April 9.

Nisbett, M D, M, Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 13th July, 1831, vice D Ramsay, deceased. March 19.

Nugent, G, Lieutenant ; 66th N I, to rank from 27th June, 1830, vice Captain Newton, deceased. March 19.

Oldfield, C E T, Lieutenant ; 5th I. C. leave from 25th March to 25th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs. March 11.

Orr, E M, Captain ; 55th N I, to rank from 58th, Dec 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Simons, deceased. March 19.

Palmer, W, Lieutenant. 30th N I, leave from 20th March to 20th July, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. March 13.

Pearson, Henry Edward, Ensign ; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for health. March 24.

Pearson, John Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon ; to be Deputy Apothecary to the Hon'ble Company, vice Dr Waddell, promoted. March 19.

Pennington, G, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ; Horse Artillery, leave from 2d April to 2d Oct, to visit Mussoorie, North of Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs. March 11.

Phillips, J S, Cadet ; Artillery, leave from 5th March to 5th May, to visit Dacca, on private affairs. March 8.

Playfair, Geo., Superintending-Surgeon ; appointed to the Meerut circle of medical superintendence, vice Langstaff. March 5.

Polson, W, Ensign ; 58th N I, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs. March 16.

Powell, M, Assistant-Surgeon ; 57th N I, leave from 1st April to 15th July, to visit Aurangabad, on private affairs. March 6.

Pratt, J B, Major ; 7th N I, (retired) to rank from 2d Jan 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Raper, promoted. March 19.

Revell, J R, Lieutenant ; 5th Battalion Artillery, leave from 1st Jan to 1st April, in extension, to visit Landour, on medical certificate. March 13.

Rich, R, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 19th N I to rank from 21st Jan. 1831, vice G. P. Baker, retired. March 19.

Robertson, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; H M's 13th I. I, appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent Depot at Landour, during the present season. March 7.

Rosebuck, G D, Captain ; 71st N I, to rank from 3d June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baines, retired. March 19.

Rogers, Charles, Captain ; 20th N I, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant Dalby. March 26.

Rogers, W H, Assistant Surgeon ; to afford medical aid to the Risallah of the 1st Local Horse ; composing part of the Escort with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, from the 19th December. January 7.

- Rooke, Benjamin, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 12th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for private affairs, March 26.
- Ross, A, Surgeon ; 4th L C, to take charge of the Superintending Surgeon's office, March 5.
- Ross, Hugh, Captain ; 42d N I, to be Major, from the 3d Nov, 1831, vice Fiddes promoted, March 19.
- Ross, L, Ensign ; 68th N I, leave from 13th March to 15th June, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate preparatory to applying for furlough, March 22.
- Saunders, J, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 50th N I, to act as Detachment Staff to the troops assembled for service at Chotah Nagpore, until Colonel Bowen shall assume the command of the troops in that district, March 17.
- Sawers, J, Superintending Surgeon ; Benares Division, Medical Staff, leave from 1st March to 1st July, to visit Simla, for the benefit of his health, March 6.
- Scott, —, Captain ; 50th N I, to rank from 13th Dec 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson C B, promoted, March 19.
- Sever, R T, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 55th N I, to rank from 13th Dec 1830, vice T Wilson C B, promoted, March 19.
- Smith, F E, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 69th N I, leave from 20th April to 10th Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs, Feb 29.
- Souter, W, Lieutenant ; 66th N I, leave from 3d March to 3d June, in extension, to rejoin, March 20.
- Spottiswoode, Henry, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 21st N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 21st March, 1832, vice H Todd, deceased, March 26.
- Stephen, H V, Ensign ; 19th N I, leave from 3d April to 3d Oct to visit the hill Provinces North of Deyrah, on private affairs, March 28.
- Stoddart, G D, Captain Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, appointed to the charge of the Adjutant General's Office at the presidency, until further orders, March 11.
- Stuart, T D, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 10th L C, leave from 2d April to 2d Oct, on private affairs to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, Feb 29.
- Sturt, A A, Ensign ; 6th N I, leave from 1st Feb to 15th Feb, in extension, to rejoin, Feb 29.
- Sunderland, E, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; Artillery, leave from 23d Feb to 23d March, to remain at Futtoghur, on medical certificate, March 7.
- Syers, J D, Captain ; 19th N I, to rank from 21st Jan 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, retired, March 19.
- Tait, T F, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 4th Local Horse, leave from 20th Feb to 20th March, in extension, to join his corps, Feb 29.
- Taylor, J, Major ; 19th N I, to rank from 21st Jan 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, retired, March 19.
- Taylor, T, M, Captain ; 5th L C, leave from 25th March to 25th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs, March 11.
- Templer, H T, Captain ; 7th N I, to rank from 2d Jan 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Raper, promoted, March 19.
- Thatcher, R, Ensign ; Infantry, leave from 20th March to 20th April, in extension, to rejoin, March 14.
- Thomson, H, Colonel ; 6th L C, leave from 30th March to 29th March, 1833, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, March 5.
- Thomson, W, B, Lieutenant ; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 67th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs, March 7.
- Todd, Hugh, Lieutenant ; 21st N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, on account of health, March 19.
- Trimmer, F, Lieutenant ; 50th N I, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment at Chooreeah, March 22.
- Troup, H, Captain ; 66th N I, leave from 4th Feb to 4th March, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, March 7.

- Troup, H, Captain ; 66th N I, to rank from 27th June, 1830, vice H A Newton, deceased. March 19.
- Turbull, R. H, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 24th N I, to officiate as station staff at Benares, during the absence of Captain Baydon, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division. March 13.
- Turner, G, Lieutenant ; 38th N I, leave from 25th Feb to 25th March, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, on medical certificate. March 11.
- Turner, George, Lieutenant ; 38th N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of health, for two years. April 6.
- Vincent, G F F, Captain ; 8th N I, to rank from 18th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Garner, retired. March 19.
- Waddell, W D, George, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, vice D. Todd retired, with rank from the 27th Nov 1831, vice Haynes deceased. March 19.
- Wake, Chas Hamilton, Supernumerary Ensign ; 34th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 10th March, 1832, vice T H S, Macleod, deceased. March 19.
- Waller, R, Second-Lieutenant ; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 5th April to 5th Oct, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs. Feb 29.
- Ward, A G, Captain ; 68th N I, to rank from 1st Nov 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, C B, promoted. March 19.
- Wardroper, F B, Ensign ; 6th N I, leave from 18th Feb to 1st May, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for leave to sea. Feb 29.
- Warlow, —, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the civil station of Futtepore, obtained an extension of leave for three months, on urgent private affairs. April 9.
- Watkins, J, Major ; 62d N I, to rank from 5th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, promoted. March 19.
- Watson, T C, Major ; European Regiment, leave from 9th April to 9th June, in extension, to rejoin. March 6.
- Watson, S, Major ; 55th N I, to rank from 13th Dec 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, C B, promoted. March 19.
- Watson, W E, Assistant-Surgeon ; to proceed to Lucknow, and assume medical charge of the 12th N I, during the absence of Surgeon J Eckford. March 20.
- Whistler, G H, Ensign ; 8th N I, leave from 25th April to 25th Oct, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, on private affairs. March 13.
- White, M G, Captain ; 66th N I, to rank from 26th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful, promoted. March 19.
- Wight, A, Major ; 23d N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, struck off. March 19.
- Wilcox, R, Captain ; 59th N I, to rank from 23d Aug, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden, deceased. March 19.
- Wilkie, J, Major ; 8th N I, to rank from 13th June, 1830, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Garner, retired. March 19.
- Williams, John, Sergeant ; Infantry Invalids, admitted to the benefits of the pension. April 9.
- Winbolt, S, Assistant-Surgeon ; to take medical charge of the detachment of convalescents ordered to march to Landour, under the command of Captain Pitts of the European Regiment. March 12.
- Woods, J, Lieutenant ; 32d N I, leave from 26th March to 30th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe or New South Wales. March 22.
- Woods, James, Lieutenant ; 32d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for health. April 4.
- Young, F, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 68th N I, to rank from 1st Nov, 1830, vice J Delamain, C B, promoted. March 19.
- Youngusband, O J, Ensign ; 60th N I, obtained an extension of leave to the 20th March. March 26.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Mar				
26	Enterprise, <i>stmr.</i>	English	C. H. West, ..	Khrook Phyo 23d March.
28	Apthorp, <i>brig</i> ..	American	J. Marshall, ..	Boston 24th Sept. and Sumatra 17th Feb.
30	Thistle, <i>schooner</i>	English	A. McDonald.	Rangoon, 13th March.
31	Livingstone, ..	ditto	P. Cowley, ..	Liverpool 19th October.
Apr.				
1	Virginia, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. Hullock, ..	Bombay 2d, and Point de Gall 25th Feb.
2	Hercules, ..	American	A. Rich, ...	Boston, 17th Sept. and Batavia 23d Feb.
3	Ganges, <i>steamer</i>	English	W. Warden, ..	Amherst Town 23d, & Rangoon 27th Mar.
5	Margaret, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	H. Potter, ..	Pen. 1st Feb Rang 1st & Moul 13th Mar.
6	Wade, <i>brig</i> ..	American	A. Pratt, ...	New York 28th November.
"	Spartan, ..	English	J. Sanders, ...	London, 26th November.
14	Red Rover, <i>barque</i>	ditto	W. Clifton, ...	China, 14th March.
16	Water Witch, <i>bar.</i>	ditto	A. Henderson, ..	China, 20th March.
"	Ernaad, ..	ditto	C. Morphon, ..	Rangoon 4th April
"	William Wilson, ..	ditto	J. Miller, ...	Mauritius, 2d March.
19	Elizabeth, <i>schoonr.</i>	ditto	J. Norris, ...	Moulmein, 29th March.
20	Arab, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Baird, ...	Glasgow 21st Nov and Cape 19th Feb.
"	Irt, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W. Hoodless, ..	Liverpool, 24th December.
"	P. Merchant, <i>bk.</i>	ditto	Younghusband	Macao 6th and Singapore 28th March.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Mar				
28	Royal Saxon, ..	English	D. W. Petrie.	Liverpool
"	Byron, <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	R. H. Scott, ..	New South Wales.
"	Margaret, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	S. Taylor, ..	Cape.
"	Beta, <i>brig</i> ..	American	W. Cleveland	Boston.
31	Abgarria, <i>barque</i> .	English	J. Tullock, ..	Mauritius.
"	Ganges, <i>Steamer</i> .	ditto	W. Warden, ..	Rangoon and Amherst.
Apr.				
1	Pilgrim, <i>brig</i> ..	American	W. M. Bisbee	Philadelphia.
3	Herculeann <i>barque</i>	English	J. Battersby, ..	Liverpool.
"	Raja Walie, <i>bk.</i> ..	Dutch	A. Vanas, ..	Batavia.
7	Isabella Robertson	English	J. Hudson, ..	China via Singapore.
8	Georgian, ..	American	J. Land, ..	Philadelphia.
"	Gibraltar, ..	ditto	J. Spalding, ..	Boston.
9	Ann, <i>barque</i> ..	English	Worthington,	Mauritius.
11	Hercules, ..	ditto	D. Wilson, ..	Mauritius.
14	Thistle, <i>schooner</i> .	ditto	A. Macdonald	Rangoon.
15	Ann, <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	J. Poynton, ..	Penang and Singapore.
"	Warrior, ..	ditto	J. Stone, ..	London via Madras.
18	Corinthian, ..	American	R. Bennett, ..	Baltimore.
20	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> ..	English	P. Roy, ..	Penang and Singapore.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

- Per Zoroaster, from Mahe*.—Dr. H. Palmer.
Per Will Watch, from Singapore.—Mrs. Pelling, Mrs. Pratt; A. Watt and F. B. Bosanquet, Esqs.
Per Livingstone, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Evans and Lieut. Edward Evans, 38th Regt.
Per Virginia, from Cochin.—Mrs. J. Salter.
Per Spartan, from London.—Mr. W. Barton, Free Merchant, Mr. F. R. Davidson, Writer; and Mr. Thos French
Per Red Rover.—R. Holdsworth, Esq. Merchant.
Per Water Witch, from China.—L. Dent, Esq. *From Singapore*.—Mr. C. Shelton.
Per Elizabeth.—C. Turner, Esq.
Per Arab, from Cape.—Mr. and Mrs. W H McCarthy.
Per Penang Merchant.—Messrs. J. P. Rosewell, and J. B. Gularto.

Departures.

- Per Ganges*.—Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Vos and Infant, Major Gordon, Captain Smyth, Captain Irvine, Lieutenant McNair, Lieutenant Todd, Reverend Mr. Christie, Mr. Fisher and 18 Charter Party Passengers.
Per Herculean.—Capt. Thompson.
Per Isabella Robertson for Singapore.—Messrs. Copp and Brassey. *For China*.—Messrs. P. Robertson and Allen Robertson.
Per Hercules.—*For the Isle of France*:—James Stewart, Esq., J. N. Lyall, Esq. and Lieut. Turner.
Per Cecelia, for Penang and Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbeck, R. Kerr, Esq., and Mr. Woolsey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 7 At Ghazeeppoor, Mrs. J. Campier, of a Daughter.
 Mar. 7 Goochah, the Lady of W. S. Charters, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
 8 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain J. Swetenham, 10th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 9 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain J. Vincent, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, of a Daughter.
 12 Mirzapore, the Lady of Hay Tweeddale Stewart, Esq. of a Son.
 13 Berhampore, Mrs. J. Marshall, of a Son and Heir.
 18 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John D'Onze, of a Son.
 18 Kishnagbur, the Lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
 19 Tirhoot, the Lady of W. H. Sterndale, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the Lady of G. Godwin, Esq. of a still-born Son.
 21 Calcutta, the Lady of the Hon'ble C. R. Lindsay, of the C. S. of a Son.
 21 Calcutta, Mrs. Twissden, of a Daughter.
 25 Entally, Mrs. H. F. King of a Son.
 23 Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Simon, of a Son.
 23 Saugor, the Lady of Lieut. De Fountain, 56th N. I., of a Daughter.
 26 Chittagong, the Lady of Capt. Edward Macquard, of a Son.
 26 Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Turnbull, of a Son.

- Mar. 26 At Sultanpore, Oude, the Lady of Lieutenant Lumsdaine, 68th N. I., of a Daughter.
- 29 Dacca, the Lady of Major Wallace, of a Daughter.
- 30 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a Daughter.
- 31 Calcutta, Mrs. John Paul, of a Daughter.
- 31 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Wotton, H^e M. 44th Regt., of a Daughter.
- April 1 Hurripaul, the Lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter.
- 2 Meerut, the Lady of the Revd. James Whiting, Joint District Chaplain, of Twin Daughters.
- 3 Chinsurah, the Lady of Mr. A. W. Stone, of a Daughter.
- 4 Caudernagore, the wife of Mr. William Wilson, of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a Daughter.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Abraham, of a Daughter, still-born.
- 6 Cherra Poonjee, the Lady of Major Thos. C. Watson, of a Son.
- 7 Durrumtollah, Mrs. G. Smith, of a Son and Heir.
- 9 Calcutta, Mrs. James Duhan, of a Daughter.
- 10 Jaunpore, the Lady of G. M. Bird, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Miller, of a Daughter.
- 14 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Clarke, of the H. C. Marine, of a Son.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. R. Mabert, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Mar. 1 At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. H. Hall, of the 6th L. C., to Amelia Margaret, second Daughter of Major Halfhide, H. M. 44th Regiment.
- 3 Loodhianah, Lieut. Charles Chester, 23d Regt. N. I. to Margaret Mundy, fourth Daughter of Colonel W. C. Faithfull, c. n. Commanding the Station.
- 8 Meerut, Lieut. N. H. Graham, Engineers, to Margaret Reid, eldest Daughter of Mr. George Stedman, S. S. C. Edinburgh.
- 14 Allahabad, Mr. Charles H. Bradford, to Miss Caroline Beatson.
- 17 Calcutta, Charles Jeffries Carter, Esq. of H. M. 16th Regt. eldest Son of Capt. Carter, of the same Regt. to Louisa, fourth Daughter of Charles MacKenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service.
- 19 Calcutta, Mr. John Gosh, to Mrs. Elizabeth Marr.
- 19 Kurnaul, C. Codrington, Esq. 19th Regt. to Julia Isabella, only Daughter of Lieut.-Col. M. C. Webber, Commanding 23d Regiment.
- 24 Neemuch, William Benfield Wemyss, Esq. 9th L. C., to Martha Rose Diana, eldest Daughter of Lieut.-Col. Smith.
- 24 Neemuch, Chas. Garrett, Esq. to Frances Cordelia, second Daughter of Lieut.-Col. Smith, 9th Light Cavalry.
- 28 Calcutta, Mr. Ostell, to Miss Jane Olivia Huttman.
- 29 Lucknow, Serjeant Major Richard Knight, 22d N. I. to Caroline, Daughter of Mr. C. Duhoist, Master of H. M. the King of Oude's Band.
- 29 Calcutta, W. C. Dunn, Esq. to Rosalia, relict of the late E. Hughes, Esq.
- 30 Binapore, J. Boilard, Esq. junior, to Miss Adelaide Nugent.
- April 7 Calcutta, Lieut. R. Boileau Pemberton, of the Surveyor General's Department, to Henrietta Peach, second Daughter of Colonel Duncan McLeod, of Engineers.
- 7 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Cooper, Stable-keeper, to Miss Mary Murray.
- Patna, William Frigge Garrett, Esq. Bengal Artillery, to Harriet, Daughter of the late Major Slessor.
- 9 Calcutta, P. Peard, Esq. to Miss Anne Stanton.
- 10 Calcutta, Thomas Elliott, Esq. fifth Son of Edward Elliott, Esq. of Clonmore, in the County of Kilkenny, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest Daughter of the late John de la Chambre Smith, Esq. of the City of Waterford.
- 10 Calcutta, Major J. N. Jackson, C. B., to Miss Nicolson.
- 14 Calcutta, Mr. John Campbell, to Miss Caroline Jane Benjamin.
- 14 Calcutta, Lieut. J. C. Rouse, H. M. 3d Buffs, to Eliza Sophia, eldest Daughter of R. Leslie, Esq. of the Court of Requests.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 14 At the Island of St. Helena, Charlotte, the wife of Capt. Alexander Augustus Younge, of the Hon'ble East India Company's St. Helena Infantry; aged 24 years.
- Jan. 7 On board the *Sir Edward Paget*, off Cannanore, James John, eldest Son of John Vibart, Esq. H. C. S., aged 4 years and 3 months.
- Feb. 23 At Dumroyle, near Dacca, Lieut S. W. Bennett, Major of Brigade.
- Mar. 7 In the Fort of Allahabad, Archibald Charles, youngest Son of Mr. A. Cameron, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.
- 11 In Camp, at Tomar, in Chota Nagpore, of an arrow wound received in action with the Koles, near the village of *Akhe*, on the 8th March, Ensign T. H. S. Macleod, 34th N. I.
- 12 At Allahabad, Walter, the infant Son of Mr. G. Irvine, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Johanna D'Cruze, aged 30 years.
- 13 the General Hospital, Mr. Thomas Richardson, aged 49 years.
- 14 On board of the Ship *Calcutta*, near Fultah, Grace, the wife of Sub Conductor A. Reid, late Foreman of the Futtighur Gun Carriage Agency.
- 15 At Howrah, Master William Foster, aged 4 months and 18 days.
- 15 Agra, Mr. W. Forth, of Mynpooree, aged 29 years, 10 months and 15 days.
- 15 Bombay, J. G. Robertson, Esq. C. S., aged 21 years, 5 months and 13 days.
- 16 Calcutta, Capt. Woodley, of the Marine School Ship, aged 42 years.
- 16 Calcutta, Master T. L. Bailly, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.
- 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Paulina Court, widow of the late Capt. Rowland Court, of the Country Service, aged 36 years.
- 17 Purneah, Mrs. E. Mackenzie, wife of Mr. T. Mackenzie, aged 23 years.
- 18 Calcutta, the infant Daughter of D. McFarlan, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 2 months and 15 days.
- 18 Jessore, Mr. J. A. Masters, of Mooktearpore Factory, aged 27 years.
- 21 Calcutta, Lieut. H. Todd, Secretary to the College Council, aged 28 years.
- On board the Ship *Cesar*, Master Thomas Rogers, aged 11 months.
- 21 At Calcutta, Robert, the infant Son, of the late Gabriel Vignon, Esq., aged 3 years, 1 month and 25 days.
- 22 Drowned, near Fultah, Mr. Alexander Campbell of Mud Point, aged 25 years, 5 months, and 25 days.
- 23 At the District of Nuddeah, Mrs. Jane Mary Lavalette, aged 65 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Higgs, Undertaker, aged 45 years.
- 25 Calcutta, Mr. A. F. Hampton, Assistant in the Civil Auditor's Office, aged 39 years, 6 months and 15 days.
- 25 Calcutta, Alexander David, Son of the late Mr. Thomas Spencer, aged 10 years, 7 months and 22 days.
- 26 Calcutta, Mr. Jonas Vaughan, (Master Hon'ble Company's Marine,) aged 30 years, 10 months, and 13 days.
- 27 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Balmanno, aged 86 years.
- 27 Jubulpore, Laura Elizabeth, infant Daughter of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, aged 2 years, 7 months and 27 days.
- 30 Chandernagore, Monsieur A. B. Cornet, Registrar and Notary of that Settlement, aged 30 years.
- 30 Howrah, Mr. William Thomas, aged 16 years and 7 months.
- 30 On the River, at Dinapore, the Son of Mr. Walter Charles, of the firm of Tuttle and Charles, Benares, aged 15 months.
- 31 At Calcutta, Mr. Anthony Rodrigues, aged 37 years.
- April 1 Howrah, Master John E. B. Lowrie, aged 11 years and 2 months.
- 3 Calcutta, Master William A. Pereira, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 2 days.
- 3 Dinapore, Constantine Innes, the Son of Capt. W. H. E. Howard, H. C. European Regiment, aged 2 years and 23 days.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. Grenier Baptist, aged 25 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Abraham, after child-birth, aged 27 years.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 27TH MARCH, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that the 5th Class of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st of March, 1823, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, viz. from No. 2241 to 2720, inclusive, amounting to Sicca Rupees 1,50,00,000, will be discharged on the 14th June next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

It is further notified, that the Promissory Notes of this Government, of 1825-26, and standing in the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, viz. from No. 1 to 250, inclusive, will also be discharged on the 2d July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease. Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	36	0	a	37	0	Prem.	
Old 5 per cent. Loan, {	1st Class,	4	0	a	5	0	Prem.
	2d Class,	3	0	a	4	0	Prem.
	3rd Class,	1	8	a	2	8	Prem.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	0	a	1	8	Prem.	
New 5 per cent. Loan,	2	12	a	3	4	Prem.	
4 per cent. Loan,	1	0	a	1	8	Disct.	

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL. Rs. 6,550 a 6,750 Premium.

| | | | |--------------|----------------------------|---------------| | BUY.] | COURSE OF EXCHANGE. | [SELL. | |--------------|----------------------------|---------------|

CALCUTTA.

1s. 10½d. On London 6 mos. sight per Sicca Rupee,	2s. 0d.
98rs. 0as. On Madras, 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.
98rs. 0as. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.

LONDON.

1s. 8½d. On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee,	1s. 7½
1s. 7d. On Madras and Bombay, per M and B. Rupee,	1s. 6d.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per	100	21½
Silver 5 Franc Pieces, .....	..	..	20½
Doubloons,	each	32	..
Joes or Pezas, .....	..	18	..
Sovereigns, .....	..	12	..
Bank of England Notes, .....	..	11	..
Louis D'Ors, .....	..	8	..
Dutch Ducats, .....	..	4	..
Star Pagodas, .....	..	3	..

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,	5 per cent.
3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 ditto.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 16TH APRIL TO 15TH MAY.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Abdool Ruhman Khan; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Agra. May 15.
Armstrong, James, Mr; Magistrate of the District of Goruckpore. April 17.
Atherton, H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. April 24.
Bird, R M, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. April 17.
Boulderson, S M, Mr; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Goruckpore Division. April 17.
Currie, F, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore. April 17.
Dick, A F, an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Goruckpore Division. April 24.
Edmondstone, G F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 8th or Benares Division. April 24.
Edmondstone, G F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Goruckpore Division. May 1.
Fane, W, Mr; a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces. April 17.
Izzut Ulee, Moolvee; Principal Sudder Ameen at Nuddeah. April 17.
Quinn, C B, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. April 17.
Satanath Bose; Sudder Ameen at Nuddeah. April 17.
Sudder Ooddeen, Moolvee; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Central Division of the Delhi Territory. April 24.
Todd, C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division. April 17.
Tucker, H C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Goruckpore Division. April 24.
Williams, F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 5th or Bareilly Division. April 24.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bell, Andrew Ross, Mr; Second Assistant to the Commissioner in the Delhi Territory, and Agent to the Governor General. April 16.
Blake, Martin, Mr; First Assistant to the Commissioner in the Delhi Territory, and Agent to the Governor General. April 16.
Fraser, William, Mr; Commissioner in the Delhi Territory, and Agent to the Governor General at Delhi. April 16.
Lockett, Abraham, Lieutenant-Colonel; Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana and Commissioner for Ajmere. April 16.
Lushington, George Thomas, Mr; Political Agent at Bhurtpore. April 16.
Macnaghten, J D, Cornet; 5th Bengal Native Cavalry, third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana. April 16.
Martin, Wm Byam, Mr; Resident at Indore. April 16.
Speira, A, Major; Superintendent of Ajmere and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana. April 16.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Onselev, J W J, Captain; Secretary and Librarian to the College of Fort William. April 17.
Troyer, A, Captain; Secretary to the Hindoo College. May 8.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 16TH APRIL TO 15TH MAY.]

- Anderson, J, Lieutenant; Assistant Executive Engineer 8th Division Public Works, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs. May 2.
- Apperley, W W, Lieutenant; 4th L C, leave from 20th March, to 20th March, 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. April 4.
- Apthorp, C, Lieutenant; 41st N I, leave from 20th March to 30th April, to visit Banda, on private affairs. April 6.
- Barry, H, Lieutenant; 71st N I, leave from 7th April to 7th May, to remain at Deyrah, on account of health. April 6.
- Beatson, W S, Major; Deputy Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fagan who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough. May 8.
- Bigge, H L, Ensign; 14th N I, leave from 30th April to 10th Sept, in extension, to visit Simla, on private affairs. April 28.
- Birch, W C, Lieutenant; 5th N I, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General at a European General Court Martial. April 24.
- Blair, James, Captain; 30th N I, to be Major; from the 17th April, 1832, vice Hutchins retired. April 23.
- Bolton, T, Captain; 47th N I, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to a Native General Court Martial directed to assemble at Almorah. May 2.
- Bontein, J, Ensign; 51st N I, leave from 10th April to 10th Aug, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs. April 25.
- Boswell, John James, Assistant-Surgeon; to the medical duties of the civil station of Azimghur, vice Craigie transferred to Midnapore. May 14.
- Bowron, J, Assistant-Surgeon; 24th N I, to take medical charge of the Artillery at Benares. April 6.
- Bramley, —, Assistant-Surgeon; lately attached to the Residency at Katmandhoo, leave for one month, from the 1st March, to join his appointment of Assistant Marine Surgeon at the Presidency. May 7.
- Bristow, G W G, Ensign; 71st N I, leave from 1st May, to 1st Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. April 25.
- Brooke, G, Captain; Artillery, leave from 25th April to 25th Nov, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. April 5.
- Brown, M D, T C, Surgeon; 74th N I, and Senior Surgeon in the Division, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon of the Benares circle, during the absence of Superintending Surgeon Sawers. April 6.
- Bruce, M D, H A, Assistant-Surgeon; to afford medical aid to the 74th Regt N I, during Dr Brown's employment as officiating Superintending Surgeon. May 2.
- Bart, H W, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 46th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and preparatory to applying for leave to sea. April 6.
- Campbell, O, Lieutenant; 43d N I, leave from 20th to 30th July, 1831, in extension, to rejoin. April 23.
- Campbell, R M, Lieutenant; 33d N I, leave from 31st March to 8th April, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 1.
- Cheere, H, Lieutenant; 74th N I, leave from 25th April to 30th May, in extension, to visit Simla on private affairs. April 28.
- Chick, W E, Mr; appointed Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, May 14.
- Christie, E; Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. April 4.
- Clarke, J, Ensign; 69th N I, leave from 25th April to 1st Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs. April 25.

- Coventry, C, Captain ; 32d N I, leave from 16th April to 1st Nov, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate. April 10.
- Cox, H C M, Captain ; 58th N I, leave from 5th May to 5th Nov, to visit the President, on urgent private affairs. May 1.
- Craigie, M D, George, Assistant-Surgeon ; transferred from Azimghur to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon Pearson to the H C's Dispensary. April 16.
- Craigie, P, Captain ; Assistant Adjutant General of the Meerut Division, to be First Assistant Adjutant General of the Army vice Pasmore. May 8.
- Crichton, M D, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; to take medical charge of the 74th N I, during the time Mr. Brown may officiate as Superintending Surgeon. April 6.
- Crichton, M D, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; to the medical charge of the Artillery at Benares, vice Dempster. May 2.
- Daniell, J H, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit the President, on urgent private affairs. April 4.
- Dempster, T E, Assistant-Surgeon ; to the medical charge of the 7th N I, and the detail of Golundauze at Goruckpore during Surgeon Woodburn's absence on leave. May 2.
- Dorle, N, Sergeant ; corps of Sappers and Miners, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works. May 14.
- Dwyer, Henry, Captain ; 42d N I, leave extended for four months, on account of his health. May 7.
- Eliot, Geffery, Cadet ; Infantry, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. May 15.
- Erskine, J F, Ensign ; to act as Adjutant to the 46th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Burt. April 10.
- Erskine, W C, Ensign ; 73d N I, leave from 20th May to 20th Nov, to visit Muttra, on private affairs. April 25.
- Ewart, Richard Sheridan, Ensign ; 30th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 24th April, 1832, in succession to Captain Leacock deceased. May 14.
- Farquharson, A, Captain ; 74th N I, leave from 20th Jan to 20th March, to rejoin. April 4.
- Fisher, A, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master ; 35th N I, leave from 1st to 15th March, in extension, to rejoin. April 28.
- Fullerton, G A S, Lieutenant ; 38th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. April 5.
- Gale, J L, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 37th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. May 1.
- Greene, Godfrey, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 48th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 15th April, 1832, vice Macpherson deceased. April 16.
- George, R G, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. April 16.
- Gerrard, P, Captain ; 9th N I, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to remain in the vicinity of Simla and Kotgurb, on urgent private affairs. April 28.
- Gilmore, John, First-Lieutenant ; Corps of Engineers, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. April 30.
- Goss, James, Assistant-Surgeon ; to take charge of the medical duties of the civil station of Furruckabad, vice Jeffreys invalided. April 30.
- Grant, —, Captain ; 66th N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Colonel Mitchell, C B, was President. April 10.
- Harrison, C J, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. April 16.
- Hatchell, J H, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 69th N I, vice Smyth on leave of absence. May 2.
- Hay, J, Captain ; 35th N I, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Presidency Division. April 10.

Hodgkinson, D, Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 25th April to 25th May, in extension, to join. May 2.

Hollings, H, Ensign; 66th N I, leave from 10th April to 10th July, in extension, to remain at Charra Poonjee, on medical certificate. April 10.

Hunter, T H, Ensign; 26th N I, permitted to visit the Hills North of Deyra hDhoon instead of Simla. April 30.

Hutchins, George Henry, Major; 30th N I, permitted to retire from the service of the Honourable Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 17th April, 1832. April 17.

Innes, W, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 12th N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Sept, to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs. May 1.

Jackson, Alfred, Lieutenant; 30th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 24th April, 1831, in succession to Leacock deceased. May 14.

Jackson, John, Assistant-Surgeon; to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Howrah, during the absence of Dr Stewart. April 16.

Jeffreys, J, Assistant-Surgeon; late of the civil station of Farruckabad, obtained an extension of leave, on medical certificate, from the 1st Jan to the 2d April, 1832. April 30.

King, C P, Major; 4th L C, leave from 30th April to 15th July, to visit Landour, on private affairs. April 28

Lane, C R W, Captain; 2d N I, appointed to take charge of the Commissariat at Dinapore during the absence of Captain Satchwell. April 6.

Laurence, Morgan John, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 30th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. April 23.

Leacock, Wm Henry, Lieutenant; 30th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 17th April, 1832, in succession to Major Hutchins retired. April 23.

Liptrott, John, Supernumerary-Ensign; 30th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regt. May 14.

Lewis, N, Captain; 63d N I, leave from 15th May to 30th Oct, to visit Bauleah, on urgent private affairs. May 1.

McCausland, J K, Lieutenant; Adjutant to the Nusseree Battalion, to be second in command, vice Nicolson transferred to the Invalid Establishment. May 3.

Macdonald, Allan Ronald, Lieutenant; 4th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 9th April, 1832, vice Nicolson transferred to the Invalid Establishment. April 16.

Macdonald, R, Lieutenant; 69th N I, late Assistant Revenue Surveyor, leave extended from the 1st to the 12th March 1832. May 14.

MacGregor, A N M, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. April 16.

Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 59th N I, leave for one month, from the date of his return to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, for health. April 23.

Macleod, C M, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. April 23.

Mastier, W, Captain; 4th L C, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate. May 1.

Magrath, J, Assistant-Surgeon; to afford medical aid during the ensuing hot season, to the officers Civil and Military and their families, residing at Mussoorie, for the benefit of their health. April 24.

Mainwaring, Philip, Ensign; 33d N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th April, 1832, vice Campbell deceased. April 16.

Mainwaring, P, Ensign; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 33d N I, during the absence of Acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master Campbell. April 25.

Martin, J, Lieutenant; 41st N I, leave from 20th March to 30th April, to visit Banda on private affairs. April 6.

- Master, W, Cornet; 7th L C, leave from 25th April to 25th Jan, 1833, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. April 25.
- McKinnon, A, Captain; 42d N I, leave from 3d May to 3d Nov, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. April 6.
- McNaghten, J D, Cornet; 5th L C, to be third Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajepootannah. April 30.
- Michell, J W, Captain; 49th N I, leave from 2d June to 2d Dec, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. April 5.
- Middleton, John Forbes, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 32d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 30th April, vice Willis deceased, May 14.
- Miles, F A, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 7th Battalion Artillery, vice Lieutenant Jarvis proceeding on leave to sea. April 4.
- Miles, R H, Lieutenant; 1st N I, leave from 14th April to 14th Oct, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs. April 25.
- Miller, —, Bombardier; Horse Artillery, to act as Pay Sergeant to the H C Troops at the Depot. April 30.
- Minchin, F C, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 67th N I, during Lieutenant Thomson's absence. May 2.
- Money, E K, Cornet; 2d L C, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. April 5.
- Murray, John Oliphant, Lieutenant the Hon'ble; 47th N I, permitted to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company. April 30.
- Nesbitt, A B, Lieutenant; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. April 23.
- Palmer, H, Ensign; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 48th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Raban. April 16.
- Pasmore, W, Captain; First Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Major vice Beatson. May 8.
- Paton, James George Brown, Ensign; 47th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 29th Feb, 1832, vice Lieutenant the Hon'ble J O Murray resigned. May 7.
- Pott, D, Ensign; 57th N I, leave from 20th March to 1st May, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 2.
- Raban, R, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 48th N I, leave from 24th March to 10th July, to visit Dinapore on urgent private affairs. April 6.
- Raleigh, F, Ensign; 1st N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Brigadier Penny was President. April 10.
- Ramsay, A, Ensign; 34th N I, leave from 25th March to 25th Sept, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. April 28.
- Reid, Geo, Lieutenant; 1st L C, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master vice Bradford. April 5.
- Reynolds, H C, Lieutenant; 40th N I, leave from 7th April to 7th Nov, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. April 10.
- Ryley, J S G, Cornet; to act as Adjutant to the 2d L C, during the absence of Lieutenant Lawrence. April 6.
- Sissmore, B, Major; 1st N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Brigadier Brown, C B, is President. April 10.
- Smvth, G C, Captain; 3d L C, leave from 1st Jan to 1st March, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and preparatory to applying for furlough. April 4.
- Span, O W, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 53d N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade at Dacca, from the 25th Feb vice Bennett deceased. April 16.
- Stephen, J, Lieutenant; 19th N I, permitted to visit Simla, instead of the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon. April 25.
- Stewart, M D, D, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the civil station of Howrah, permitted to proceed to the Isle of France and the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for 12 months. April 17.

- Stoddart, G D, Captain ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Presidency Division, to be Second Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, vice Turner appointed Deputy Pay Master at Muttra. May 8.
- Swinley, G H, First Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 2d April to 2d April, 1833, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. April 28.
- Taylor, J L, Lieutenant ; 26th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Lynch proceeded on furlough. May 3.
- Taylor, William, Mr ; appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, vice Barrack Sergeant Nash deceased. April 30.
- Teulon, P, Captain ; 1st N I, leave from 20th April to 20th Oct, to visit Koteghur, on private affairs. April 5.
- Thorpe, W, Conductor ; Ordnance Department, leave from 1st May to 18th May, in extension to rejoin. April 30.
- Tickell, Richard Samuel, Ensign ; 72d N I, to act as Interpreter to His Majesty's 16th Foot. April 10.
- Valley, Francis, Assistant-Apothecary ; H M 16th Foot, to officiate as Apothecary to the Regiment, vice Grosse deceased. April 30.
- Venables, G H, Ensign ; 29th N I, leave from 1st May to 1st Nov, to visit Almorah, on private affairs. May 2.
- Vicary, Nathaniel, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 4th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. April 16.
- Vincent, G F F, Captain ; 8th N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Brigadier Penny was President. April 10.
- Vincent, G F F, Captain ; 8th N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Colonel Mitchell, C B, was President. April 10.
- Waddell, M D, G Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 6th April to 6th July to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. April 28.
- Walker, (1st) A, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 15th April to 15th Oct, to visit Agra and Muttra, on private affairs. April 28.
- Wardrop, A, Surgeon ; 64th N I, leave from 22d March to 22d May, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. April 6.
- Warner, W K, Acting 2d Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 23th March to 1st July, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs, and to join at Cawnpore. April 6.
- Washbourn, R, Assistant-Garrison Surgeon ; leave from 12th April to 12th July, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. April 28.
- Watson, J A D, Surgeon ; 26th N I, leave from 13th April to 31st July, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs. May 2.
- Watson, J E, Captain ; 59th N I, leave from 1st April to 15th May, in extension, to remain at Monghyr. April 28.
- Watson, J E, Captain ; 59th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. May 14.
- Whistler, G H, Ensign ; 8th N I, leave commuted for the same period, and on the same account, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla. April 24.
- Wilkie, David, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 4th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 9th April, 1832, vice Torekler. April 23.
- Wilkinson, C D, Captain ; 28th N I, leave from 10th April to 10th June, in extension, to rejoin. April 6.
- Winter, Francis, Lieutenant ; 59th N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master vice Talbot promoted. April 3.
- Winter, F, Lieutenant ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 59th N I. April 10.
- Winbolt, S, Assistant-Surgeon ; appointed to take medical charge of the Escort with the Commander-in-Chief's Camp from the 10th April. April 12.
- Wintour, C H, Captain ; 55d N I, leave from 15th March to 15th May, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. April 10.
- Woodburn, D, Surgeon ; 7th N I, leave from 15th April to 15th Aug, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. April 4.
- Wright, A, Captain ; 72d N I, leave from 15th April to 1st Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 1.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Apr.				
23	Canter MydenBux	English	Nacoda. . .	Devy Pitnamam 15th April.
"	Thongan, . .	ditto	J. Mackenzie, . .	Madras 18th April
25	Swallow, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	W. Adam, . .	Madras 20th April
"	Souma, <i>brig</i> . .	ditto	R. Lardner, . .	Moulmein and Tavoy 31 April.
26	Chinnio, . .	ditto	E. Cooke, . .	Seychelles 16th Dec. & Rangoon 2d April
"	Challenger, <i>HMS</i> . .	ditto	CH Fremantle, . .	China 16th March.
27	Louisa, <i>schooner</i> . .	ditto	W. C Walker, . .	Penang 6th April.
28	Arabian, . .	ditto	W. Boulton, . .	Bristol 15th Sept and Madeira.
May				
2	Samuel Brown, <i>bk</i> . .	ditto	G. Harding, . .	Liverpool 7th January.
7	Brothers, <i>brig</i> . .	American	J. M. Saunders, . .	Boston 18th December.
"	Nerbuddah, . .	English	F. Patrick, . .	Madras 26 April & Vizagapatam 31 May.
8	Lady Kennaway, . .	ditto	L. V. Moncrief, . .	London 6th January & Madras 2d May.
14	Benzal Merchant, . .	ditto	J. Campbell, . .	Falmouth 24 Dec. and Madras 6th May.
17	Crown, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	J. Cowman, . .	Liverpool 29th January.
"	Sir John Rae Reid . .	ditto	A. Haig, . .	Liverpool 29th Dec. & Madras 10th May
"	Macqueen, . .	ditto	R. Lindsay, . .	London 9 & Oporto 10 Feb. & Madras 12 May
"	Hydros, . .	ditto	Nacoda, . .	Bombay 25th March & Alleper 27th April
19	Bunawick, . .	ditto	J. Palmer, . .	Liverpool 31 December
22	Biffon <i>brig</i> . .	French	C. Passemont, . .	Bordeaux 25th Dec. & Madras 17th May.
"	Flora, <i>H. C. brig.</i> . .	English	R. Lloyd, . .	Khvook Puyoo.
24	Ganges, <i>Steamer.</i> . .	ditto	W. Warden, . .	Akyah.
27	Mercury, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	IC. Bell, . .	China 11th April and Singapore 21 May.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
May				
2	Livingstone, . .	English	P. Cowley, . .	Liverpool.
"	United States, . .	American	W. Foster, . .	New York.
"	Trial, <i>barque</i> . .	English	G. Baker, . .	Moulmein and Rangoon.
"	Anthorp, <i>brig</i> . .	American	J. Marshall, . .	Boston.
"	William Wilson, . .	English	J. Miller, . .	Mauritius.
3	Caledonia, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	A. Symers, . .	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
8	Red Rover, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	W. Clifton, . .	Singapore and China.
10	Ganges, <i>steamer</i> . .	ditto	W. Warden, . .	Akyah and Chittagong.
"	Virginia, <i>brig</i> . .	ditto	J. Hallock, . .	Bombay.
14	Brougham, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	J. B. Viles, . .	Mauritius.
15	Water Witch, <i>bar</i> . .	ditto	A. Henderson, . .	Singapore and China.
"	Will Watch, <i>bk.</i> . .	ditto	W. Barrington, . .	Malacca and Singapore.
"	Forth, . .	ditto	C. Robinson, . .	Singapore and China.
"	Swallow, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	W. Adam, . .	Bourbon.
"	Elizabeth, <i>schoonr.</i> . .	ditto	J. Norris, . .	Penang and Singapore.
17	La Lucie, <i>brig</i> . .	French	A. Gaignon, . .	Bourbon.
19	Cavendish Bentick . .	English	R. Humphreys, . .	Mauritius.
21	Thongan, . .	ditto	J. Mackenzie, . .	Madras and Mauritius.
22	Challenger, <i>HMS</i> . .	ditto	CH Fremantle, . .	Madras and Trincomallee.
26	Severn, . .	ditto	Braithwaite, . .	London.
"	Roberts, . .	ditto	H. Wake, . .	Isle of France.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Drongan, from Bombay.—Dr. French, H. M. 49th Regt. *From Madras.*—Misses E. Brown and H. Brown; Madame Quiron; Mrs. Mullorum; Monar, Quiron; Mr. J. Smyth, Cadet Artillery; and Mr. Williams.

Per Swallow, from Madras.—Lieut. E. B. Connolly, Bengal Cavalry; G. Eagleton, and —. Bush, Esqrs Merchants; and Mr. Oughten, Free Mariner.

Per Carnatic, from the Seychelles.—Mr. E. Ward, American.

Per Louisa—Captain Randle.

Per Samuel Brown.—Mr. William Scott, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Service, from on board the Ship *John Adam*.

Per Nerbudla.—From Madras.—Mr. W. Pike, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Mahony, Country Service; Mr. Porte, Mr. Jones and Mr. Yittaha.

Per Lady Kennway.—Capt. Jamieson, M. A.; Mr. Barnfield; Mr. Brunoe and Infant; Mrs. Brunoe, (died at Sea.)

Departures.

Per Sherburne, for London.—Captain and Mrs. White.

Per Trial, for Moulmein.—Mr. and Mrs. Cutter.

Per Will Watch, for Singapore.—Mrs. Malleny; J. H. Fergusson, A. Watt and F. Watt, Esqrs.

Per Livingston, for Liverpool.—Major Hutchinson and Child, and Lieut. McDonald and Child.

Per Severn, for the Cape.—The Hon'ble Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Thompson and 3 Children; Miss Elliott; the Hon'ble J. E. Elliott; Thompson, Esq. Civil Service; and Lieut. Dashwood, Artillery. *For London*—Mrs. G. Prinsep, and Mrs. Capt. Stewart and 2 Children; Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and 2 Children; Mr. Gilmore, Artillery; and Mr. Shawforth.

Per William Wilson, for the Mauritius—Mr. T. Mitchell.

Per Barque Phoenix.—Mrs. Mahon, J. Burton, Esq. Artillery; J. Ramsay, Esq. and Lieut. Nesbett, H. C. Invalids.

Per H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges.—Henry Walter, Esq. C. S., Lady and 2 Children; Capt. Simons, Lady and Children; Capt. Baddenach; Mr. Tytler; Mr. Mackintosh, and Lieut. Toley.

Per Bengal Merchant, from London.—Mrs. Hewett; Lieut. Hewett; Messrs. Yule, Vansittart and Ommamey, Civil Service; Messrs. Beanland, Mupidy and Collio. *From Madras.*—Lieut. Coppinger, H. M. 16th Regt.; Mr. D. Campbell, Military Service; Messrs. W. Campbell, Voss, C. Laing and Pelissier.

Per Macquosen.—Captain A. C. Beatson, 2nd B. I.; Mrs. Beatson; Cadets F. C. Richardson, and James Murray.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 25 At Shajehanpore, the Lady of Frederick H. Brett, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.
- 29 Moulmein, the Lady of Paymaster Dickson, Welch Regiment of Infantry, of a Son.
- Mar. 30 Moradabad, the wife of Mr. Charles Jas. Burrowes, Clerk in the Commissioners's office, of a Daughter.
- April 15 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Gardiner, of a Son.
- 16 Meerut, the Lady of Lieut. Wm. Martin, 52d Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 18 Meerut, Hannah, wife of Mr. Apothecary Charles James Fox, of a Son.
- 18 Camp at Shikarpoor, the Lady of Capt. Dowker, 2nd Regiment, of a Daughter.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Carter, of a Daughter.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wetherill, of a Son.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a Daughter.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. Edward Mayer, of a Son.
- 20 Meerut, the wife of Mr. Asst. Apothecary J. Williams, of a Daughter.
- 21 Lucknow, Mrs. John Owen, of a Son.
- 21 Nermuch, the Lady of Capt. Blundell, 51st Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 24 Entally, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a Daughter.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas E. Mullins, of a Daughter.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Walter, of a Son.
- 24 Kamptee, the Lady of Captain J. C. Coffin, Paymaster N. S. F. of a Son.
- 24 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. W. Geddes, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.
- 25 Calcutta, Mrs. H. W. Copp, of a Son.
- 27 Calcutta, the Lady of J. C. Dick, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 27 Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. Conductor B. Murphy, of a Son.
- 28 Kishnaghur, the Lady of G. W. Batty, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Alex. Chalmers, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
- May 1 Fort William, the Lady of Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, of a Daughter.
- 1 Calcutta, the Lady of George Gregory, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- April 23 At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Fox, to Mrs. Mandalina De Souza.
- 25 Calcutta, Charles Henry Wintour, Captain, 53d R. N. I. to Miss Caroline Nisbet Vernon Trower.
- 25 Calcutta, T. Hyde Gardiner, Esq. to Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wood.
- May 1 Calcutta, Mr. R. Watling, to Miss M. Britt.
- 1 Dinapore, Mr. James Hosmer, to Miss Sarah Wattell.
- 2 Calcutta, Capt. C. Robinson, to Miss Elizabeth Hutteman.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Brooks, to Mrs. Mary Fox.
- 6 Calcutta, Joseph Elliott, Esq. to Mrs. M. Myers.
- 7 Calcutta, Mr. Walter Williams, to Miss Hannah Sally Fisk.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 18 At Sea, (on passage to England) Capt. J. S. Lushington, 6th L. C.
- Nov. — On board the *Albion*, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Cary, Esq. Commercial Resident at Surda.
- Jan. 1 board the "*Cordelia*" at Sea, Henry John Pudner, only son of H. J. Leighton, Esq. aged 8 months and 11 days.
- 14 At Sea, Mr. Lane, of the firm of Markwick and Lane of Canton.
- Mar. 5 Jaulnah, Nehemiah Nathaniel, Son of Quartermaster Sergeant John Gill, 5th L. C., aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.
- 23 Ellichpore, Cecilia, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. R. D'Souza, 3d Regt. Nizam's Infantry, aged 4 months.
- 28 Cawnpore, Mrs. Elizabeth Medlicott, widow of the late Mr. Medlicott, Conductor of Ordnance.

- April 5 At Ahmedabad, the Lady of Brigadier General Kennett, aged 51 years.
- 6 Edilnoor, in the district of Bakergunge, Mrs. Eglantine Dalby, aged 24 years, 7 months, and 7 days.
- 7 Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Kleyn, aged 20 years.
- 7 Blichpoor, Rachel Emma, the infant Daughter of Captain Hugh Robison, Nizam's Service, aged 7 months and 16 days.
- 8 Calcutta, Lieut. Robert McFarlane Campbell, 33d N. I. aged 17 years.
- 8 Poornah, James Henry Lewis, of Chattia Factory, Indigo Planter, aged 27 years, and 6 months.
- 8 Calcutta, Mr. E. R. Jones, aged 28 years.
- 9 Deegh Dinapore, Mrs. Harriet Elvira Kelso, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 4 days.
- 11 Calcutta, Miss Diana Tiery, aged 12 years and 8 months.
- 11 Chowringhee, Thomas Dougal, Esq. aged 24 years.
- 12 Calcutta, Sarah, the wife of Mr. W. Barnett, aged 34 years.
- 12 Calcutta, Master A. J. B. Ferrao, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 28 days.
- 12 Dacca, Emma Maria Eliza, the infant Daughter of Lieut. O. W. Span, Officiating Brigade Major, Eastern Frontier; aged about 2 years.
- 12 Berhampore, in the Northern Circars, Thomas Butfoy, an Apprentice in the Survey Department.
- 14 the Lunatic Asylum, Bhowanepore, Mr. C. Maclean, aged 28 years.
- 15 Barrackpore, Lieut. Ewen Cameron Macpherson, 48th N. I.
- 15 Calcutta, Margaret Ann, the infant Daughter of the late J. H. Lewis, Esq. of Chutteeah Factory, in the District of Purneah, aged 13 months.
- 16 Calcutta, Henry, the second Son of Mr. Charles Marsack, Indigo Planter, aged 22 years.
- 16 Sagur, William Morison, the infant Son of Capt. and Mrs. Buttanshaw, aged 12 months and 14 days.
- 16 the General Hospital, Mr. Andrew Hunter Fraser, aged 41 years.
- 16 Calcutta, James Fraser, Esq. aged 80 years.
- 16 Jessore, Mr. Charles Freeman, late an Acting Lieutenant H. C. Surveying Service, aged 23 years.
- 17 Hyderabad, Conductor T. Blake, Ordnance Department.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. George Even, aged 41 years.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. William Swallow Holiaud, Proprietor of the Indian Lithographic Press, aged 24 years.
- 18 Calcutta, Master William Henry Culloden, aged 1 year and 16 days.
On board of the Schooner *Reliance*, whilst on her passage from Batavia, Mr. Ratcliffe Bonnyman, late Chief Mate of the Barque *Colonel Young*.
- 19 At Coolie Bazar, Harriot, Daughter of Mr. W. Coles, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 11 years, and 25 days.
- 20 Chinsurah, the infant Daughter of Capt. A. Wright, of the 72d Regt. N. I. aged 5 months.
- 21 Partaubgurh, Miss Ann Henrietta Fraser, of Fairfield, North Britain. Her mild and gentle manners endeared her to every one who knew the sweetness of her disposition, and makes her sudden and early fate deeply lamented. On the 23d of April her remains were interred at Sultanpore, Oude, on the very day which had been fixed for her marriage.
- 21 the village of Bostenpoor, at the entrance of the Jellinghee, Ensign Lawrence Ross, of the 68th N. I. aged 24 years.
- 23 Mussoorie, David Thomas, the infant Son of Colonel Harry Thomson.
- 23 Calcutta, Miss Henrietta Lucretia Roch, aged 1 year and 6 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Mr. E. Coles, of the firm of Coles & Co. Bakers, aged 32 years.
- 26 10 Coases from Buxar, Edouard, the only Son of Mr. Felix Delmas, aged 9 years, 10 months and 14 days.
- 29 Goruckpore, Joseph Blair, the only son, of J. L. Revell, Esq. 7th Regt. N. I. aged 2 years and 8 months.
- 29 Bareilly, the infant Son of Major O'Donel, 13th N. I.
- 30 Calcutta, Lieut. Alfred Leonard Willis, 32d Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29, 1832.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.		
Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4	per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,.....	5	ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 36 months, ..	6	ditto.
UNION BANK.		
Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,	5	per cent.
{ 3 Months,.....	7	ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	8	ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	ditto.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per	100	211 1/2
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	"	20	20 1/2
Doubloons,	each	32	32
Joos or Pexas,	"	18	18
Sovereigns,	"	12	12
Bank of England Notes,	"	11	11
Long 190's,	"	8	8
Dutch Ducats,	"	8	8
Star Pagodas,	"	7	7

1861.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [281]

CALCUTTA.

1s. 10d. On London 6 mos. sight per Sierra Leone,....	2s. 0d.
98rs. 0as. On Madras, 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.
96rs. 0as. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees,	92rs. 0as.

LONDON.

1s. 8½d. ..	On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee,	12. 7½
1s. 7d. ..	On Madras and Bombay, per Al. and S. Rupee..	1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Re-nittable Loan,	26	8	37	8	Prein.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 1st Class,	4	0	5	0	Prein.
{ 2d Class,	3	0	4	0	Prein.
{ 3rd Class,	1	8	2	8	Prein.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	0	1	8	Prein.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	3	8	4	0	Fa-
4 per cent. Loan,	0	12	1	4	Disct.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL, Rs. 6,550 a 6,750 Premium.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. THE 21TH APRIL. 1832.

With reference to the Fifth Paragraph of the Advertisement issued in this Department, on the 7th June, 1931, and in modification thereof, Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st May next, the several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. Loan opened by that advertisement will continue to do so as heretofore, granting acknowledgments entitling the Subscribers to Promissory Notes, in the Form, and subject to the Conditions prescribed therein, but bearing interest from the 1st November, or 1st May, next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 1st November, or the 1st May, next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to the Government.*

The following Form of Acknowledgment is to be observed by the several Public Officers authorised to receive Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan, which may be made subsequently to the 1st May, 1852.

I hereby acknowledge that

has this day paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, the Sum of Calcutta
Sicca Rupees _____ for which _____ entitled to receive
a Promissory Note in the form, and subject to the conditions prescribed in
the Government Notice issued in the Financial Department, on the 7th June
1831, bearing interest at 4 per Cent. per Annum, payable half yearly from the
1st November or 1st May next, (as the case may be.)

The Interest from this day, to the said date, has been paid by anticipation.
Granted under Authority of the Notice issued in the Financial Department
under date the 28th April, 1832.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 22, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that the Accountant General has been empowered to comply, at his discretion, with applications from the holders of Promissory Notes of the Supreme Government residing in the Interior, who may desire to receive the Interest accruing upon their Notes from any Mofussil Treasury. When the Interest of any Note may be so made payable at a Mofussil Treasury, an order to the effect will be written across the face of the Note, and passed on, and no alteration of the place of payment will be required. The Notes will be issued in the usual manner at the Office of the Accountant General at the Presidency.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 21ST MAY TO 12TH JUNE.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Bacon, G W, Mr ; Magistrate and Collector in the Southern Division of the Dehly Territory. May 29.
- Dick, J C, Mr ; Head Assistant to the Magistrate, and Collector of Patna. June 12.
- Fraser, Alexander, Mr ; Head Assistant under the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Hurrianah Division of the Dehly Territory. June 5.
- Fraser, H. Mr ; Principal Magistrate and Collector in the Hurrianah Division of the Dehly Territory. May 29.
- Fraser, Simon, Mr ; Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the Dehly Territory. May 29.
- Grant, J P, Mr ; Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency. May 29.
- Metcalf, T T, Mr ; Civil and Session Judge of the City and Territory of Dehly. May 29.
- Neave, R, Mr ; Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Town Duties in the Central Division of the Dehly Territory. May 29.
- Smith, S G, Mr ; Head Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Collector at Shahjehanpore. June 5.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Edmonstone, N B, Mr ; Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana. May 21.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 21ST MAY TO 11TH JUNE.]

- Angelo, J, Captain ; Sd L C, leave from 26th April to 15th June, to visit Benares on medical certificate. May 12.
- Anson, F W, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 18th N I, leave from 28th June, to 28th Jan 1833, to visit Bhaugulpore and the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 10.
- Arabin, Alfred, Lieutenant ; 7th N I, to be a Major of Brigade, to complete the Establishment, vice Bennett deceased. May 21.
- Atkinson, C, Cornet ; 10th L C, leave from 15th June to 15th Oct, to visit Futtahgurb, on private affairs. May 24.

- Barrett, T C, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 6th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Boyd resigned. May 21.
- Barton, N D, Lieutenant ; 6th L C, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Coventry who has resigned that appointment. May 4.
- Becher, G R P, Ensign ; 40th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Major Holbrow promoted. May 28
- Becher, C G, Acting Cornet ; Cavalry, leave from 15th July to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 24.
- Becher, H M, Ensign, 50th N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Aug to visit Keerpooy, on medical certificate. May 28.
- Beck, F G, Lieutenant, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 13th N I. May 12.
- Bedford, J, Captain ; 48th N I, Senior Revenue Surveyor, to be Deputy Surveyor General of Bengal, and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys. June 11
- Berwick, G J, Assistant Surgeon ; to the medical duties of the Jungypore Residency, vice Dr Donaldson. May 28.
- Blackall, R, Major, 50th N I, leave from 2d May to 28th June, to proceed to Dinapore, on private affairs. May 12
- Blackwood, Wm, Ensign, 59th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th May, 1832, in succession to Captain Watson transferred to the Invalid Establishment. May 21.
- Boys, W J E, Cornet ; 6th L C, to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 8th L C, during the absence of Cornet Fagan. May 28
- Briggs, W T Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 74th N I brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Beresford retired, 22d July, 1831. May 28
- Brown, Edmund, John Mr., appointed to be a Cadet of Engineers. June 11
- Brown, P, Captain, 29th N I, leave from 10th May to 20th June, to visit Jumnootria. May 11.
- Bunce, John, Ensign ; 48th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. May 25
- Burnett, R L, Lieutenant ; 54th N I, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment under his command. May 12.
- Burroughs, Wm, Captain ; Left Wing European Regiment, to be Major, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Watson promoted. May 21.
- Burroughs, W, Major ; Left Wing European Regiment, to rank from 3d Nov 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart promoted. May 28.
- Campbell, C, Lieutenant ; 42d N I, to be Adjutant to the Kemaon Local Battalion, vice Tytler. May 18.
- Campbell, J, Major ; (retired) 59th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper (deceased) struck off from the expiration of 2 years after the date of his arrival in England. May 28.
- Campbell, K, Lieutenant, 45th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 8th June 1832, in succession to Major Jackson, C B, deceased. June 11.
- Carnegy, W, Ensign ; 58th N I, to act as Adjutant to the Kemaon Local Battalion, vice Jackson who had resigned, until Lieutenant Campbell shall join. May 18.
- Carrison, Wm, George, Acting Assistant Apothecary, attached to the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, appointed to act as Apothecary, until further orders. May 7.
- Charde, William, Hospital Apprentice ; attached to the European Artillery Hospital at Saugor, to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward, from the 1st Jan 1832, during the absence of Assistant Apothecary McGlone. May 10.
- Christie, C R H, Acting Cornet ; Cavalry, 2d L C, leave from 1st June to 1st Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. May 16.
- Christopher, G E, Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to the 2d L C. May 12.
- Colquhoun, A, Assistant Surgeon ; 6th N I, leave from 28th June to 28th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. May 17.
- Conolly, A, Lieutenant ; 6th L C, leave from 15th May to 30th Aug in extension, to rejoin. May 11.
- Conolly, E B, Lieutenant ; 6th L C, leave extended to the 27th April, 1832. May 28.
- Cooper, G L, Second-Lieutenant ; 5th Battalion Artillery, leave from 5th June to 31st Sept, to visit Bareilly, on private affairs. May 28.

Craighton, A, Staff-Sergeant ; 2d Company 1st Battalion Artillery, to act as Sergeant Major and Quarter-Master Serjeant to the Division. May 10.

Davidson, Alexander, Assistant-Surgeon ; to be Surgeon vice Russell retired, with rank from the 27th Nov, 1831, vice Heynes deceased. May 28.

Davidson, C, Ensign and Adjutant ; 66th N I, leave from 20th May, to 4th Aug, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 12.

Davidson, W W, Ensign ; to act as Adjutant to the 32d N I, vice Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Mitchell. May 10.

DeBrynn, P P V V, Ensign ; 58th N I, leave from 28th April to 28th Aug, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate. May 12.

Donaldson, H, Assistant-Surgeon ; to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Burdwan, vice Dr Berwick. May 28.

Dorvton, H, Lieutenant ; 4th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Major Holbrow promoted. May 28.

Downes, D, Lieutenant ; 30th N I, to the charge of the 7th Company of Pioneers, during Lieutenant Chespe's absence. May 25.

Drummond, A, Assistant-Surgeon ; to officiate as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Washbourn. May 16.

Duncan, A C, Assistant-Surgeon ; to take medical charge of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, from the 14th April, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon McNally. May 21.

Ellis, W, Captain ; 45th N I, leave from 25th May to 25th Feb 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 12.

Ellis, W, Captain ; 45th N I, permitted to embark at Bombay, in furtherance of the leave of absence granted to him for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 28.

Fagan, C G, Cornet ; Interpreter and Quarter Master, 8th L C, leave from 10th June to 10th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 28.

Fiddes, T, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 69th N I, leave from 29th March to 10th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. May 10.

Fiddes, T, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 42d N I, to rank from 23d Aug, 1831, vice Warden deceased. May 28.

Fisher, J, Captain, 2d in command ; Sirmoor Local Battalion, leave from 10th May to 20th June, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs. May 5.

Fitzgerald, C, Captain ; 60th N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade to the Troops at Cawnpore, during the absence of Captain Hull. May 25.

Forbes, A, Supernumerary Ensign ; 59th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. May 21.

Garrett, E, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 69th N I, proceeding on Treasure Escort duty. May 26.

Gifford, C T W P, Ensign ; 42d N I, leave from 15th June to 1st Oct, to visit Mhow, on private affairs. May 23.

Goodeve, H H, Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 20th May to 20th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. May 16.

Goodeve, H H, Assistant-Surgeon ; to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Rungpore, during the absence of Assistant-Surgeon Jackson appointed temporarily to the station of Howrah. May 28.

Graham, Charles, Captain ; Artillery, to be Major, from the 19th May, 1832, in succession to Campbell deceased. June 4.

Graet, P, Lieutenant ; 59th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 14th May, 1832, in succession to Watson transferred to the Invalid Establishment. May 21.

Guthrie, C, Captain ; 46th N I, leave from 25th April to 25th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 17.

- Malhed, H, Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 7th L C, leave from 15th June to 15th Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. May 23.
- Maliday, Thomas Andrew, Ensign; 45th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th June, 1832, in succession to Major Jackson, C B, deceased. June 11.
- Hennessey, J, Ensign; 60th N I, leave from 10th May to 20th June, to visit Jamnootrie. May 11.
- Hewett, J, Captain; 52d N I, leave from 15th June to 1st Nov, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs. May 16.
- Hill, Campbell, Barrack Sergeant; Department of Public Works, to be Overseer Sergeant. May 16.
- Holbrow, John, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cooper deceased, with rank from the 3d May, 1832, vice Gale deceased. May 28.
- Hollings, George Edward, Ensign; 56th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st June, 1832, vice G A S. Fullerton deceased. June 11.
- Hore, W, Ensign; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of health. May 24.
- Holl, L N, Captain; Brigade Major Cawnpore, General Staff, leave from 31st May to 30th June, to visit Meerut, on private affairs. May 23.
- Jackson, A R, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, from the 14th Nov, 1831, vice Muston retired. May 28.
- Kendall, B, Supernumerary-Ensign; Left Wing European Regiment, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. May 21.
- Lindesay, H, Cornet; 3d L C, leave from 15th April to 15th May, to visit Hazareebaugh, on medical certificate. May 23.
- Liptrap, J, Captain; 42d N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 10.
- Liptrap, J, Captain; 42d N I, to rank from 23d Aug 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. May 28.
- Little, Thomas, Barrack Sergeant; Department of Public Works, to be Overseer Sergeant. May 16.
- Lumley, J R, Lieutenant; 9th N I, leave from 15th June to 15th Sept, to visit Moradabad, on private affairs. May 24.
- Lumsden, Thomas, Captain; Artillery, to be Agent for Gun Carriages at Futtighur, vice Campbell, deceased, with a staff salary of Sixty Rupees 1000 per mensem. June 11.
- Lushington, M, Cornet; 7th L C, leave from 8th May to 8th Sept, on medical certificate. May 28.
- Lyons, Edward Robbins, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 37th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. June 11.
- MacGeorge, W, Lieutenant; 5th Company Pioneers, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to a Native General Court Martial assembled at Mhow. May 18.
- MacGregor, T A K, Ensign; Left Wing European Regiment, leave from 20th May to 20th Aug, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. May 17.
- MacGregor, T A K, Ensign; Left Wing European Regiment, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Major Watson promoted. May 21.
- MacGregor, T A K, Lieutenant; Left Wing European Regiment, to rank from 3d Nov, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart promoted. May 28.
- McArdy, A A, Assistant-Surgeon, attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, obtained an extension of leave for four months, from the 20th June to 20th Oct, 1832, to rejoin. May 21.
- McDonald, J H, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. June 13.
- McKen, Edward Palham, Supernumerary First Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. June 2.

Mav, John Frederick, Lieutenant; 72d N I, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 5th June, 1832. June 11.

Moore, F, Lieutenant; 52d N I, leave from 4th May to 3d July, in extension, to rejoin. May 11.

Moore, G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 59th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Cooper (deceased) struck off from the expiration of 2 years after the date of his arrival in England. May 28.

Murray, James, Mr; appointed as Cadet of Infantry. May 28.

Nation, H M, Ensign; 23d N I, leave from 30th June to 30th Sept, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah. May 5.

Nisbet, M, Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 18th June, 1831, vice Russell retired. May 28.

Nulty, T, Apprentice; to officiate as Assistant Apothecary to the Detachment of the 5th Battalion of Artillery, vice Watson. May 10.

O'Meara, Michael, Barrack Sergeant; Department of Public Works, to be Overseer Sergeant. May 16.

Patch, Henry, Lieutenant; 73d N I, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 11th June, 1832. June 11.

Pattenson, Thomas Francis, Supernumerary-Ensign; 4th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. May 28.

Patterson, J J, Surgeon; 6th N I, leave from 13th April to 30th June, in extension, to rejoin. May 5.

Patton, John Wogan, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 37th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th Dec 1831, vice Mein retired. June 11.

Pennington, Gervaise, First-Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; Artillery, to be Captain, from the 19th May, 1832, in succession to Major Campbell deceased. June 4.

Pitts, J S, Captain; European Regiment, leave from 28th May to 15th June, to visit Subathoo, on private affairs. May 11.

Pockington, Wm Thomas, Ensign; 38th N I, to be Lieutenant from the 1st June, 1832, vice Mesham deceased. June 11.

Pott, D, Ensign; 47th N I, leave from 1st May to 1st June, in extension, to rejoin. May 17.

Revell, J L, Lieutenant; 7th N I, leave from 1st June to 1st Nov, to visit Agra, on private affairs. May 16.

Richardson, I C, Mr, appointed as Cadet of Infantry. May 28.

Ripley, John Peter, Lieutenant; Left Wing European Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st May, 1832, in succession to Major Watson promoted. May 21.

Ripley, John Peter, Captain; Left Wing European Regiment, to rank from 3d Nov, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart promoted. May 28.

Ross, F, Major; 42d N I, to rank from 23d Aug, 1831, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Warden deceased. May 28.

Sandeman, R T, Ensign; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 33d N I, leave from 6th Feb to 6th March, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie. May 17.

Saunders, J, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 50th N I, to officiate as District Staff to the Troops in Chota Nagpore. May 7.

Siddons, G R, Cornet, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 10th L C, to officiate as Station Staff, vice Lieutenant Spottiswoode who had resigned that situation. May 23.

Simpson, J, Lieutenant-Colonel; 4th N I, leave from 25th May to 25th Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 5.

Speak, S, Captain; 4th N I, to be Major, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Holbrow promoted. May 28.

Sullivan, J S, Assistant-Surgeon ; 70th N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Jan, 1833, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. May 24.
Sunderland, E, Supernumerary First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Whinfield resigned. May 21.

Thornton, G, Captain ; 1st L C¹, leave from 29th May to 29th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, and apply for furlough. May 24.

Thornton, G, Captain ; 1st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for private affairs. June 11.

Tickell, R S, Ensign ; 72d N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Sept, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the College Examiners. May 5.

Tod, S H, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 8th N I, leave from 1st May to 1st Sept, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, for the purpose of applying for furlough. May 5.

Toke, John Syme, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, from the 27th May, 1832, vice Macra deceased. June 4.

Torekier, P A, First-Lieutenant ; 3d Battalion Artillery, leave from 20th May to 20th Nov, to visit Umballah, on urgent private affairs. May 10.

Trail, John, Mr ; appointed to be a Cadet of Engineers. June 11.

Turner, G, Lieutenant ; 38th N I, leave from 25th March to 10th April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. May 5.

Waddell, G, Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 15th July, 1831, vice Ramsay deceased. May 28.

Wardlaw, Thomas, Captain ; 45th N I, to be Major, from the 8th June, 1832, in succession to Jackson, C B, deceased. June 11.

Wardroper, F B, Ensign ; 6th N I, leave from 1st May to 30th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to Sea. May 16.

Wardroper, F B, Ensign ; 6th N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope via the Isle of France, for eighteen months, on account of health. May 24.

Washbourne, Robert, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. June 7.

Watson, H, Assistant Apothecary ; to officiate as Apothecary to the 4th Battalion of Artillery, vice Whiter appointed to H M's 31st Foot. May 10.

Watson, T C, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 3d May, 1832, vice Gale deceased. May 21.

Watson, T C, Lieutenant-Colonel ; Left Wing European Regiment, to rank from 3d Nov, 1831, vice Stewart promoted. May 28.

Whitlocke, G F, Ensign ; 13th N I, leave from 1st May to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. May 23.

Wilcox, J T, Ensign ; 49th N I, leave from 5th June to 5th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for permission to resign the service. May 23.

Wilcox, R, Captain ; 59th N I, to rank from 19th June, 1831, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cooper (deceased) struck off from the expiration of 2 years after the date of his arrival in England. May 28.

Williams, George Walter, Ensign ; 40th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 10th Mar, 1831, vice Blacoe resigned. June 11.

Woods, Christopher, Barrack Sergeant ; Department of Public Works, to be Overseer Sergeant. May 16.

Wright, Alexander, Captain ; 72d N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. June 11.

Yates, W A, Major ; 73d N I, leave from 28th July to 15th Nov, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs. May 5.

Young, W, Ensign ; 38th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 21st Dec 1831, vice Blen-

de deceased. May 28.
Young, O J, Ensign ; 60th N I, permitted to proceed to China, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for seven months. June 11.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation	Commanders	Date of Departure.
May				
31	Imogene, <i>H.M.S.</i>	English	P. Blackwood	Madras, 26th May.
"	P. Victoria, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. Hart, ..	London, 25th January.
"	B. Harmonie, <i>brig.</i>	French	— Villecroze,	Marseilles, 27th Dec. & Gibraltar 19th Jan.
June				
1	Gazelle, <i>brig.</i> ..	English	G. Hodgson, ..	Liverpool, 29 Nov. Cape 17 Mar. & Mad.
6	Irrawaddy, <i>Steam</i>	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Pooree, 4th June. [25 May.
7	Asia, ..	ditto	G. Bathie, ..	London, 27th January and Madras
8	Dunira, <i>H.C.S.</i>	ditto	M. Hamilton,	London, 9th Feb. and Madras 2d June.
"	Melville, <i>H.M.S.</i>	ditto	Captain Hart,	London, 29th January, Cape & Madras,
10	J. Winter, <i>brig.</i> ..	ditto	J. Pearce, ..	Liverpool, 14th February.
"	W. Fairlie, <i>H.C.S.</i>	ditto	T. Blair, ..	London, 17th Feb. and Madras 5th June.
13	J. Laure, <i>barque</i> ..	French	L. Audibert, ..	Port Louis 6th. and Bourbon 12th May.
14	C. Grant, <i>H.C.S.</i>	English	R. Manderson	London, 15th March, & Mad. 8th June.
19	Elizabeth, <i>barque.</i>	ditto	J. Stephens ..	Singapore, 11th May. {16 June
22	Bahamian, <i>barque.</i>	ditto	T. Maxwell, ..	Liv., 1 Mar. Tristan D'Acunha and Mad.
"	General Palmer, ..	ditto	R.B. Cotgrave	London, Oct. 19, and Mad. June 12.
"	Diedericka, <i>barque</i>	Dutch	Townsend,	Batavia, 9th May.
23	Margaret, <i>brig.</i> ..	English	A. Lambert,	Madras 12th. and Coringa 19th June.
25	Memnon, <i>barque.</i>	ditto	J. Pattusson,	Liverpool, 19th Feb.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
May				
28	Navarino, <i>barque.</i>	English	A. Geaves, ..	Bombay.
29	Phoenix, <i>barque.</i> ..	ditto	J. Mahon, ..	London.
June				
2	Hercules, ..	American	A. Rich, ..	Boston.
8	Samuel Brown <i>bk.</i>	English	G. Harding, ..	Liverpool.
9	Freak, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	H. M. Potter,	Maaslipatam and Madras.
13	Nancy, ..	French	C. Gozezeo,	Bordeaux.
19	Imogene, <i>H.M.S.</i>	English	P. Blackwood	Madras.
20	Crown, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Cowman, ..	Liverpool.
25	Arab, <i>barque.</i> ..	ditto	J. Baird,	London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Gaselle, from London.—Messrs. G. Short and H. Short, Students. *From Madras.*—G. J. Usunian, Esq. Merchant.

Per Irrawaddy.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter; Major Cheap; Dr. Stroin, and Ensign Daniel.

Per Asia, from London.—Mrs. E. Sage; Mrs. Scott; Mfs. Dobbin; Mrs. Paterson; Lieut. Scott, H. C. S.; Ensign Dwyer, H. M. S.; Ensigns Rickey and Wade; Mr. Brown, H. C. S.; Mr. Trail; Messrs. Dobbin and Paterson, Missionaries; Messrs. Cragy, W. D. H. Ochme, Chas. Gale, and C. B. Barlow. *From Madras.*—Lieut. F. Smith, H. C. S.; and Mr. Casselle.

Per H. C. S. Dunira.—Misses Eliza Youngson, Jane A. Youngson, and Eliza Martin; Lieut. Johnston, H. M. 49th Regt.; Ensign Forbes, H. M. 26th Regt.; Mr. C. B. Trevor, Writer; Mr. E. Mitchell, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S.; Mr. F. M. Hogg; Mr. Charles Martin, Free Merchant; and Master G. G. Mercer.—Sarah Weir, Servant to the Misses Youngsons.—Mr. S. D. Birch, Writer, landed at Madras.

Per H. M. S. Melville—Admiral Sir John Gore.

Per H. C. Ship William Fairlie.—Mrs. Boswell and Mrs. McKenzie; —. Templar, Esq.; Rev. Robert Bruce Boswell, B. A.; Capt. George Templar, 22d Regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. McKenzie, 64th Regt. N. I.; Assistant Surgeon James Bryce; Cadets J. D. Cunningham, Samuel Bond, K. McKenzie and G. Kemp. *Charter Party Passengers.*—Wm. Jones, Private, H. M.'s 11th Dragoons; Jane, wife of Wm. Jones; Sarah Hannah, Child of Wm. Jones, one year old.

Per Jeune Laure.—Dr. A. Richy, his Daughter, and two Servants; Charles Morel, Esq., and one Servant; Mr. Dubignon; Messrs. DeGaye, Gieguel, and Debray, Mariners.

Per Charles Grant.—Lieut.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Hopper; Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis and Child; Capt. W. Rees; Mr. and Mrs. Nail; Miss Kenrick; Mrs. W. Palmer, Mrs. S. Palmer; Messrs. McKenzie, Shore, Colebrooke, Leicester and Samuels, Writers; Messrs. Plowden and Hannay, Cadets. *Landed at Madras.*—Mr. S. Ward, Writer, and Mr. Robinson.

Per Elizabeth from Singapore.—Mr. Copp, died at Sea, on the 14th.

Per Bahamian.—Mrs. F. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, R. F. Lewis, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Master E. D. F. Lewis.

Per General Palmer, from London.—Mrs. Cotgrave and Infant; Mrs. Captain Vanzetti and Infant; Misses Oram, Stevens, Morton and Simpson; Captains Dunlop and Wilson; Ensign Ravenscroft; Mr. Wheeler, Civil Service; Messrs. Keene, Griffith, and Wagontrebier; Masters Oram and Simpson; 12 Men, 1 Woman and 3 Children, H. C. Sappers and Miners. *From Cape.*—Mrs. Captain Vaurenau. *From Madras.*—Messrs. Fullarton and George Titch.

Departures.

Per Nancy, for the Isle of France.—W. T. Toone, Esq. Civil Service; Captain Rochefort; Dr. Stewart; Ensign Wardroper; Mr. Hanley, and Monsr. Petit Debillicr. *For Bordeaux.*—Lieut.-Colonel Rôpé; J. Patullo, Esq. Civil Service; J. G. Gordon, Esq.; Monsr. Dubus; Major McLean; Captain Grimes; Ensign Hore; Mr. C. Augier, and Master Liotard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- April 21 At Calcutta, the Lady of W. Bartlett, Esq. late of the Bengal Native Infantry, of a Son and Heir.
- May 1 Calcutta, Mrs. S. McMillan, of a Daughter.
- 3 Calcutta, the Lady of Dr. G. Skeavington, of a Son, still-born.
- 3 Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a Son.
- 3 Dinapore, Mrs. W. Kidd, of a Son.
- 4 Simla, the Lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, of a Son.
- 5 Dinapore, the Lady of Surgeon James Johnstone, M. D. of a Daughter.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. F. De Cruz, of a Daughter.
- 6 Barrackpore, the Lady of Capt. Vincent, 8th N. I. of a Son.
- 7 Runhun, near Aurungabad, the Lady of Lieut. R. McDowell, His Highness the Nizam's Infantry, of a Daughter.
- 8 Jaunpore, Eliza, the wife of Mr. John Dobson, of a Son.
- 12 Cossipore, the Lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Engineers, of a Daughter.
- 12 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Faria, of a Son.
- 13 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Anthony Gonsalves, of a Son.
- 14 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Muller, Esq. of the Mint, of a Daughter.
- 15 Dinapore, the Lady of Captain F. Angelo, D. J. A. G. of a Son.
- 15 Berhampore, Mrs. Charles Rose, of Bogwongolah, of a Daughter.
- 16 Hatowry, Tirhoot, Mrs. John Henderson, of a Daughter.
- 17 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Weidon Bowers, of a Daughter.
- 19 Sea, on board the H. C. Surveying Vessel *Flora*, the Lady of Lieut. R. Lloyd, I. N. of a Daughter.
- 19 Almora, the Lady of Lieut. Glasfurd, Engineers, of a Son.
- 20 Ghazee pore, the Lady of Capt. G. Thomson, Engineers, of a Daughter.
- 20 Patna, the Lady of W. R. Jennings, Esq. of a Son.
- 21 Kidderpore, the Lady of the late Captain Woodly, of a Son.
- 22 Entally, Mrs. J. Landeman, of a Daughter.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. John Moore, of a Son.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Davies, of a Son.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Myers, of a Son.
- 25 Calcutta, Mrs. G. E. Pyne, of a Son.
- 26 Calcutta, the Lady of A. Garden, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a Son.
- 26 Monghyr, the Lady of J. H. Savi, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 27 Cooley Bazar, Mrs. J. Hanlon, Commissariat Department, of a Son.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. T. W. Smythe, of a Daughter.
- 29 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Hawkins, Bengal Army, of a Son.
- 29 Chinsurah, the Lady of Capt. W. Neil, Horse Artillery, of a Son.
- 30 Chittagong, the wife of J. Saint, Serjeant Major, 11th N. I., of a Son.
- 30 Baitool, the Lady of Major F. Buckley, of a Son.
- 31 Simla, the Lady of Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L. C., of a Son.
- June 2 Calcutta, the Lady of Thomas Brae, Esq. of a Son.
- 2 Chuprah, Mrs. James Bowbear, of a Daughter.
- 2 Delhi, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon John Hope, of a Daughter.
- 2 Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. A. Rodrigues, of a Son.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Henderson, of twin Daughters.
- 4 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. E. C. Mathias, H. M. 44th Regt. of a Son.
- 5 Pauchilla Factory, the Lady of Thos. Savi, Esq. of a Son.
- 6 Serampore, Mrs. M. Wynne, of a Son.
- 6 Akyab in Arrakan, the Lady of James Duff, Esq. Mugh Sebundy Corps, of a Daughter.
- 9 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, H. C. Marines, of a Daughter.
- 11 Entally, Mrs. J. Emmett, of a Son.

- June 12 Calcutta, the Lady of Wm. Graham, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
 12 Dacca, the Lady of H. J. Middleton, Esq. of a Son.
 12 Dacca, the Lady of Charles Smith, Esq. of a Son.
 14 Fort William, the wife of Sergeant T. Becket, of the Ordnance Department, of a Son.
 14 Dum-Dum, Mrs. H. W. Spier, of a Son.
 15 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. C. Gregory, of a Daughter.
 16 Barrackpore, the Lady of K. Macqueen, Esq. Surgeon, 48th Regt. of a Daughter.
 17 Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 2 At Gopaulpoor, near Berhampore, Lieut. Clutterbuck, Quarter-Master 31st N. I. to Anne, second Daughter of Mr. W. J. Colley, Master Attendant at Ganjam and Monseracottah.
 5 Delhi, Capt. W. Ramsey, Major of Brigade, to Miss Susan Hay Crichton.
 16 Chunar, Mr. M. Castello, to Miss Susannah Patman.
 19 Calcutta, Mr. Manuel D'Souza, to Miss Regina Charlotte D'Sylva.
 21 Calcutta, Mr. James Peter Robison, to Miss Elizabeth Tiery.
 31 Calcutta, Mr. J. P. Else, H. C. Marine, to Miss Eliza D. Andrews.
 31 Lucknow, Mr. William Arnon, to Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Saunders.
 June 2 Berhampore, Captain H. Doveton, J. A. Comy. General, to Augusta, youngest Daughter of W. Money, Esq. Civil Service.
 2 Calcutta, Mr. M. D'Souza, to Miss Johanna Brizon.
 4 Dacca, Lieut. Henry H. Cornish, Artillery, to Mary, eldest Daughter of Sir W. Dick, Bart.
 4 Cawnpore, George Crofton, Esq. H. M. 16th Lancers, to Matilda Mary, Daughter of W. R. White, Esq. Surgeon of the same Regiment.
 8 Kurnal, Lieutenant George Cookson, Bengal Artillery, to Catherine, Daughter of the late P. Murray Esq. of the County Wicklow, Ireland.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. A. Aldwell, to Caroline, youngest Daughter of the late Thomas Breton, Esq. of Calcutta.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. G. Bales, Gunner of Artillery, to Miss Amelia Ruff.
 11 Calcutta, Mr. Edward Gustavus Fraser, to Miss Cecilia Smith.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. Henri Smith, to Miss Eliza Fraser.
 14 Calcutta, Lieut. Andrew Spens, 74th N. I. to Diana Frances, Daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, Esq. Bombay Civil Service.
 16 Calcutta, Mr. P. D'Cruz, to Miss Catherine Fernandez.
 18 Barrackpore, Captain David Sheriff, 48th N. I., to Miss Pickersgill.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 23 At Sea, on board the Ship *Bland*, in lat. 0 7 E. long. 82 46 the infant Daughter of the Revd. P. Percival, aged 7 months and 6 days.
 April 16 Neemuch, Ann, the relict of the late Gilbert Pasley, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 54 years.
 16 Patna, Mr. W. Haycock, late in the Service of the Rajah of Betteea, aged 23 years.
 17 Muttra, William Henry, the infant Son of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th Light Cavalry.
 May 1 Simla, Lieut. Col. J. E. Gale, commanding the 37th Native Infantry.
 2 Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Davenport, aged 56 years.
 2 Calcutta, Robert, Son of Mr. R. Penman, aged 2 months and 15 days.
 2 Kurnaul, the infant Son of Captain J. H. Mathews, aged 8 months.
 3 Calcutta, Elizabeth, Daughter of Mr. John Paschall, aged 8 years.
 3 Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Friend, aged 92 years.
 3 Agta, Mr. John Kirkpatrick Porter, Head Assistant in the Commissioning Office, aged 43 years, 4 months, and 12 days.
 3 Barrackpore, Sarah, the wife of Capt. Vernon, 33d N. I. aged 36 years.

- May 4 Calcutta, Archibald Duff, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 67 years.
6 Simla, Lieut. Grant, of the Madras Cavalry.
7 Drowned near Bancroftah. Quarter-Master Serjeant Jno. Baker, late of the 50th N. I. aged 41 years.
9 At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Byers, a Ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 20 years.
9 Calcutta, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, wife of Mr. Thomas Bowler, aged 41 years and 7 months.
10 Calcutta, William Denman, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 38 years.
10 Calcutta, Amelia Rhoda Ann, Daughter of Mr. John Sheillis, H. C. M. aged 3 years, and 8 months.
10 Meerut, Mr. S. H. Ewart, Sub Assistant Veterinary Surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor-General's Body Guard, aged 29 years, 5 months and 15 days.
12 Calcutta, Mr. M. Rebeiro, aged 37 years.
12 Meerut, Mrs. G. M. Mackinnon, aged 20 years.
12 Meerut, Georgiana Martha, wife of Mr. J. Mackinnon, School Master, aged 20 years.
14 Calcutta, Robert Archibald, Esq, aged 29 years, and 8 months.
15 Fort William William Henry, son of J. G. Herrold, Staff Serjeant, aged 7 months and 5 days.
16 Calcutta, George Frederick John, son of the late Mr. P. Watson, Harbour Master, aged 4 years, and 6 months.
16 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Faria, in the 22d year of her age.
16 Drowned, at Ranganmuddy, in attempting to cross a Nullah while Hog-hunting, Cadet J. W. MacBarnet, B. N. I. aged 18 years.
18 At Diamond Harbour, Capt. J. Mahon, of the brig *Phoenix*, aged 50 years.
18 Calcutta, Miss Caroline Ferrao, aged 19 years, 10 months, and 27 days.
19 Futtighur, Major C. H. Campbell, of the Artillery.
19 Calcutta, Master David Archer, aged 16 years, 10 months, and 27 days.
20 Sea, the infant Daughter of Lieut. R. Lloyd, I. N.
20 Buxar, Mr. F. Goldsmith, Pensioner, H. C. Mily. Service, aged 70 years.
20 Chetwarah Factory, Tirhoot, Mr. R. T. Leverett.
21 Calcutta, Ann, wife of Thomas Wilson, Esq.
22 Serampore, Thomas Francis, the infant Son of Mr. J. Mendies, aged 3 months and 2 days.
23 Dacca, Clarissa Euphemia, infant Daughter of Mr. J. Stuart, Merchant.
24 Allahabad, Serjeant W. Houston, Garrison Non-Commissioned Staff.
24 Serampore, Master Joseph Mathew Mendies, aged 19 years, 8 months and 7 days.
24 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. W. Faria.
25 The Residency, Hyderabad, Mary Anne Sutherland, the infant Daughter of Captain J. A. Moore, aged 8 months and 15 days.
27 Calcutta, Sarah wife of the late Mr. James Cashell, aged 60 years.
28 Calcutta, Mr. C. Clements, aged 23 years and 6 months.
28 Calcutta, Miss Arabella Perret, aged 12 years, 2 months, and 20 days.
29 Calcutta, Maria, the Wife of Mr. A. Gonsalves, aged 17 years.
29 Serampore, Roza Monica, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Mendies, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 5 days.
29 Shahpore, Shahabad. Charles, the infant Son of J. Gibbon, Esq., aged 2 years and 6 months.
30 Calcutta, Helen, relict of the late Lieut. D. Campbell, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 27 years, 4 months, and 4 days.
30 Calcutta, Catherine Ann, wife of Mr. R. Myers, aged 21½ years.
30 Mynpoorie, James, the infant Son of Lieut. Alston, 68th N. I., aged 16 months.
30 Futtch Gurb, Mr. W. T. Jennings, aged 30 years.
— Muttra, Robert, eldest son of R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bhurtpore, aged 2 years, and 18 days.
31 Calcutta, Mr. J. Hesselberry, Indigo Planter, aged 60 years.

- June 1 At Calcutta, Charles, the infant Son of Mr. A. Fleming, Senior.
 2 Calcutta, Emma Catherine Scott, Daughter of Mr. J. Bluett, aged 1 year, and 28 days.
 2 Serampore, Jane Matilda, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Mendies, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 26 days. Thus within only 12 days Mr. M. has had to bemoan the irreparable loss of four children.
 3 Calcutta, Margaret Louisa, the Wife of Mr. H. Ward, aged 25 years.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Anna DeMallow, aged about 20 years.
 4 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. C. Cornelius.
 4 Calcutta, the twin infants of Henry and Mary Jane Henderson.
 5 Calcutta, James Bryce, the infant son of the Revd. A. Duff, aged 8 months and 10 days.
 5 Calcutta, Adam Henry, the youngest son of the late Capt. A. Fuller, 33d N. I., aged 2 years, 3 months, and 9 days.
 5 Calcutta, Elizabeth, Daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Heather, H. C. Marine, aged 19 years, 7 months, and 9 days.
 6 Coolie Bazar, Richard Dennis, son of Conductor J. Smith, of the Ordnance Department, aged 6 years, 9 months, and 18 days.
 6 Calcutta, Master B. Braham, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 21 days.
 7 Dacca, Mr. P. Brilliard, aged 64 years.
 7 Calcutta, Anthony M. McDonald, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.
 8 Calcutta, Major J. N. Jackson, C. B. Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, at the Presidency, aged 43 years.
 9 Calcutta Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 45 years.
 9 Calcutta, Captain W. B. Bathurst, aged 35 years, and 6 months.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. J. D'Bruyn, aged 26 years, 5 months, and 16 days.
 11 Calcutta, Mr. G. P. Mullins, aged 18 years, 11 months, and 26 days.
 11 Contai, Miss Catherine Maria Donnithorne, aged 15 years and 9 months.
 12 Calcutta, Elizabeth Sarah, Daughter of T. M. Gale, Esq. aged 4 years, 2 months and 12 days.
 13 Calcutta, Master R. W. Kellner, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 7 days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	36	8	a	37	8	Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, {	1st Class,	4	0	a	5	0 Prem.
	2d Class,	3	0	a	4	0 Prem.
	3rd Class,	1	8	a	2	8 Prem.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	0	a	1	8	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	3	8	a	4	0	Par
4 per cent. Loan,	0	4	a	0	8	Discount

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL. Sa. Rs. 6,550 a 6.75⁰ Premium

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4	per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5	ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6	ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at {	1 Month,	5	per cent.
	3 Months,	7	ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,		4	ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit		5	ditto.

[BUY.]

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[SELL.]

CALCUTTA.

1s. 10½d. On London 6 mos. sight per Sicca Rupee,	2s. 0d.
98rs. 0as. On Madras 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees, ..	92rs. 0as.
98rs. 0as. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees, ..	92rs. 0as.

LONDON.

1s. 8½d. On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee,	1s. 7½
1s. 7a. On Madras and Bombay, per M. and N. Rupee, ..	1s. 6d.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per	100	211½
Silver 5 Franc Pieces, .....	..	..	205
Doubloons,	each	32	
Joos or Pezas, .....	..	18	
Sovereigns, .....	..	12	
Bank of England Notes, ..	..	11	
Louis D'Or, .....	..	8	
Dutch Ducats, .....	..	4	
Star Pagodas, .....	..	3	

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 19TH JUNE TO 17TH JULY.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Abdool Qadir, Moulavee; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Moradabad. June 26.

Brownlow, H B, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack. June 19.

Fagan, C W, Mr; an Assistant under the agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. June 26.

Garrett, R B, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Dacca Division. June 19.

Golding, B, Mr; Deputy Collector of Noacolly. June 26.

Harvey, G F, Mr; Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dawanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency. July 17.

Houstoun, R, Mr; Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, July 10.

Maxwell, R W, Mr; Magistrate of Zillah Chittagong. June 26.

Money, R, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 4th or Moradabad Division. July 3.

Moohummud Hossein, Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Moradabad. June 26.

Moohummud Luteef; Sudder Ameen at the Zillah of Goruckpore. July 10.

Nukee Yawur; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Goruckpore. July 10.

Trench, P C, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffernugur. July 10.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bracken, W, Mr; Second Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta. July 17.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Boswell, B A, R B, Reverend; Chaplain at Chinsura. June 26.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 18TH JUNE TO 19TH JULY.]

Abbott, H E S, Mr; appointed as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. July 9.

Abercrombie, W, Second Lieutenant; Engineers, leave from 1st July to 15th Sept, to visit Ghazee-pore, on private affairs. June 18.

Andrews, J R B, Lieutenant; 52d N I, leave from 25th April to 25th Oct, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. June 7.

Angelo, Richard, Lieutenant; 34th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. June 25.

- Baine, T J, Hospital Apprentice; attached to the General Hospital, directed to proceed by water to Dinapore, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. July 2.
- Barclay, A, Lieutenant; 12th N I, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment, consisting of 4 Companies of the 12th and 22d N I, proceeding on Treasure Escort duty. June 21.
- Barnes, W R, Ensign; 58th N I, leave from 10th June to 31st July, to visit Bareilly and Almora, on private affairs. June 22.
- Barr, Wm, Cadet; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.
- Barry, H, Lieutenant; 71st N I, leave from 7th May to 10th Nov, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate. June 4.
- Bartleman, J, Lieutenant; 44th N I, leave from 30th July to 30th Jan 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. July 6.
- Becher, Robert, Captain; Senior Deputy Assistant, Quarter-Master General's Department, to be Second Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, from the 8th June 1832, in succession to Major Jackson deceased. July 9.
- Bellew, H W, Captain; 56th N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade in Rajpootana, during the absence of Captain La Touche. June 12.
- Benning, Thomas, Bombardier; Artillery, promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and permanently attached to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, from the 1st June. June 6.
- Bird, W H L, Cadet. Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Blackwood, J, Assistant-Surgeon; 50th N I, leave from 1st June to 1st Aug, to remain at Ghazepore, on medical certificate. June 12.
- Bousfield, H, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Mynpooree, leave for 6 months, on account of health, from the 1st Aug 1832. July 9.
- Broome, A, Second-Lieutenant; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th June to 15th Oct, to proceed to Now, on medical certificate. June 9.
- Browne, S, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 66th N I, during the absence of Ensign Davidson. June 11.
- Bryce, James, Mr; appointed an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. July 2.
- Buckle, E, First-Lieutenant; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 10th June to 10th Oct, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. June 18.
- Bulkiy, W B, Quarter-Master Sergeant 2d L C, appointed Sergeant Major to the 8th, vice Porter promoted to Riding Master. June 25.
- Burt, H W, Lieutenant; 46th N I, permitted to proceed to Singapore, on account of health, for four and a half months. June 25.
- Carey, W, Pensioned Sergeant; late Overseer of the Buxar Stud, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Dinapore, instead of at Monghyr. June 28.
- Carr, G, Lieutenant; 21st N I, leave from 25th May to 25th July, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. June 7.
- Carr, G, Lieutenant; Pioneers, to be Adjutant vice Arabin appointed a Major of Brigade. June 14.
- Cautley, R, Lieutenant; 10th L C, leave from 20th June to 15th Oct, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs. June 18.
- Cheape, Charles, Lieutenant; 51st N I, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment. June 25.
- Chester, C, Lieutenant; 23d N I, leave from 15th June to 31st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. June 14.
- Clinton, Thomas, Bombardier; Artillery, promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 38th N I. at Midnapore, vice Curtis deceased. June 30.
- Colston, —, Fife-Major; 31st N I, appointed Key-Sergeant to the Garrison of Allahabad, vice Houston deceased. June 4.
- Combe, H T, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Conran, J W, Lieutenant; 64th N I, leave from 24th May to 24th Sept, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. June 4.
- Cunningham, Joseph Davey, — Mr; appointed as a Cadet of Engineers on this Establishment. June 18.

- Dalston, George, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Daniell, J T, Ensign ; 47th N I, leave from 25th May to 25th July, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of being examined in the College of Fort William. June 7.
- Davidson, C, Ensign ; 66th N I, to be Lieutenant from the 4th January, 1832, in succession to Major James retired. June 25.
- Dawes, Michael, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.
- DeBruyn, P P V V, Ensign ; 58th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 2.
- Dempster, Thomas Erskine, Assistant Surgeon ; to be Surgeon, vice Macleod invalided, with rank from the 27th May, 1832, vice Macra deceased. July 2.
- Dickson, R C, Captain ; Artillery, leave from 11th June to 30th July, to visit Huttah, on medical certificate. June 28.
- Ellis, J D B, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.
- Farmer, G, Lieutenant ; 66th N I, leave from 3d June to 10th Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 5.
- Ferris, J H, Ensign ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 12th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Innes. May 30.
- Fiddes, T, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 69th N I, leave from 10th June to 10th Oct. in extension, to enable him to join. June 25.
- Fletcher, T, Mr ; to be an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works. July 2.
- Forrest, Lowther T, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Francis, —, Surgeon ; 47th N I, to perform the civil medical duties of the Station of Cuttack, during the absence of Mr. Stiven. June 25.
- Garden, Wm, Captain : Second Assistant, Quarter-Master General's Department, to be First Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, from the 8th June 1832, in succession to Major Jackson deceased. July 9.
- Gear, T, Lieutenant ; 20th N I, leave from 30th June to 30th Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate and apply for leave to sea, or furlough. June 14.
- Gerard, J G, Lieutenant ; European Regiment, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Ripley promoted. June 14.
- Gould, W B, Lieutenant ; 42d N I, to be Adjutant, vice Campbell appointed to the Kemaon Local Battalion. June 12.
- Graham, J, Lieutenant ; 55th N I, leave from 20th July to 20th Nov, to proceed to Meerut, on private affairs. June 12.
- Grant, C E, Ensign, Acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master ; 62d N I, leave from 12th May to 12th Nov, to visit Landour, on medical certificate. May 31.
- Grant, Peter, Captain ; 66th N I, to be Major, from the 4th Jan 1832, in succession to W James retired. June 25.
- Grant, W F, Lieutenant ; 63d N I, to act as Adjutant to the Corps, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant Houghton. June 22.
- Hall, J, Captain ; 8th N I, leave from 25th Sept to 25th May, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. June 25.
- Hamilton, Wm, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, from the 3d July 1832, vice C W, Welchman deceased. July 9.
- Hannay, W D S, Mr ; appointed as a Cadet of Cavalry. July 2.
- Hardwick, F W, Lieutenant ; 10th N I, leave from 10th Aug to 10th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. June 6.
- Harvey, G B, Ensign ; 17th N I, leave from 27th May to 27th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. June 9.
- Harwood, John T, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Harwood, J T, Cadet ; Infantry, leave from 15th June to 29th Oct, to visit Bhaugulpore, on private affairs. June 7.
- Hugg, Charles, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.

- Hollings, G E, Ensign ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to 38th N I, vice Meshan deceased. June 20.
- Hollings, W C, Ensign ; 47th N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. July 5.
- Horne, A, Lieutenant ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 62d N I, during the absence of Ensign Grant. June 22.
- Horne, Francis W, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Hull, L N, Captain and Brigade Major ; to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of a Division vice Penny. June 25.
- Hyde, W, Hospital Apprentice ; attached to the General Hospital, directed to proceed by water to Dinapore, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. July 2.
- Jackson, H, Ensign ; 45th N I, leave from 25th July to 25th April, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs. July 4.
- Kean, A, Mr ; appointed an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. July 2.
- Knatchbull, R E, Second-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 15th July to 1st Nov, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs. June 30.
- Knyvett, J, Lt. ; 66th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 4th Jan 1832, in succession to Major James retired. June 25.
- LaTouche, P, Captain ; Major of Brigade, District Staff, leave from 29th May to 15th June, to remain at Neemuch, on medical certificate. June 12.
- Lawrell, H, Lieutenant ; 3d L C, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to soliciting furlough to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs. June 30.
- Lindsay, C B, Alexander, Colonel ; Artillery, permitted to proceed to Ceylon, on private affairs, for four months. July 2.
- Lloyd, Henry, Lieutenant ; 36th N I, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 19th June 1832. June 25.
- Lomer, W H, Ensign ; 1st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 19.
- Loughnan, J M, Cornet ; 10th L C, leave from 11th June to 30th Nov, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. June 14.
- Macdonald, J, Lieutenant ; 50th N I, leave from 13th June to 13th Sept, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. June 28.
- Mackenzie, H, Lieutenant ; 56th N I, leave from 6th Oct, 1831, to 15th Jan 1832, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate and to rejoin. May 30.
- Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 59th N I, leave further prolonged to the 19th March 1832. July 9.
- Macleod, C M, Assistant-Surgeon ; (invalided) to be Surgeon, from the 2d March 1832, vice Limond deceased. July 2.
- Macmullen, S F, Acting Cornet ; Cavalry, leave from 2d July to 31st Oct, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. May 30.
- Mainwaring, P, Lieutenant ; 33d N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 53d. June 22.
- Maitland, H D, Ensign ; 72d N I, to be Lieutenant from the 11th June, 1832, in succession to Captain Wright, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. June 18.
- Maitland, H D, Ensign, Interpreter and Quarter-Master ; 72d N I, leave from 5th July to 5th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. June 14.
- Martin, Anthony, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- May, John Frederick, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ; 72d N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 11th June, 1832, in succession to A Wright, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. June 18.
- Mayhew, W A J, Ensign ; to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 8th N I, during its separation on Treasure Escort duty from Regimental Head Quarters, May 30.
- Mayhew, W A J, Ensign ; directed to act as Adjutant, vice Tucker permitted to resign the appointment. July 2.

- Mayow, J H W, Lieutenant ; 14th N I, leave from 1st June to 31st July, to visit Simla, on private affairs. June 27.
- McAnally, A A, Assistant-Surgeon ; to the medical charge of the Establishment at Hissar, vice Toke promoted. July 2.
- McMullen, Robert, Captain and officiating Executive Officer ; 44th N I, Department of Public Works, leave extended for 6 months, with permission to remain at the Mauritius, on urgent private affairs. July 9
- Miller, G, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 25th N I, during the indisposition and temporary absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wilson. June 30.
- Mitchell, Ebenezer, Mr ; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. June 18.
- Morrison, John, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Nunn, J, Lieutenant ; 21st N I, leave from 1st June to 1st Aug, to proceed to Gorruckpore, on private affairs. June 4.
- O'Brien, C, Lieutenant ; 3d N I, to be Adjutant of the Nusseree Battalion, vice McCausland appointed 2d in command. June 21.
- O'Connor, P, Mr ; to be an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, July 2.
- O'Halloran, C B, J, Brigadier General ; Commanding Dinapore Division, General Staff, leave from 15th July to 30th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. June 22.
- Oldfield, E T, Lieutenant ; 5th L C, leave from 15th Aug, to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit Bareilly, the Hills North of Deyrah, and eventually Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 4.
- Paley, William, Cadet ; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.
- Palmer, N, Ensign ; 54th N I, leave from 15th July to 15th Oct, to visit Berham-pore and the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 30.
- Parker, N A, Lieutenant, 58th N I, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of 4 Companies, proceeding on Treasure Escort duty. June 25.
- Paton, John, Captain ; Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, brought on the strength of the Department, from the 8th June 1832, in succession to Major Jackson deceased. July 9.
- Payne, W, Captain, 30th N I, leave from 1st Feb to 30th April, in extension, to rejoin. June 14.
- Pearce, George, Bombardier ; Artillery, promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 20th N I. June 25.
- Penny, N, Captain, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General ; to be Assistant Adjutant General of a Division, vice Craigie appointed to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army. June 25.
- Perreau, C J H, Lieutenant ; 58th N I, leave from 10th June to 10th Aug, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. June 14.
- Plowden, H G C, Mr ; appointed as a Cadet of Cavalry. July 2.
- Pond, S, Mr ; appointed a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. June 25.
- Price, Robert, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Prole, W S, Lieutenant ; 37th N I, leave from 1st April to 1st Oct, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. June 12.
- Raikes, Robert N, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
- Richardson, H, Conductor ; Sappers and Miners, leave from 5th Oct, to 5th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough. June 25.
- Robinson, E I, Acting Cornet ; Cavalry, leave from 1st June to 1st Nov, to visit Shajehanpore, on private affairs. June 4.
- Rose, George Henry, Supernumerary Ensign ; 72d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. June 18.
- Ross, Andrew H, Cadet ; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.

- Sale, Thos Henry, Mr; appointed as a Cadet of Engineers. July 9.
 Salmon, George P, Cadet; Artillery, to be Acting Second Lieutenant. July 2.
 Sismore, B, Major; 1st N I, leave from 29th Feb to 29th March, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. June 7.
 Steer, William W, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
 Steward, N, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 15th May to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to Sea. June 27.
 Stewart, Henry S, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
 Stewart, N, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 5th May to 5th Nov, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. May 30.
 Stiven, W S, Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Cuttack, leave for one month to visit the Presidency. June 25.
 Sturt, F St J, Lieutenant; 10th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. June 21.
 Sunderland, E, Lieutenant Adjutant and Quarter-Master; Artillery, leave from 15th June to 1st Nov, to visit Mynpoorie, on private affairs. June 27.
 Tabor, S J, Cornet; 7th L C, to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant Halhed. July 2.
 Talbot, E, Lieutenant; 53d N I, leave from 1st June to 31st July, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. May 30.
 Tayler, E, Cornet; 6th L C, leave from 20th June to 20th Sept, in extension, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. June 16.
 Thompson, D, Captain; 56th N I, Major of Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of a Division, vice Stoddart appointed to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army. July 16.
 Thompson, R M M, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, from the 6th July 1832, vice Wardrop deceased. July 9.
 Tod, S H, Lieutenant-Colonel; 8th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. June 25.
 Toke, J S, Surgeon; to rank from the 23d April, 1832, vice Macleod invalided. July 2.
 Tritton, W, Lieutenant; 41st N I, leave from 1st June to 1st July, in extension, to rejoin. June 12.
 Troup, H, Captain; 66th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. June 25.
 Tuoker, H T, Ensign; 8th N I, leave from 16th Aug, to 16th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 4.
 Wakefield, J H, Lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 15th May to 15th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. May 31.
 Walker, H B, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
 Wardrop, A, Surgeon; 64th N I, leave from 22d May to 22d July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. June 6.
 Watson, J E, Captain; Invalid Establishment, permitted to reside at Monghyr. June 25.
 Watson, T C, Lieutenant-Colonel; 53d N I, leave from 9th June to 9th Aug, in extension, to join. June 11.
 Watt, Edward, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave extended to the 10th July. July 16.
 Waugh, A S, Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to be a Sub-Assistant to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. July 2.
 Wish, George P, Cadet; Infantry, to be Acting Ensign. July 2.
 White, R D, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Pioneers. June 22.
 Whitelocke, G F, Ensign; 13th N I, leave from 1st June to 1st Oct, in extension, to rejoin. June 18.
 Whitfield, C H, Lieutenant; 46th N I, leave from 1st May to 30th Aug, in extension, to rejoin. June 4.
 Wylie, R, Lieutenant; 6th N I, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment vice Thompson. July 16.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure
July				
1	Reliance, <i>H C S</i> ..	English	C. S. Timins..	London 23d March. & Madras 24th June.
	L. Hayes <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Allport, ..	Cape 31 Mar Man18 May & Mad 23 June.
2	Indian Oak, ..	ditto	A. Bane, ..	Rangoon, 18th June.
5	Ann, <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	B. G. Sherman	Malacca, 2d June, and Penang.
"	Hindoo, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Askew, ..	Liverpool, 11th March.
"	Sylph, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Wallace, ..	China 16th May, and Singapore 21st June.
6	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	P. Roy, ..	Singapore 29th May.
7	Columbia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Ware, ..	Liverpool, 12th Feb. & Mad. 1st July.
8	Hooghly, ..	American	E. Bacon, ..	Boston 27 Mar Tristan de Cougha 18 May.
10	Falcon, <i>barque</i> ..	English	D. Ovenstone,	China 12th May, & Singapore 21st June.
"	Nabob, <i>brig</i> ..	American	B. Moore, ..	Boston 25th March.
12	Ganges, <i>Steamer</i> ..	English	W. Warden, ..	Rangoon 6th July.
13	Haidee, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Taylor, ..	Coringa 25 June. & Vizagapatam 7 July.
"	Caledonia, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Sing. 13th June, Mal. & Pen. 24th June.
14	Trial, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	G. Baker, ..	Moulmein 25th June.
"	Imogene, ..	ditto	J. Richardson,	England 5th April.
"	Rupley, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	Richard Lloyd	Liv. 9th Mar. Mad. 5th & Viz. 9th July.
15	Shaooh Hamid, ..	ditto	E. Dumont,...	Bombay 8th June.
"	Emporium, ..	American	C. S. Winslow	Boston 30th March.
"	Fergusson, ..	English	A. Jam Young,	Portsmouth 12th March & Mad. 9th July.
16	Catherine, ..	ditto	B. Feuu, ..	London, 24th Feb. Madeira 13th March.
				Cape 13th May & Mad. 10th July.
17	Jessy, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	J. Auld, ..	Arracan 5 & Pen 26 Apr Mal 25 & Sing.
				28 May; Mal 3 June & Pedir 1 July.
19	Addingham, <i>bk</i> ..	ditto	G. Nicholson,	London 8th March.
20	Burraket <i>schooner</i> ..	ditto	J. Coelho, ..	Rangoon 17th June.
21	S. D. Scott, <i>H C S</i>	ditto	D. J. Ward,	London 24th March & Madras 14th July

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
June				
26	David Clark, ..	English	R. Rayne, ..	Mauritius.
28	Brothers, <i>brig</i> ..	American	J. M. Saunders	Boston.
"	Gazelle, <i>brig</i> ..	English	G. Hodgson, ..	Liverpool.
"	Spartan, ..	ditto	J. Saunders, ..	Liverpool.
"	Sir John Rae Reid,	ditto	A. Haig, ..	London via Mauritius.
July				
7	J. Laure, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	L. Audibert, ..	Bourbon.
8	Bengal Merchant, ..	ditto	J. Campbell, ..	London.
10	Penang Merchant, ..	ditto	Yonghnsband,	Singapore and China.
"	C. Merchant, ..	ditto	T. W. Tingate,	Moulmein and Rangoon.
12	Wade, <i>brig</i> ..	American	A. Pratt, ..	New York.
14	Lady Kennaway, ..	English	L. W. Moncrief	London.
15	Macquenn, <i>H. C. S</i>	ditto	R. Lindsay, ..	China.
"	Melville, <i>H. M. S</i>	ditto	Capt. Hart, ..	London.
18	Cander Myden Bux	ditto	J. Richards, ..	Amherst and Rangoon.
20	Buffon, <i>brig</i> ..	French	C. Passemant	Bordeaux.
24	Princess Victoria, ..	English	J. Hart, ..	Liverpool.
"	Joseph Winter, <i>bg</i> ..	ditto	J. Pearce, ..	Liverpool.
"	Mercury, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	— Holmes, ..	Singapore and China.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Bengal Merchant.—Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Mahon, Miss Newcunning, Captain Thornton, Captain Angles, and Mr. Thornton.

Per H. C. S. Reliance, from London.—Lady Russell; Mrs. Kershaw; Mrs. Stainsforth; Mrs. Elton; Miss Russell; Sir Wm. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice; Captain Kershaw; F. Stainsforth, Esq. C. S.; R. W. Elton, Esq.; W. O. Russell, Esq.; F. Acret, Esq. Private Secretary to Chief Justice; Mr. C. Oakman, Clerk to ditto; Messrs J. H. Sale, and H. E. S. Abbott, Cadets; and Master H. O. Russell; also Sergeant Armorer Woodley, 3rd Regiment; Elizabeth Murray, Servant to Lady Russell; Phoebe Williams, Servant to Mrs. Stainsforth; and Fanny Murphy, Servant to Mrs. Kershaw.

Per Cecelia, from Penang.—Messrs. Tousiant and Johanness.

Per Columbia, from Madras.—Captain C. A. Bell, and Lieut. E. Watt.

Per Nabob, from Boston.—W. Gould and C. R. Green, Esqrs.

Per Ganges.—Dr. Anderson; Messrs. Moss and Adams.

Per Haidee, from Coringa.—Mrs. French and 2 Children, and Miss French.

Per Caledonia, from Singapore.—J. Colquhoun, and J. Hastie, Esqrs. *From Penang.*—Mrs. Well.

Per Trial.—Messrs. G. Kerby and J. Darwood, Gents.

Per Ripley.—George C. Arbutnot, H. C. S.; Lieut. Taber, H. M. 49th Regt.; Lieut. Rocks, H. M. Service, unattached; Ensign Smith, 49th Regt. N. I.; and Robert Taylor, Free Merchant.

Per Shaool Hamid, from Bombay.—Mrs. Catherine Sealy, Miss Ann Sealy, Mr. J. Dubison, and Rev. Fre Jose de Expectaçon.

Per Ferguson, from London.—Mrs. Col. Fagan, Mrs. Bower; Misses H. Fagan, Hunter, A. Hunter, E. Hunter, and Halbiow; D. Hunter, Esq.; Lieuts Bower, H. M. 31st Regt.; Corfield, 1st Regt. B. N. I.; Ormsby, 63d Regt. B. N. I.; Ensign Mackfen, 44th B. N. I.; Mr. Logan, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. Mr. Maise, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Oldfield, Infantry Cadet, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Whyte, Masters George Bower, and E. Bower.

Per Catherine, from London.—Misses Ward and Earle, Assistant Surgeon Griffith, Mr. Iselin, Merchant, returning to Calcutta, Messrs. Lee, Bird, and Hayman, and Master H. W. Cearns. *From Madras.*—Captain Courtenay, Mr. Canning, Chief Officer of the late Ship *Flora*. Mrs. Crook, passenger do.

Per Addingham.—Mr. J. Fagan, Surgeon.

Per Inogene, from London.—Mr. T. Simpson, Ensign, 7th Regt. N. I.

Per H. C. Ship Sir David Scott, from London.—Mrs. Smith; J. Alexander, Esq. Writer; C. G. Millman, H. R. Leyburn and Geo. Leyburn, Esquires, Merchants; Ensign King, H. M. 13th Regt.; Ensign Hawker and Crawford, H. M. 16th Regt.; W. G. Smith, Esq.; Messrs. John Cagnie and N. Geraghty, H. C. Recruits. *From Madras.*—Robert Alexander, Esq. Writer, and John Freeman, H. C. Recruit.

Departures.

Per Nerbudda, for the Isle of France.—Mrs. Morton and 3 Children, and Revd. Mr. Morton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- April 8 At St. Helena, on board the H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, the Lady of Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th Regt. Bengal Establishment, of a still born male Child.
- 10 Prince of Wales' Island, the Lady of Mr. W. H. L. Hind, of a Son.
- May 5 Sea, on board of the *General Palmer*, the Lady of Captain J. H. Vandenrenen, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 16 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. C. Jorden, European Regiment, of a Son.
- 29 Neemuch, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Smith, 9th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
- June 11 On board the *General Palmer*, in Madras Roads, the Lady of Lieutenant Vanzetti, 5th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
- 12 At Allypore, the Lady of Assistant-Surgeon E. Tritton, of a Daughter.
- 12 Mynepoorie, the Lady of J. P. Gubbins, Esq. of a Son.
- 14 Sultempore Factory, in the District of Purneah, the Lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 16 Lucknow, the Lady of Lieut. J. Remington, 12th N. I. of a Daughter.
- 16 Meerut, the Lady of Major John Taylor, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
- 18 Huttah, the Lady of Captain G. R. Crawford, P. A. A. G. G. Saugor Territories, of a Daughter.
- 20 Dinapore, the Lady of Captain J. Satchwell, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
- 21 Park Street, the Lady of Mr. C. Warden, of a Son.
- 22 Coohie Bazar, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Blythe, of a Son.
- 22 Calcutta the Lady of Lieut. T. H. Scott, 38th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 22 Honghly, the Lady of W. H. Belli, Esq. of a Son.
- 23 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. Fraser, of a Son.
- 23 Allipore, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Knyvett, 38th Regt. N. I., of a Daughter.
- 23 Kurnaul, the Lady of Capt. Moule, 23d Regt. of a Son.
- 24 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. D'Silva, of a Son.
- 25 Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. C. H. Boaragon, 72d Regiment, of a Daughter.
- 27 Bally Gunge, Mrs. J. Hughes, of a Son.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a Daughter.
- 28 Santipore, the Lady of J. B. Lawrell, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 28 Balagore, Mrs. T. G. Reid, of a Son.
- 29 Jubulpore, the Lady of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq. C. S., of a Son.
- July 1 In Camp near Kurnal, the wife of Serjeant J. A. Woodward, Overseer in the Canal Department, of a Daughter.
- 2 At Jaunpore, the Lady of G. F. Brown, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 2 Ailabad, the Lady of Captain T. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, of a Son.
- 2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. M. Gasper, of a Son.
- 4 Furreedpore, the Lady of J. Shaw, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 5 Patna, Mrs. Perry, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- May 19 At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Henry, to Miss F. R. Rodrigues.
- June 1 Berhampore, T. B. Rice, Esq. to Miss Maria Eliza Gibs
- Patna, Mr. A. D'Silva, to Mrs. A. Campier.
- Calcutta, Jasper Trower, Esq. of the H. C. Horse Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Sunbolf
- 23 Calcutta, Mr. John Montague Hall, to Mrs. Mary Ann DeCruz.
- 23 Calcutta, Mr. M. Rodrigues, to Miss E. C. Mendes.
- 25 Calcutta, John Russell, Esq. to Miss Susan Peard.
- 26 Benares, Louisa Wynne, eldest daughter of Brigadier General M. White, Commanding the Benares Division, to Alexander Cumming, Esq. of the Civil Service.

DEATHS.

- Mar 21 At Sea, Augusta Ximenes, infant daughter of Capt. Ford, H. M. 16th Foot.
- April 12 Between Khasgunje and Onjeany, on the road from Agra to Bareilly, Mary, relict of Sergeant Thomas Bridge, aged 52 years.
- 21 At Prince of Wales' Island, Mrs. Fanny Olivia Eliza Hind, aged 31 years, 8 months and 2 days.
- May 22 Mussorie, near Landour, John the infant Son of Capt. J. Mackenzie, 3d L. C. Superintendent H. C.'s Stud, Hauper, aged 6 months and 16 days.
- 29 Petoragurh in Kumaon, William Michael, the infant Son of Captain Wm. Payne, 30th Regt. N. I. aged 6 months and 12 days.
- June 2 Delhi, Lucy Elton, the infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon John Hope.
- 8 Delhi, Frances Rebecca, the wife of Asst Surgeon J. Hope, aged 22 years.
- 9 Meerut, Henrietta, the wife of Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st Regt. N. I.
- 10 Intally, Mr. F. Rodrigues, aged 19 years.
- 11 Fattygurb, George Michael Henry, the infant son of Mr. Emanuel Anthony, aged 7 months.
- 12 Chinsurah, Miss Ann Favre, aged 9 years and 2 months.
- 13 Kedgeroe, Penelope, Daughter of James Donnithorne, Esq. aged 18 years and 4 months.
- 13 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Boyer, aged 54 years.
- 17 Diamond Harbour, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Dickie, of the Country Service, aged 19 years and 8 months.
- 17 Patna, James, the Son of Mr. G. Burnett, aged 1 year and 1 month.
- 18 Calcutta, in the 60th year of her age, Mary, widow of the late Reverend William Ward, of Serampore.
- 18 Delhi, Master W. J. Ga. O'Connor, aged 4 years, 3 months and 20 days.
- 20 Calcutta, Maria, the wife of Mr. Joseph Roderick, of Howrah, aged 16 years, and 10 months.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. William Henry Hudson, Examiner Judicial Department, aged 26 years, and 5 months.
- 22 Calcutta, Master J. P. Rebeiro, aged, 11 years, 10 months, and 11 days.
- 23 Calcutta, Master James Rideout, aged 10 years, 11 months and 19 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Rees, aged 16 years, 7 months and 14 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Smith, aged 53 years.
- 24 the General Hospital, Sergeant R. Grant, of the Arsenal Department, aged 38 years.
- 25 Calcutta, Mr. C. Cashmore, Asst. to the New Mint, aged 38 years.
- 26 Caesia Bagaun, near Ballygunge, Julia, widow of the late Lieut. H. P. Shortt, of the 20th N. I.
- 26 Calcutta, Margaret, relict of the late B. Barons, Esq. aged 57 year.
- Calcutta, Thomas, the infant son of Mr. Sub Conductor J. Blythe, aged 6 days.
- 30 Cuttack, Mr. J. A. Schultz.
- July 2 At Haase, the infant Son of Capt. M. Ramsay, 24th N Regt, aged 5 months.
- 2 Berhampore, John Rose, Esq. Indigo Planter of Bugwangolah, aged 38 years, 8 months, and 10 days.
- 3 Barrackpore, C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D. of the 25th Regt. N. I.
- 4 Calcutta, Mr. H. Livins, Steward H. C. S. Macqueen, aged 33 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Maria Shaw, aged 70 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Charlotte, the infant daughter of Captain John Vincent, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, aged 4 months.
- 5 Delhi, Mary, the youngest Child of Capt. J. Hall, 8th N. I. aged 1 year and 10 months.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Hughes, aged 22 years, and 5 months.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Madge, aged 31 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Alexander Wardrop, Esq. Surgeon, H. C. Medical Establishment, aged 37 years.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 3D JULY, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that for the accommodation of the Proprietors of Government Promissory Notes now advertized for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their Agents and Attornies to receive the principal amount so to be paid, and to grant discharge for the same, on their behalf, the Vice President in Council has authorized the Accountant General to allow the conditional transfer of such Notes to the 4 per Cent. Loan, opened on the 7th June, 1831, leaving it optional with the Proprietors to confirm the transfer or to require payment in Cash, when they shall be informed thereof: Provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after One Year, from the date fixed for payment of the Note.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 3D JULY, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, and subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the Government Agents are empowered and authorized, when so directed by Constituents, to remit the Interest accruing on Public Securities deposited with them, or the principal thereof, when paid off or otherwise realized by purchase of private Bills of Exchange or of Bullion, charging for the same Eight Annas or One-Half per Cent. on the amount so received and remitted: such remittances will, however, be at the risk of the parties, Government being in no respect answerable for the goodness of the Bills purchased, or for the out-turn of the Bullion.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 3D JULY, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. J. A. DORIN, of the Accountant General's Office, has been empowered to act as Government Agent, in addition to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of this Presidency.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	36 0	a	37 0	Prem.
1st Class,	4 8	a	5 8	Prem.
2d Class,	3 0	a	4 0	Prem.
3d Class,	2 12	a	3 4	Prem.
4th Class,	1 0	a	1 8	Prem.
5th Class,	Par		Par	
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1 8	a	3 0	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	4 0	a	4 8	Prem.
6 per cent. Loan,	0 4	a	0 10	Disc.

BANK SHARES.

BANK : Sq. Rs. 6 900 a 7,000 Premium

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 16½d. On London 12 mos. sight per Sicca Rupee,...		1s. 11¼d.
98rs. 8½d. On Madras, 30 days sight per 100 Mad. Rupees, 92rs. 0as.		92rs. 0as.
98rs. 8½d. On Bombay 60 days sight per 100 Bom. Rupees, 92rs. 0as.		92rs. 0as.
LONDON.		
1s. 8½d. On Bengal 60 days sight per Sicca Rupee,.....		1s. 7½d.
1s. 7½d. On Madras and Bombay, per M. and B. Rupee..		1s. 6½d.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,	5 per cent.
{ 3 Months,	6 ditto.
{ 3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ditto.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver & Franc Pieces,		190 8
Doubloons,	each	3 4
Joos or Pezas,		19 0
Sovereigns,		11 4
Bank of England Notes,		11 0
Louis D'Ors,		8 8
Dutch Ducats,		4 12
Star Pagodas,		3 11

CALCUTTA, JULY 27, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 24TH JULY TO 14TH AUGUST.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Abdool Wahid, Sudder Ameen for the Rhotuck Division of the Dehly Territory. Aug 24.
Alexander, W S, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore. Aug 14.
D'Oyly, J H, Mr; Magistrate of Midnapore. Aug 14.
Ewart, J K, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack. Aug 14.
Harvey, J J, Mr; Magistrate of Baraset. Aug 14.
Khuleel Oollah, Moulves; Sudder Ameen in the Central Division of the Dehly Territory. July 24.
Routh, W D H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Aug 14.
Shahab Ooddeen, Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Seharunpore. Aug 14.
Smith, F P, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Ghazee-pore. Aug 14.
Smith, N, Mr; Session Judge of Rungpore. Aug 14.
Smith, D C, Mr; Session Judge of Hooghly. Aug 14.
Stuart, R H, Mr; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 17th or Assam Division. July 24.
Tusuddook Hoosein; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah of Futtehpore. July 31.
Wyatt, T, Mr; Magistrate of Hidgelee. Aug 14.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Kennedy, C P, Captain; Bengal Artillery, Political Agent at Subathoo. July 30.
Wade, C M, Captain; 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, Political Agent at Loodiana. July 30.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 23D JULY TO 13TH AUGUST.]

- Aldous, W, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 25th June to 1st Nov to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 21.
Alexander, W, Captain; 5th L C, leave from 20th Oct to 20th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs. July 19.
Aplin, C D'O, Captain; 33d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
Austen, G P, Ensign; 18th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. July 13.
Babington, H, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Storekeeper, Neemuch, leave from 1st July to 1st Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 7.
Buchman, J, Assistant Steward; to proceed by water with Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward. July 26.
Baker, T B, Surgeon; to rank from 12th June, 1829, vice J J, Forbes, M D, deceased. July 30.
Barnes, W R, Ensign; 58th N I, appointed to the charge of the 7th Company of Pioneers until the arrival of Lieut Borradaile. July 9.
Barton, E, Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army, to assume charge of the Quarter-Master General's Office at the Presidency. July 23.

- Battine, W, Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, permitted to proceed to Penang and Singapore, on urgent private affairs, for three months. July 23.
- Beatson, Robert W, Lieutenant; 72d N I, to be Adjutant, vice May promoted. July 11.
- Beatson, W F, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 54th N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Oct to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 7.
- Beatson, W F, Lieutenant; 54th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for health. July 30.
- Becher, G R P, Lieutenant; 4th N I, to rank from 9th April, 1832, vice H Doveton promoted. July 23.
- Bird, W H L, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 25th June to 1st Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 10.
- Borradaile, G, Lieutenant; 49th N I appointed to the Pioneers, vice Cheape. July 9.
- Borradaile, G, Lieutenant; 49th N I, leave from 18th May to 18th July, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. July 11.
- Bridgman, P, Second-Lieutenant of the Regiment of Artillery, and a Second-Assistant to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, permitted to proceed to China for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Aug. 9.
- Bristow, G W, Ensign; 71st N I, to be Adjutant, vice Whittle resigned the appointment. July 13.
- Brooke, G P, Ensign, to act as Adjutant to the 68th N I, during the illness of Lieut Maling. July 17.
- Burnett, R L, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 54th N I, during the absence on leave of Lieut and Adj Beatson. July 11.
- Cameron, W, Surgeon; to rank from 27th Sept 1829, vice A Stration deceased. July 30.
- Carruthers, P, Surgeon; to rank from 3d June, 1829, vice A Gibb deceased. July 30.
- Charters, M D, W S, Surgeon; to rank from 7th Aug 1829, vice T Hayley invalided. July 30.
- Child, T S, Surgeon; to rank from 7th May, 1831, vice C Hunter deceased. July 30.
- Clarke, J, Surgeon; to rank from 18th Nov 1829, vice J Grimeson retired. July 30.
- Collins, C McF, Ensign; 25th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Nov, to proceed to Junalpoore, on private affairs. July 28.
- Conolly, E B, Lieutenant; 6th L C. leave from 27th May to 27th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and to re-join. July 20.
- Coulter, J, Surgeon; to rank from 16th Sept 1829, vice T Yeld deceased. July 30.
- Cruikshank, G, Ensign; 9th N I, leave from 10th July to 10th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 28.
- Davidson, M D, A Surgeon; to rank from 14th Nov 1831, vice E Muston retired. July 30.
- Delamain, R, Captain; 66th N I, leave from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark, to 30th Oct, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs. July 19.
- Dempster, E, Surgeon; to rank from 23d April, 1832, vice C. M. Macleod invalided. July 30.
- Dullard, W, Assistant-Surgeon; 54th N. I. to assume medical charge of the Artillery at Benares, vice Crighton ordered to join his Regiment. July 18.
- Doveton, C J, Lieutenant-Colonel; 38th N I, leave from 15th June to 3d July, to remain at Barrackpore, on medical certificate. July 10.
- Doveton, H, Captain; 4th N I, to rank from 9th April, 1832, vice J Nicolson invalided. July 23.
- Drever, T, Assistant-Surgeon; to be Surgeon, vice A Hall struck off, with rank from the 6th July, 1832, vice A Wardrop deceased. July 30.
- Dunlop, J, Captain; 23d N I, appointed to take charge of a Detachment of H M's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, proceeding by water to join their corps in the Upper Provinces. July 25.

Earle, S, Lieutenant; European Invalids, permitted to reside and draw his pay at Monghyr. July 11.

Edwards, T, Second Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th July to 15th Sept, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 17.

Evans, F R, Lieutenant; 26th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice S G Johnston transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 30.

Fagan, Christopher G, Cornet; 8th L C, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health. Aug 13.

Farquharson, A, Captain; 74th N I, leave from 20th March to 2d July, in extension, to rejoin. July 23.

Field, C, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 9th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 6th Aug 1832, vice P Gerard transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Aug. 13

Fisher, F H, Assistant Surgeon; Hill Rangers, leave from 10th Aug to 10th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 24.

Forsyth, J, Surgeon; to rank from 21st Jan 1831, vice A Ogilvy retired. July 30.

Fraser, A W W, Lieutenant; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Aug to 31st March, 1833, to visit Delhi, on private affairs. July 20.

Gear, T, Lieutenant; 20th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 30.

Gerard, P, Captain; 9th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Aug 6.

Graham, D J, Surgeon; to rank from 18th Nov 1830, vice P Breton deceased. July 30.

Gian, W, Lieutenant; 27th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Major Roberts promoted. July 23.

Gifford, S J, M.D.; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 23.

Gifford, J, Surgeon; to rank from 11th May, 1830, vice J Cassell retired. July 30.

Guthrie, C, Captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th June to 25th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 26.

Guthrie, M D, H, Surgeon; to rank from 11th Sept 1830, vice C E Everest retired. July 30.

Hamilton, M D W, Surgeon; to rank from 27th May, 1832, vice J M Macra deceased. July 30.

Hart, F, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Gawalparah, leave for one month, from the 15th Aug 1832, to visit the Presidency, for health. Aug 13.

Harvey, G B, Ensign; 17th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.

Hawkins, E S, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 30th June to 1st Aug, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 23.

Hennes, (deceased) C S, Surgeon; to rank from 21st May, 1826, vice A Hall struck off. July 30.

Hobrow, J, Lieutenant-Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice P T Comyn deceased. July 23.

Hopkins, P, Lieutenant; 27th N I, leave from 27th June to 27th Oct, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to proceed to sea. July 16.

Hopper, W, M.D, Lieutenant, 57th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 17th July, 1832, in succession to W Badenach deceased. Aug 6.

Hutchinson, J, Surgeon; to rank from 9th Dec 1829, vice R Paterson, M D, deceased. July 30.

Inglis, M D, T, Surgeon; to rank from 24th May, 1829, vice J Adams retired. July 30.

Jackson, M D, A R, Surgeon; to rank from 13th July, 1831, vice D Ramsay retired. July 30.

Johnston, S G, Lieutenant; 26th N I, transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 23.

Johnstone, M D, J, Surgeon; to rank from 18th April, 1831, vice J Woolley deceased. July 30.

Kean, M D, A Assistant-Surgeon; to do duty with His Majesty's 3d Regiment, vice Shirreff. July 25.

Kennaway, G, Lieutenant; 5th L C, leave from 1st Nov, to 30th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 19.

Kennedy, C P, Captain; Artillery, to be Political Agent at Soobathoo. Aug 13.

Kerrvatt, W J B, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 38th N I, leave from 25th June to 25th July, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 23.

Knyvett, W J B, Lieutenant; 38th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 3.

Lamb, G, Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Dacca, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency, for health. Aug 13.

Lawson, J G, Lieutenant; leave from 24th May to 4th June, to remain at Landour on private affairs. July 11.

Luttrell, W D, Lieutenant; 71st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 6.

Logie, J S, Mr; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 23.

Lomer, W H, Ensign; 21st N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Sept, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency. July 17.

Macdonald, A R, Captain; 4th N I, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice S Speck promoted. July 23.

MacGregor, T A K, Lieutenant; European Regiment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.

Macleod, (invalided) C M, Surgeon; to rank from 27th Nov 1831, vice C S Heynes deceased. July 30.

Macpherson, G G, Surgeon; to rank from 29th July, 1830, vice J Adam, M D, deceased. July 30.

Macqueen, K, Surgeon; to rank from 19th Aug 1829, vice R Williams retired. July 30.

Madden, C, Assistant-Surgeon; to proceed to Futtelipore, and perform the medical duties at that station, during the illness of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Mr Warlow. July 28.

Manning, F E, Captain; 46th N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Colonel Sir T Anburey, Kt and C B is President. July 25.

Martin, W J, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Aug 13.

Mathews, F S, Surgeon; to rank from 28th July, 1829, vice S Durham retired. July 30.

McMullin, H, Hospital Apprentice; to proceed by water with Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to remain and do duty in the European Hospital at Buxar. July 26.

Milner, J, Captain; 9th L C, leave from 2d July to 15th Oct, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 14.

Milner, John, Captain; 9th L C, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. July 23.

Montgomerie, W, Surgeon; to be Senior Surgeon to the United Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, vice Whitaker deceased. July 30.

Montgomerie, W, Surgeon; to rank from 4th March, 1830, vice C Ray deceased. July 30.

Morton, J, Surgeon; to rank from 14th June, 1831, vice W Leslie, M D, deceased. July 30.

Moule, J, Captain; 23d N I, leave from 20th July to 30th Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. July 18.

Moultrie, W, Lieutenant; 57th N I, leave from 15th July to 10th Aug, in extension, to rejoin. July 28.

Napleton, T E A, Lieutenant; 60th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 17.

Nisbet, M D, M, Surgeon; to rank from 16th June, 1831, vice D Todd retired. July 30.

O'Brien, P, Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st June to 1st Nov, in extension, to rejoin. July 9.
 O'Halloran, J N, Ensign; 19th N I, leave from 15th July, to 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. July 28.
 Oldfield, T W, Mr; appointed as Cadet of Infantry. July 23.

Pagan, J, Mr; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 30.
 Palmer, W, Lieutenant; 39th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 30.
 Parry, R B, Veterinary-Surgeon; 3d L C, leave from 30th June to 31st July, to remain at Cawnpore on private affairs. July 28.
 Pennington, G, Captain; Artillery, leave from 18th July to 31st Oct, to remain in the Hills North of Devrah, on private affairs. July 26.
 Pettingal, E, Captain; 39th N I, to act as Major of Brigade at Muttra, during the absence of Captain Thompson, or until further orders. July 7.
 Plowden, H G C, Cavalry Cadet; permitted to remain at the Presidency, until the termination of the rainy season. July 18.
 Plowden, J C, Lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 16.
 Poett, J J, Ensign; to be Lieutenant from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Roberts promoted. July 23.

Reade, W B, Lieutenant; 1st L C; leave from 20th July to 20th Feb 1833, to visit Meerut, Cawnpore, and the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to resign the service. July 30.
 Remington, J, Lieutenant; 12th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Jan 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 13.
 Renny, T, Lieutenant; Engineers, to be a Second Assistant to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. July 23.
 Rice, J G, A, Lieutenant; 6th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Wyllie appointed a Major of Brigade. July 30.
 Roberts, A, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice P T Comyn deceased, with rank from the 3d May, 1832, vice J L Gale deceased. July 23.
 Rogers, C, Captain; 20th N I, leave from 20th April to 5th May, to proceed to Saugor, on private affairs. July 14.
 Rogers, F, Veterinary-Surgeon; attached to the Hissar Stud, leave for nine months, from the 1st Aug for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, and proceeding eventually to sea. Aug 6.
 Ross, —, Captain; Political Agent at Kotah, leave from 1st July to visit Agra, on account of health. July 30.
 Royle, J F, Surgeon; to rank from 15th Aug 1830, vice P Mathew deceased. July 30.

Savage, C, Captain; 27th N I, to be Major, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to A Roberts promoted. July 23.
 Shairp, G, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 2d July to 2d Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 11.
 Shirreff, W, Assistant-Surgeon; to proceed in Medical charge of Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut. July 25.
 Simpson, T, Ensign; 57th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 17th July 1832, in succession to Captain Badenach deceased. Aug 6.
 Smith, F C, Lieutenant; 48th N I, leave further prolonged to the 8th June, on private affairs. July 30.
 Smith, Samuel, Corner; to be Lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to Captain Milner transferred to the Invalid Establishment. July 30.
 Souter, W, Lieutenant; 60th N I, transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 23.

- Speck, S, Major**; 4th N I, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice J Holbrow promoted. July 23.
- Story, P, Francois**; 9th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to J Milner transferred, to the Invalid Establishment. July 30.
- Talbot, E, Lieutenant**; 63d N I, leave from 1st Aug to 15th Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, July 11.
- Taylor, Edward, Cornet**; 6th L C, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 23.
- Taylor, James, Assistant-Surgeon**; to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Dacca, during Mr Lamb's absence. Aug 13.
- Thompson, D, Captain**; Major of Brigade, Agra and Muttra Frontier, leave from 15th July to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. July 7.
- Thomson, R A M, Surgeon**; to rank from 3d July, 1832, vice C W Welchman deceased. July 30.
- Thorpe, R, Captain**; 14th N I, leave from the 2d Aug to 2d Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency. July 26.
- Tilson, J H, Ensign**; 66th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, vice W Souter transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 30.
- Todd, J M, Surgeon**; to rank from 24th July, 1832, vice J Smith deceased. July 30.
- Toke, J S, Surgeon**; to rank from 2d March, 1832, vice R Limond deceased. July 30.
- Tollemache, W, Ensign**; 22d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 17.
- Troup, H, Captain**; 66th N I, leave from 12th May to 12th Aug, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate and apply for furlough. July 24.
- Verner, G, Cadet**; Infantry, leave from 16th July to 16th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough for one year. July 24.
- Verner, J E, Ensign**; 69th N I, leave from 16th July, to 16th Sept, to proceed to Cawnpore, on private affairs. July 24.
- Vibart, C, Lieutenant**; 2d L C, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for one year's furlough. July 9.
- Vincent, W, Lieutenant-Colonel**; 57th N I, leave from 8th July to 31st Oct, in extension, to join. July 24.
- Waddell, M D, G, Surgeon**; to rank from 18th June, 1831, vice W Russell, ~~M D~~, retired. July 30.
- Wade, C M, Captain**; 45th N I, to be Political Agent at Loodianah. Aug 3.
- Waterfield, J, Ensign**; 38th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Oct, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. July 24.
- Watson, J A D, Surgeon**; 26th N I, leave from 20th July to 31st Oct, to remain at Agra, on private affairs. July 28.
- Watt, Edward, Lieutenant**; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
- Welchman, (deceased) C W, Surgeon**; to rank from 14th May, 1830, vice J Fallowfield retired. July 30.
- White, M, Brigadier General**; General Staff, leave from 1st Aug to 30th Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 13.
- Whiteford, J, Second-Lieutenant**; to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 3d Battalion Artillery, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sunderland. July 18.
- Wilson, A T A, Captain**; 24th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 14.
- Wyndham, C, Lieutenant**; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 35th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Fisher. July 23.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names	Nation	Commanders	Date of Departure.
July				
25	Orissa, <i>barque</i> ..	English	John Tod, ..	Greenock 4th April.
26	Fifeshire, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W.J. Crawley	Mauritius 18th June and Mad. 18th July.
"	Johannah, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	E. McKullan.	Greenock 21st March.
"	Will Watch, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W. Barrington	Singapore 26th June. [May]
29	Princess Victoria,	ditto	J. C. Snell, ..	Greenock 29th Jan. & Rio de Janeiro 10th
Aug				
2	Emelia, ..	Portge.	J. G. Rebeiro	Rio de Janeiro 27th Aug.
4	Palmira, ..	English	Loader, ..	Portsmouth 26th March.
7	Red Rover, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Clifton, ..	China 19th June & Singapore 17th July.
9	Borougham, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. B. Viles, ..	Isle of France 3rd July & Mad. 4th Aug.
"	Merone, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. G. Buggs.	Mauritius 1st July & Mauritius 4th Aug.
10	Swallow, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W. Adam, ..	Bombay 1st and Port Louis 8th July, Covelong and Madras 5th May.
19	Sovereign, ..	ditto	W. McKellar	Mauritius 25th July.
20	Isabella, ..	ditto	W. Wiseman	Covelong 13th August.
21	L. Union, <i>barque</i> ..	French	La Souchais.	Bombay 25th July.
"	Brooklyn, ..	American	S. Kennedy, ..	Boston 14th May.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names	Nation	Commanders	Destination.
July				
30	Nerbudda, ..	English	F. Patrick, ..	Mauritius.
"	Arabian, ..	ditto	W. Boulton, ..	Bristol.
"	Diederica, <i>barque</i> ..	Dutch	W. Townsend	Batavia.
"	Asia, <i>H. C. S.</i> ..	English	G. Batine, ..	China.
Aug				
1	Bahamian, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	T. Maxwell, ..	Liverpool via Mauritius.
2	Elizabeth, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Stephens, ..	Singapore.
4	Margaret, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	A. Lambert, ..	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
6	Hindoo, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Askew, ..	Liverpool.
7	Ripley, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	R. Lloyd, ..	Liverpool.
12	Diana, <i>H. C. S.</i> ..	ditto	M. Hamilton	China.
"	General Palmer, ..	ditto	R. B. Colgrave	London.
"	Falcon, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	D. Ovenstone	Straits and China.
"	Caledonia, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	A. Simers, ..	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
"	Columbia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Ware, ..	Mauritius.
14	Hooghly, ..	American	E. Bacon, ..	Boston.
"	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> ..	English	P. Ray, ..	Rangoon.
"	Sylph, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Wallace, ..	Singapore and China.
22	L. Hayes, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Allport, ..	Cape
"	Imogen, ..	ditto	J. Richardson	Mauritius.
"	Addingham, <i>bk.</i> ..	ditto	G. Nicholson	Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Fifeshire, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Lord and 3 Children ; Mrs. Bomanjee and Child ; Mrs. Crawley ; Captain Sheriffe, of the late ship *Flora* ; Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Wilson.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore.—Mrs. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. Cohen, Merchant. *From Malacca.*—Mrs. Vanderbeck, Mr. Vanderbeck, and Master Weller.

Per Palmyra, from England—Lieut. J. James, Artillery ; Messrs. Boddley and Bennet. *From Madras.*—Mr. G. Boscowen, I. N.

Per Merope, from Madras.—Messrs. C. E. Rich, and H. T. Right.

Per Swallow, from Port Louis—G. W. Adam, Esq. Merchant ; and Bomenjee Ruttonjee, Esq. *From Madras.*—Mr. C. Parker.

Per Sovereign.—W. Campbell, Esq. Supercargo, and part of the Crew of the *Ann*, Capt. Worthington, wrecked on the Isle St. Brandon, on the 2d July. Crew and Passengers saved.

Departures.

Per H. C. Ship Asia, for China.—Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Donolly, Miss Barwell, N. Alexander, Esq. and — Donoliy, Esq. Civil Service.

Per Baháman, for the Isle of France—Miss Williams, and Captain Williams, 16th Lancers.

Per General Palmer.—Mrs. Cotgrave, Mrs. Knivett, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Cashmore ; W. N. Garrett, Esq. C. S. ; Dr. Anderson, Madagas Service ; Capt. Troup ; Lieut. Knivett ; Lieut. Bridge ; Cornet Tayler ; —. Becher, and J. E. Price, Esqrs. ; Lieut. T. Gear, 20th Regiment N. I.

Per H. C. Ship Dunira.—Mrs. Battine, and Mrs. Balhetchet ; Lieut. Col. Battine ; W. Balhetchet, Esq. ; Lieut P. Bridgman, Artillery ; and Mr. John Cooke.

Per H. C. Ship William F. irlie, for England via China—Mrs. Aplin ; Miss Eliza Aplin ; Capt. C. D'Oyly Aplin, 33d Regt. N. I. ; Mr. Charles Toussaint ; and Mrs. Weir, Servant to Mrs. Aplin. *For Penang.*—Mrs. Montgomery and 3 Children ; Dr. William Montgomery, Surgeon ; Lieut. E. W. Scott, Artillery ; and 7 Native Servants to Mrs. Montgomery.

Per H. C. Ship Charles Grant.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, Kt. ; C. C. Jackson and J. Dunbar, Esqrs Civil Service ; W. Shand and —. Colquhoun, Esqrs.

Per Heroine.—Mrs. McLeod and 2 Children, and Female Servant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- May 20 At Sea, on board of the Ship *Argyle*, the Lady of Captain R. N. Boyes, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, of a Daughter.
- 28 Gundavie, near Surat, Lady of D. C. Bell, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Surat, of a Son.
- June 11 Rangoon, the Lady of Thaddeus C. Avletum, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 30 Masulipatam, the Lady of Lieut. Kerr, of the L. W. M. E. Regt. of a Daughter.
- July 5 Calcutta, Mrs J. A. Masters, of a still-born child.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs Anthony Gonsalves, of a Son and Heir.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Sanders, of a Son.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Evans, of a Daughter.
- 7 Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Wilson, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 7 Calcutta, the Lady of the Revd. G. Gogerly, of a Son.
- 7 Goruckpore, the Lady of E. Currie, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
- 8 Barrackpore Park, the wife of Mr. Conductor Hudson, Superintendent of the same place, of a Son.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs W. Adam, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. H. Mansell, of a Daughter.
- 8 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. H. MacGeorge, of the 7th N. I., of a Son.
- 10 Calcutta, wife of Mr. A. Stark, of a Son.
- 11 Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 13 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. J. McCann, of a Son.
- 17 Calcutta, Mrs William Sanders, of a Son.
- 17 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt G. Young, of a Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, the wife of Muddoosoodun Day, H. C.'s New Mint, of a Son and Heir.
- 21 Nusseerabad, the Lady of Capt. J. E. Dehrett, of Artillery, of a Son.
- 21 Calcutta, Mrs Peter Pereira, of a Son.
- 25 Chowringhee, the wife of J. Dougal, Esq. of a Son.
- 28 Calcutta, Elizabeth Sally, the wife of Mr. H. Derosaire, of a Son.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs R. L. Bolat, of a Son.
- Aug. 1 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Lewin, Artillery, of a Son.
- 1 Shahjehanpore, the Lady of Lieut J. V. Forbes, of a Daughter.
- 1 Barreilly, Mrs. Major Blair, 3rd Local Horse, of a Daughter.
- 1 Futteh Gurrh, the wife of Mr. W. H. De Gruyther, 1st Division Army Clothing Agency, of a Daughter.
- 2 Allipore, Mrs. Boyser, of a Daughter.
- 2 Calcutta, the Lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq. of a Son, still-born.
- 2 Calcutta, the Lady of C. Herd, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
- 3 Malda, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq. of a Son, still-born.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Crawley, of a Son.
- 4 Moorzufferpore, the Lady of T. Clarke, Esq. of a Son.
- 4 Allahabad, Mrs. John Horn, of a Son.
- 5 Dum, Dum, the Lady of Andrew Wood, Esq. of a Son.
- 5 Saugor, the Lady of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Moreiro, of a Son.
- 8 Haza Jehangh, the Lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 9 Ghazeepore, the Lady of S. M. Boulderson, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 9 Patna, the Lady of J. H. Templer, Esq. Civil Service of a Son.
- 10 Entally, Mrs J. J. Marques, of a Daughter.
- 11 Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. W. Ouseley, Secretary College of Fort William, of a Daughter.

- Aug. 12 Coolie Bazar, the wife of Mr. C. Murphy, Survey Department, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Peterson, of a Son.
 14 Kidderpore, Mrs. J. R. Aitken, of a Daughter.
 15 Barrackpore, the Lady of Major Shuldham, commanding 31st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 15 Calcutta, the Lady of T. Bruce, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 16 Beerbnoom, the Lady of the Hon'ble Robert Forbes, of a Son.
 17 Huriipaul, the Lady of H. S. Lane, Esq. of a Son.
 19 Calcutta, Emily, the wife of Charles Brownlow, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Birch, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Macarthy, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

- July 2 At Calcutta, Mr. A. G. Farquhar, to Miss Elizabeth Rebeiro.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Smith, to Mrs. Sophia Aldermat.
 15 Kulkapore, Mr. H. Thornton, to Miss Elizabeth Floris.
 16 Alipore, Mr. Wm. Pickett, to Miss Mary Montgomerie.
 17 Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Lavalette, to Miss Caroline Cockburn.
 18 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Pereira, to Miss Ann Gomez.
 20 Cawnpore, Captain Roderick Roberts, Horse Artillery, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late James Ryder Mowatt, Esquire, of Eastbourne, Sussex.
 21 Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Keymer, to Miss Alexandrina Tiery.
 23 Calcutta, Mr. G. D. B. Kirby, to Miss Elizabeth Miller.
 23 Futteh Gurh, Mr. T. P. Hall, to Mrs. Theresa Loving.
 24 Calcutta, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Catherine Young.
 25 Chandernagore, Lieut. W. H. F. Clarke, H. M.'s 16th Regt. to Miss Maria Edwards Burton.
 27 Calcutta, Mr. A. T. Smith, Subordinate Department of Public Works, to Miss Mary Adelaide Neuville.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. James Ceronio, to Miss Joanna Bridge.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. R. Maddock, to Miss Margaret Campbell, a Ward of the Rev. Mr. Edmond's School.
 Aug. 5 Moorzufferpoor, Mr. Wm. R. Chill, to Miss Indiana Clarke.
 6 Calcutta, Mr. T. O'Sullivan, Medical Department, to Miss Mary Roach.
 7 Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Lloyd, to Miss Frances Ward.
 7 Calcutta, Henry Palmer, Esq. 41st Regiment, to Susannah Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Counsell, Artillery.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. H. Williamson, to Miss Sarah Barker, of the European Orphan Asylum.
 14 Berhampore, Graham Dundas, Esq. Lieut. 72d Regt. to Margaret Maria Louisa, third Daughter of the late General E. Swift Broughton, of Rossend Castle, Fifehire, North Britain.
 — Calcutta, Mr. John Higgins, H. C. Marine, to Miss Mary Castlereagh McGrath.
 17 Calcutta, Mr. Murray, of Dum Dum, to Miss Mary Ann Keefe.
 17 Calcutta, E. Pearsall of the Artillery, to Miss Ann Ruff.
 21 Ishapore Park, Wm. Dalrymple Shaw, Esq. to Caroline Ann, only Daughter of Major Sissmore, of the Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

- July 6 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Vallente.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Harvey, aged 55 years.
 — Oluuar, Sergeant Aaron Bulley, Pensioner, aged 60 years.
 7 Serampore, Mr. John Chambers, aged 62 years, 2 months, and 29 days.
 7 Calcutta, Captain John Hinder, Commander of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Forbes*, aged 28 years, and 11 days.

- July 7 Sea, on board the *Fifeshire*, off Madras, John Lord, Esq. aged 38 years.
 7 Gazeepore, Geo. Johnson, Esq. aged 34 years, and 4 months.
 10 Calcutta, Thomas, the infant Son of W. Ainslie, Esq.
 11 Benares, the Lady of E. B. Squire, Esq. aged 27 years, 9 months, and 18 days.
 11 Allahabad, Patrick, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, aged 3 months and 7 days.
 11 Barrackpore, the infant Son of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th N. I.
 12 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Myers, aged 18 years, 8 months, and 20 days.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Rappa, in the 39th year of her age.
 12 Bareilly, John, the youngest Son of Lieut. G. H. Edwards, Adj. 13th N. I. aged 14 months and 13 days.
 12 Kurnaul, the infant son of Captain Monle, 23d N. I.
 13 Chunar, a few hours after his birth, the infant Son of W. H. Urquhart, Esq.
 14 Futeh Ghur, Mary Anne, the wife of Sergeant Thomas Lambert, Chaplain's Clerk.
 14 Shickarpore, Elizabeth, Daughter of Major J. P. James, 2d Regt. N. I.
 16 Benares, Mr. James Field, late Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, aged 28 years and 2 months.
 16 On the river Burhampooter at Jumaulpoor, P. Mathews, Esq. Deputy Revenue Surveyor of Lower Assam, aged 28.
 17 At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Howe, Assistant Post Master at Kedgeeree, aged 21 years and 7 months.
 17 Sonnanudee Factory, in the district of Jessore, A. M. David, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 50 years.
 17 Kvak Phyou, Capt. W. Badenach, 57th Regt. N. I. aged 49 years.
 18 Calcutta, S. L. Master, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 27 years.
 18 Berhampore, Lieut. Macnamara, H. M. 49th Regt., aged 30 years.
 18 Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. Williams, aged 19 years, 7 months, and 17 days.
 19 Peerpahar, near Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Ann Becket.
 20 Calcutta, Louisa, the Lady of the Revd. R. B. Boswell, aged 19 years.
 21 Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Robert Swinly, Branch Pilot, H. C. Bengal Marine, aged 90 years.
 21 Park Street, Adelaide Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Warden, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 8 days.
 22 Chirra Poonjee, in the Cossya Hills, G. C. Master, Esq. Civil Service, aged 55 years.
 24 Entally, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Landeman, aged 2 months and 2 days.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. John Scott, of the Ship *Derrea Bengy*, aged 18 years.
 25 Patna, T. P. Wynne, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of that Station.
 26 Calcutta, Matilda Susan, daughter of the late Mr. George Crump, aged 15 years and 2 months.
 26 Meerut, Mary, the wife of Mr. M. Hickie, Merchant at that Station.
 28 Calcutta, John Hammond, infant Son of Mr. J. Ravenscroft, H. C. Marine, aged 1 year and 7 months.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Skinner, late Keeper of the Moyapore Magazine, aged 71 years, 11 months, and 21 days.
 30 Allahabad, Mary Caroline, the infant Daughter of Capt. Thos. and Mrs. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, aged 1 year and 14 days.
 30 Dacca, Mrs. Huripsimah Bagram Johannes, of Kishenagur, aged 13 years, 11 months and 19 days.
 Aug. 2 Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Pereira, aged 36 years and 9 months.
 2 Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. Grieff.
 2 Chirra Poonjee, John Nicholas, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Foster, aged 9 months.
 3 Calcutta, John Cox, Esq. aged 42 years.
 4 Akyab, Lieutenant Alexander Fraser Tytler, 33d Regiment N. I.
 — Akyab, Mr. John Henry Bolst, Musician, aged 40 years.

- Aug. 5 the General Hospital, Mr. H. Higgins, of the Iron Bridge Department, aged 34 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. H. G. Statham, aged 25 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Catherine, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, aged 6 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, aged 70 years.
- 6 the General Hospital, Mr. Hoffbauer, late an Officiating Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service.
- 7 Benares, Mr. James Barnslev, aged 32 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Mr. T. Moberly, Chief Officer of the *Brunswick*, aged 29 years.
- 8 Ghazepore, Emma Maria Eliza, Daughter of Lieut. A. Corrie, 54th Regt. N. I. aged 1 year and 13 days.
- 10 On board his Pinnace, near Budge Budge, James Alexander Ayton, Esq. aged 41 years, late Boquet Captain, Quarter Master and Interpreter 35th Regt. Bengal N. I. and an Assistant Professor in the College of Fort William.
- 10 At Calcutta, Captain J. P. Hackman, aged 45 years.
- 10 Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Tickle, aged 27 years.
- 11 Calcutta James Lawrence, the infant Son of Mr. A. Pastor, aged 6 months and 29 days.
- 12 Calcutta, James Williamson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.
- 13 Calcutta, Captain John Palmer, Commanding the Ship *Brunswick*.
- 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Logan, aged 40 years.
- 14 On board the Pinnace *Hyblu*, near Kissenjunge, Master J. W. Jones, aged 16 years and 1 month.
- 14 At Dinapore, Cant. Alexander Campbell Bratton, 2d Regt. N. I.
- 15 Calcutta, Thomas, the Son of Mr. A. Garcia, aged 6½ years.
- 15 Sangar, Mr. John Rose, 2d Officer of the H. C. S. *William Fairlie*.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. William Faria, aged 24 years.
- 17 Calcutta, Miss Carolina A. Garcia, aged 12 years and 5 months.
- 17 Sukeah, Matilda, the wife of Mr. W. J. Baldwin, aged 25 years.
- 18 Calcutta, Miss Mary Taylor, aged 57 years.
- 18 Calcutta, Adam Nicholson, Esq. formerly Branch Pilot, aged 58 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Charlotte, relict of the late C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D. aged 30 years.
- 19 Drowned in the River Hooghly, having fallen over board of Row-boat, No. 22, a little above Halliday River, Mr. R. P. Sinclair, H. C. Marine, eldest Son of Branch Pilot Sinclair, in his 22d year.
- 20 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Moore, Assistant H. C. Stud. Hussar, aged 38 years.
- 22 Calcutta, R. Walker, Seaman of the *Princess Victoria*, aged 21 years.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	36 0	a	37 0	Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan {	1st Class,	4 8	a	5 8 Ditto.
	2d Class,	3 0	a	4 0 Ditto.
	3d Class,	2 12	a	3 4 Ditto.
	4th Class,	1	a	1 8 Ditto.
	5th Class,	Par.		Par.
New 5 per cent from No. 1 to 50	Par.			Par.
India 5 per cent. Loan,	1 8	a	3 0	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	4 0	a	4 8	Ditto.
4 per cent. Loan,	0 4	a	0 8	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA	SELL.
1/2	Govt. bills on London 12 mos. date per Sa. B. 1	9 1/2d
1s 10 1/2d	Private Bills on ditto ditto	1s 11 1/2d.
9 1/2s 8 d	On Madras 6 days 1/2 pch. per 100 Mad. Rupees, 9 1/2s. cas.	
9 1/2s 8 d	On Bombay 6 days 1/2 pch. per 100 Bom. Rupees, 9 1/2s. cas.	

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salvo Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposits, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	8 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at {	1 Month,	5 per cent.
	2 Months,	6 ditto.
	3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,		4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit		5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL,	Sa. Rs. 6,900	7,000 Premium.
-----------------------	---------------	----------------

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	„	190 8
Doublons,	each	3 4
Jos or Pezas,	„	19 0
Sovereigns,	„	11 4
Bank of England Note,	„	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	„	8 8
Dutch Ducats,	„	4 12
Star Pieces,	„	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	„	18 8
„ New,	„	17 8

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 21ST AUGUST TO 11TH, SEPTEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Bucknish Ullee, Sudder Ameen at the Zillah of Tirhoot. Aug 21.
Hawkins, J A F, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Purneah. Aug 28.
Mackintosh, G G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 13th or Bauleah Division. Aug. 28.
Mellis James Thornhill, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Sept 11.
Middleton, C J, Mr; a Supernumerary Judge of the Provincial Court of Calcutta. Sept 4.
Mirza Abdoolla Beg; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Tirhoot. Aug 21.
Mohummud Jumel-ood Deen, Moulvie; Sudder Ameen in the Southern Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 4.
Shore F J, The Honble; Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Furruckabad. Sept 4.
Sifut Oollah, Qazee; Sudder Ameer in the Northern Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 11.
Symson, T H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 8th or Benares Division. Sept 4.
Timins, D F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 5th or Bareilly Division. Aug 28.
Travers, W, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 10th or Serun Division. Aug 28.
Williams, D, Captain; 45th N I, a Senior Assistant to the Local Superintendent in the Province of Arrakan. Sept 4.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Parker, C C, Mr; Collector of Government Customs at Allahabad. Sept 11.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Wilkinson, Thomas, Captain; 6th Bengal Native Cavalry, Political Agent on the South-West frontier. Sept 10.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 20TH AUGUST TO 13TH SEPTEMBER.]

- Aitken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 2d Sept to 30th Oct, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 24.
Anstruther, R, Captain; 6th L C, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
Austen, G P, Ensign; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for two years, for health. Sept 10.

- Baddley C B**, W C, Lieutenant-Colonel; 41st N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to sea. Aug 14.
- Beatson**, Theodore Francis Broughton, Cornet; 10th L C, to be Lieutenant from the 29th Aug, 1832, in succession to Captain Garstin deceased. Sept 10.
- Beatson**, R W, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 72d N I, appointed Station Staff at Berhampore. Aug 13.
- Bigge**, H L, Ensign; 66th N I, to be Adjutant of the Assam Light Infantry, vice Tait removed to the 4th Local Horse. Aug 13.
- Bogle**, Archibald, Lieutenant; 2d N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 14th Aug 1832, in succession to A C Beatson deceased. Aug 20.
- Boswell**, B, Captain; 2d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 1st Nov, to visit Azimgurb, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Bord**, F J, Captain; Deputy Assistant 2d Class, to be Deputy Assistant in the 1st Class, from the 19th March 1832, in succession to Captain Fendall, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough. Aug 20.
- Brodie**, T, Ensign; 45th N I, appointed Adjutant of the Sylhet Light Infantry. Aug 3.
- Browne**, S, Lieutenant; Acting Adjutant 66th N I, to officiate as District and Station Staff in Arracan, vice Seaton permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 17.
- Burnett**, F C, Second Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 20th Sept to 20th Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 15.
- Campbell**, C, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Kemaon Local Battalion, leave from 2d Aug to 30th Nov, to visit the Hills North of Daurah, on private affairs. Aug 10.
- Campbell**, G, Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st Oct to 30th Nov, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Campbell**, G N C, Captain; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Apr 1, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 20.
- Cartland**, James, Bombardier; Artillery, appointed a Laboratory Man in the Magazine at Saugor, vice Wells transferred to the Cawnpore Magazine. Aug 17.
- Cecil**, George, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 12th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice W Innes deceased, 28th Aug, 1832. Sept 10.
- Chalmers**, R, Major; 22d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 1st Feb 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 15.
- Chaunce**, John, Sergeant Major; late Bazar Sergeant at Keitah, appointed Bazar Sergeant at Dum-Dum, vice Fielding. Aug 6.
- Colebrooke**, T E, Ensign; 13th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Cooke**, W A, Acting Ensign; 38th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 27.
- Cox**, H C M, Captain; 58th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 45th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 15.
- Davidson**, J S, Acting Ensign; Infantry, leave from 25th Aug to 25th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 18.
- Davies**, John, Captain; Fort Adjutant, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, from the 1st September, vice Major Powney. Aug 27.
- Davis**, C E, Lieutenant; 62d N I, leave from 17th July to 17th Oct, to proceed on the river towards Allahabad, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
- Dempester**, T E, Surgeon; 43d N I, leave from 20th July to 15th Nov, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 6.

- Dickey, E. J. Lieutenant; 14th N I, leave from 5th Sept to 5th March, 1833, to proceed to Ajmeer, on private affairs. Aug 21.
- Dickson, R. C. Captain; Artillery, leave from 16th July to 16th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11.
- Doveton, H. Captain: Sub-Assistant, to be Deputy Assistant, in the 2d Class, from the 19th March, 1832, in succession to Captain Fendali, who has proceeded to Europe, on furlough. Aug 20.
- Drummond, A. Assistant-Surgeon; to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, vice Washbourn proceeded on furlough. Aug 25.
- Drummond, J. Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Nov, to visit Sul-tanpore, (Benares), on private affairs. Aug 15.
- Duffin, A. Major; 7th L C leave from 26th July to 20th Aug, to remain at Bhopa-war, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Dunlop, W. Lieutenant-Colonel; 49th N I, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, during the absence of Captain Sir Robert Colquhoun. Sept 10.
- Emly, Giles. First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; Artillery, to be Captain, from the 25th July, 1832, in succession to Major Scott transferred to the Invalid Es-tablishment. Sept 3.
- Everest, George, Captain; Artillery, to be Major, from the 25th July, 1832, in suc-cession to J Scott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Sept 3.
- Eyre, V. Supernumerary Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 3.
- Faithful, R. C. Major; 14th N I, leave from 2d Sept to 30th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Fielding, John, Sergeant; Bazar Sergeant at Dum-Dum, removed from his situation by the sentence of a Court Martial, is remanded to the Artillery. Aug 6.
- Forrest, W. St. L. Ensign; 29th N I, leave from 25th Aug to 25th Oct, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Fraser, W. Lieutenant; 61st N I. leave from 23d July to 1st Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 10.
- Fraser, W. Lieutenant; 61st N I, to be an Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General on the North-Eastern Frontier. Sept 10.
- Garbett, H. First-Lieutenant; Horse Artillery, leave from 1st to 30th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 23.
- Garden, W. Captain; 36th N I, Assistant Quarter-Master General, to be an Officia-ting Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff. Aug 27.
- Gardner, R. Captain; 13th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 1.
- Gifford, James, Ensign; 2d N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th Aug, 1832, in succession to Captain Beaton deceased. Aug 20.
- Haig, C. W. Lieutenant; 5th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Hicks, G. Captain; 8th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 6.
- Hollings, H. Ensign; 66th N I, leave from 10th July to 10th Oct, in extension, to remain at Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Aug 15.
- Hopkins, Perin, Lieutenant; 27th N. I, leave for two years, to proceed to New South Wales, for health. Aug 20.

Hopper, A Q, Ensign; 24th N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 17.

Humfrays, Alexander, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant, from the 25th July, 1832, in succession to Major Scott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Sept 3.

Irvine, C B, Archibald, Brevet Major; Corps of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Central Provinces, vice Major Roberts promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Aug 20.

Johnson, J, Captain; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 5th to 20th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 10.

Kean, M D, Archibald, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Moorsheadabad. Aug 20.

Kidd, W, Hospital Steward; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 4th August to 4th Feb, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 18.

Laing, H, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 31st July to 15th Aug, in extension, to rejoin. Aug 22.

Lamb, George, Surgeon; Medical Department, to proceed to China, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Sept 3.

Laughton, J, Second Lieutenant; Engineers, to be Adjutant, vice Waugh appointed to the Trigonometrical Survey. Aug 25.

Laughton, J, Second Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers, vice Waugh appointed to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. July 31.

Lewin, W C J, Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 26th July to 26th Aug, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.

Liptrop, J, Captain; 42d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Dec, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Aug 15.

Low, J H, Lieutenant; 39th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 1.

Lycell, H, Lieutenant; 43d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 14.

MacGregor, T A K, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.

Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 31st N I, and Political Agent of the South West Frontier, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe, on medical certificate. Aug 27.

Mannering, C J, Ensign; 1st N I, leave from 5th Aug to 1st Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. Aug 7.

Mallock, Samuel, First-Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, and Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in the Department of Public Works, to proceed to Singapore, for health, for four months. Aug 22.

Manning, F E, Captain; 16th N I, leave from 28th June to 8th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 20.

Marshall, George Turnbull, Captain; 35th N I, to act as Examiner of the College of Fort William. Aug 20.

Martin, R, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of 4 Companies of the Corps of Sappers and Miners at, Allahabad, under the command of Lieutenant Burt. Aug 22.

Maver, G, Captain; 19th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 21.

- Moffat, J D, Acting Cornet; promoted to the rank of Cornet, to fill a vacancy in the Cavalry, from the 23^d July, 1832, in succession to J Milner invalided. Aug 27.
- Morton, J, Surgeon; 56th N I, leave from 10th March to 10th Sept, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Aug 6.
- Mosely, W B, Supernumerary Cornet; 10th L C, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 10.
- Murray, M D, A, Surgeon; 49th N I, leave from 5th to 29th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 20.
- Nisbatt, W, Ensign; 64th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 25th Aug 1832, vice J W Conran deceased. Sept 3.
- Palmer, W, Lieutenant; 39th N I, leave from 20th July to 24th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
- Palsgrave, J H, Assistant-Surgeon; 44th N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Park, A, Lieutenant; 29th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Simpson, who is permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 13.
- Patterson, John, Staff Sergeant, Artillery; to act as Sergeant Major to a Detachment of Horse Artillery Drafts at Allahabad. Aug 8.
- Pennefather, R P, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Light Cavalry, leave from 16th Nov, to 15th Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 18.
- Pocklington, W T, Lieutenant; 38th N I, leave from 6th July to 31st Aug, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 6.
- Powney, Richard, Major; Artillery, to be Agent for the manufacture of Gun Powder at Ishapore, from the 1st Sept. Aug 20.
- Prole, W Sandys, Lieutenant; 37th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Sept 10.
- Ravenscroft, E W, Ensign; 42d N I, leave from 23d June to 30th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, and visit Dacca, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Ripley, J P, Captain; European Regiment, leave from 25th Sept to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Sage, W, Captain; Executive Officer 3^d Division, Department of Public Works, leave from the 12th Aug to the 25th Sept 1832, to visit the Presidency. Sept 3.
- Sandeman, E T, Ensign; 33d N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 4th Aug 1832, vice A F, Tytler deceased. Sept 3.
- Scott, Edward William Smyth, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave for nine months to proceed to Singapore, for health. Aug 20.
- Scott, Jonathan, Major; Artillery, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 25th July. Aug 27.
- Scott, T H, Lieutenant; 38th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Kayvett permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 25.
- Simmons, D, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 29th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11.
- Smith, David, Apprentice; to act as Assistant Apothecary in the European Hospital at Kydgunge, vice Marshall. Aug 8.
- Smith, R, Supernumerary Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 3.
- Stedman, R A, Captain; 7th L C, leave from 26th July to 20th Aug, to remain at Bhopawar, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Stewart, N, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Sept, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 22.

Sturrock, Henry, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, from the 2d Sept. 1832, in succession to Captain Dickson deceased. Sept 3.

Tolle-mache, W, Ensign, 22d N^tI, permitted to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company. Sept 13.

Torkler, P A, Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 11th July, to 20th Nov, to visit Umballah, on private affairs. July 31.

Urquhart, C F, Captain, 54th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11. †

Vibart, E, Lieutenant, 2d L C, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Dec, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, for one year. Aug 6.

Waddell, M D, George, Surgeon; appointed to the temporary situation of Port Surgeon at the Quarantine Station at Diamond Harbour, in the room of Surgeon Isaac Jackson, whose state of health compels him to leave the station. Aug 20

Wall, F, Second-Lieutenant, Artillery, leave from 5th July to 5th Jan, 1833 in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Devrah, on medical certificate Aug 18.

Wallace, N, Major, 53d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 30th Nov, to visit Chirra Poonjee, on urgent private affairs. Aug 23.

Warde, A, Major, 5th Local Horse, leave from 1st Nov to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 24

Warlow, W, Assistant-Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Futtehpore, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate. Aug 27.

Warlow, William, Assistant-Surgeon, Medical Department, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health Aug 20

Watts, Edward Raphael, First-Lieutenant, Artillery, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health Aug 20.

Watts, E R, First-Lieutenant, Artillery, to be Captain, from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to B G Dickson deceased. Sept 3

Williams, D, Captain; 45th N I re-appointed to the Army Commissariat, to fill an existing vacancy, and placed at the head of the Class of Sub-Assistants Aug 20.

Williams, David, Captain, 45th N I, to be a Senior Assistant to the Local Superintendent in the Province of Arracan. Sept 10.

Wingfield, W, Lieutenant, 40th L C, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 6.

Wright, A, Captain; Invalid Establishment, leave from 11th June to 11th Dec, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, for health. Aug 14.

Wright, Alexander, Captain, Invalid Establishment, leave for two years to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, for health. Aug 27.

Woore, John, Lieutenant; 10th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 29th Aug 1832, in succession to H Garstin deceased. Sept 10.

Wyndham, C, Lieutenant; 35th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND, DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Augt				
28	Patriot King, <i>bar</i>	English	J. Pinder, ...	Liverpool, 10th May.
"	Nestor, <i>brig</i>	French	A. Thibault, ..	Bordeaux, 25th Mar. Pondicherry & Mad. [23d Aug.
Sept				
3	Tropique, <i>brig</i> . .	ditto	R. Roy	Bordeaux, 7th April, and Madras.
4	Asia Felix,	English	R. Fernandes,	Bombay, 14th August.
6	Mary, <i>barque</i> . . .	ditto	J. Dobson, ..	London, 10th April & Mauritius 11th Aug.
"	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Prentice,	Penang, 1st, and Merdoo, 15th Aug. "
8	Challenger, <i>sch</i> . .	ditto	A. McDonald,	Rangoon, 24th August.
9	Bounty Hall, . . .	ditto	T. Jackson . . .	Liverpool, 30th April. & Mad. 2d Sept.
10	Euphrates	ditto	W. Buckham,	Lon. 8th & Madeira 26th May. & Mad 1st
15	Resource	ditto	T. Warren, . . .	Lon. 22d April. & Mad. 13th Aug. [Sep.
16	William Wilson, . .	ditto	James Miller,	Rangoon, 24th August.
"	Abgarria, <i>barque</i> .	ditto	J. Tullock, ..	Madras, 3d September.
19	Resolution	ditto	G. Jellicoe, . . .	Penang, 18th Augt. and Madras, 1st Sept.
"	Freak, <i>barque</i> . . .	ditto	H. M. Potter,	Pedier. 3d September.
"	C. Merchant, <i>bar</i> .	ditto	T. Tingate, . . .	Moulmein, 1st September.
"	Alexander,	ditto	G. Waugh, . . .	Portsmouth 7th May, & Madras, 9th Sept.
22	Collingwood,	ditto	J. Snipe,	Liverpool, 1st June.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Augt				
26	Memnon, <i>barque</i> .	English	J. Pattinson, . .	Liverpool.
"	Nabob, <i>brig</i>	American	B. Moore,	New York.
"	Indian Oak	English	A. Bane,	Mauritius.
"	William Fairlie, . .	ditto	T. Blair,	China.
27	Trial, <i>barque</i> . . .	ditto	G. Baker,	Madras and Bombay.
"	Charles Grant, . . .	ditto	R. Manderson	China.
28	Heroine,	ditto	L. Wyatt,	London.
Sept				
2	Virginia, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	J. Hullock, . . .	Bombay.
3	Will Watch, <i>bar</i> . .	ditto	W. Barington, .	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
5	Brougham, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. B. Viles, . . .	Borbon.
6	Red Rover, <i>bar</i> . .	ditto	W. Clifton, . . .	Singapore and China.
8	Jessy, <i>brig</i>	ditto	J. Auld,	Moulmein and Penang.
9	Fergusson,	ditto	Adam Young, . .	London.
"	Carnatic,	ditto	D. Proodfoot,	Singapore and China.
"	Bonne Harmonie <i>bg</i>	French	J. Villeroze, . .	Marseilles.
"	Oriessa, <i>barque</i> . .	English	John Tod,	Greenock.
"	Merope, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	J. G. Briggs, . .	Vad Diemen's Land, via Mauritius.
"	Johannah, <i>brig</i> . .	ditto	E. McKillan, . .	Liverpool.
11	Reliance, <i>H. C. S.</i>	ditto	C. S. Timms, . .	Eastward and China.
"	Elizabeth, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. Stephens, . . .	Penang.
16	Ernaad,	ditto	J. L. Gillett, . .	Mauritius.
17	Emporium,	American	C. T. Winslow	Boston.
19	Catherine,	English	B. Fenn,	London.
"	Haidee, <i>barque</i> . .	ditto	J. Taylor,	Masulipatam and Visagapatam.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Col. Hough; Messrs. W. Young and G. Cotton, Mariners; Master Waddington, Orphan.

Per Lord Eldon.—Mrs. Johnson and W. B. Johnson, Esq.

Per Bounty Hall.—Lieut. Young, 30th Regt. and 7 Natives.

Per Ship Euphrates, from London.—Miss E. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Mrs. Major Salmon, Major Samuel Speck, 4th Regt. N. I.; Capt. J. A. Thompson, European Regt.; Lieut. Sir A. McKenzie, 48th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. W. E. Robertson, 49th Regt. N. I.; Ensign Samuel Daniel, 8d Buffs, and Cadet Philip Cornish. *From Colombo*.—Capt. F. L. Barlow, 20th Regt.

Per Resource, from London.—Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Templar, Misses Barnard, E. Barnard, E. Crump, E. Templar, Lynch, and Laidley; Captain Barnard, B. N. I.; Captain Foulston, King's; Mr. Templar, Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. Russell, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Gollen, Free Merchant. *From Madras*.—Mr. David Bell Hillel.

Departures.

Per Orista.—Lientenants Gar and Award.

Per Fergusson, for London.—Mrs. Bousfield; Mrs. Sanderland; Mrs. Lacy; Lieut. Lacy, H. M. Buffs; Lieut. Watt, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieut. Beatson, 54th N. I.; Lieut. Palmer, 39th N. I.; Lieut. Lomer, 21st N. I.; Lieut. Littlejohn, 71st N. I.; Lieut. Watts, Artillery; Ensign Bridge, H. M. Buffs; Ensign Harvey, 17th N. I.; Dr. Warlow, Assistant Surgeon; one child, two European Female and one Native Servants. *For the Cape*.—Mrs. Col. Fagan; Miss Fagan; Cornet C. Fagan, 8th Light Cavalry; Mr. G. Fagan; Lieutenant Everard.

Per Merope, for Van Dieman's Land, via Mauritius.—Mrs. C. K. Robison; Masters H. C. Robison and W. S. Robison; Mrs. Wright; Master Wm. Wright; Mrs. Innes; Captain A. Wright of Invalids; Susan Stabbings, Servant to Mrs. Robison; Mary Ann Carr, Servant to Mrs. Wright; and Anna DeCruz, Servant to Mrs. Innes. *Steerage Passengers*.—John Ewan, W. Bull, Edward Boutine, Gomes Rodrigues, Lewis Bernard, and Robert Durace, and five European Convicts for New South Wales.

Per Ernaad.—J. Hay, and G. Bugge, Esqrs.; Capt. Hay, Coldstream Guards.

Per H. C. Ship Reliance, for China.—Mrs. Brightman, Mrs. Barnard, and Mrs. Lamb; Misses Brightman and Sophia Brightman; H. G. Brightman, Esq.; Dr. Lamb; E. McNeughten, H. Williams, and R. Torrens, Esqrs.; A. Shunk, Esq. C. S.; T. McGregor, Esq. European Regiment; H. McKenzie and Eager Fuge, Esqrs.; Masters John Brightman and Henry Brightman; 1 Portuguese and 6 Native Servants.

Per Ship Catherine, for London, via Cape.—Mrs. Col. Tod, Mrs. Udney, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Capt. Dunlop and 3 children, Mrs. Knyvett, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Llewellyn and 2 children, Miss Udney, Lieut.-Col. Tod, Lieut. Knyvett, B. N. I.; Doctor Minto, Buffs; Mr. Udney, Junr. C. S. and Mr. Donnelly.

Per Sovereign, for Sydney.—Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Austen, W. Campbell, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Dempster, 4 children and servant, and Miss Owen, steerage passenger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 1 At Fatty Ghur, Mrs. Wm. Hy. DeGruyther, of a Daughter.
 8 Delhi, the Lady of Capt. R. R. Hughes, 62nd N. I. of a Daughter.
 12 Nussereabad, the Lady of Captain H. W. Bellew, of a Son.
 18 Kurnaul, the wife of Overseer J. Shaw, Department of Public Works, of a Daughter.
 22 Cuttack, the Lady of Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 47th N. I. of a Daughter.
 23 Calcutta, Mrs. Van Voorst, of a Daughter.
 23 Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. John McLean, of a Daughter.
 24 Calcutta, Mrs. C. Noyes, of a Son.
 25 Howrah, the wife of Mr. J. Statham, H. C. Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
 26 Mussoree, Mrs. Caine, of a Son.
 26 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. Weston, Depy. J. A. Genl. of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Macfarlane Ronald, Esq. of a Son.
 27 Agra, the Lady of Lieut. Osborn, D. A. Com Genl. of a Son.
 27 Aurungabad, the Lady of Capt. G. Twemlow, B. A., of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. Augustin Pereira, of a Daughter.
 29 Delhi, the Lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 30 Damoodia Factory, near Commercolly, Mrs. T. Devveria, of a Son.
 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Brevet Major Halfhide, H. M. 44th Regt. of a Daughter.
 Sept. 1 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Elton, Esq. Bengal Army, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Stewart, Esq. of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardner, of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 19 At Moalmyne, Mr. S. H. McKaigne, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Elizabeth Harris.
 Mar. 20 Natmoo, near Moalmyne, Lieut. Arthur McCally, 44th N. I. and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Mary, second daughter of the late Shippey Greene, Esq. of Dublin.
 July 18 Chupra, Thos. R. Wharton, Esq. to Miss Smith.
 Aug. 20 Neemuch, Mr. John Tedd, Department of Public Works, to Miss Elizabeth Ward.
 21 Allahabad, Mr. D. Batavia, to Miss A. P. Shepherd.
 22 Allahabad, Mr. C. Douglas, to Miss A. Thorpe.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. John Weaver, to Miss Emily Louisa Ann Mary Marriott.
 27 Calcutta, H. G. C. Goulard, Esq. Nephew of the late Sir W. Codrington, Bart. to Jessie, only daughter of J. Burn, Esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 27 Chinsurah, Mr. J. B. Barber, to Miss S. R. Saunders, second Daughter of the late B. Saunders, Esq. Attorney at Law.
 30 Cawnpore, Mr. W. Greenway, to Mrs. Barnett.
 30 Kurnaul, G. C. Ponsonby, Esq. 2d L. C., to Harriet Milling, eldest Daughter of Captain Ford, H. M.'s 16th Regt.
 Sept. 1 Calcutta, Mr. P. DeSilva, to Miss Thomasin Victor.
 1 the Lower Orphan School, Mr. R. Mortimer, of the Government Bakery, to Miss Maria White.
 3 Calcutta, Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th N. I. to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major W. A. Boscawen, of the Bengal Army.
 3 Calcutta, Corporal S. Cleary, of the Artillery, to Miss Anne Eliza Ruff.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 10 At Calcutta, Mr. John C. Finch, aged 32 years.
- 14 Mynpoory, Samuel Alexander, the infant Son of Mr. W. B. Smith, of Agra, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 10 days.
- 16 Muttra, Henry Hyde, the infant Son of Capt. Alexander, 5th L. C.
- 17 Purneah, Mr. John Francis Robert, aged 20 years.
- 17 Nomilah House, at Agra, Petrusse, the Son of the late Mr. P. Parwick, Indigo Planter at that Station, aged 6 years.
- 18 Beoree, near Goruckpore, W. Mathews, Esq. Junior, aged 26 years.
- 19 Allahabad, the infant son of Mrs. Dast.
- 19 Calcutta, Master Francois Hastings, aged 14 years.
- 20 Allahabad, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm.
- 21 Cawnpore, Augustus Charles Floyer, Esq. H. C. Civil Service.
- 22 Calcutta, R. H. Stuart, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, son of General the Hon'ble Patrick Stuart, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, aged 21 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Roberts, aged 25 years.
- 23 Calcutta, Georgiana, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. H. Bolst, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 13 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. W. Hobson, H. C. Marine, aged 31 years, 5 months, and 2 days.
- 25 Calcutta, Monsieur A. Maurevert, aged 33 years.
- Sea, on board the *Orontes*, the infant son of Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I., aged 4 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Mr. A. Thom, late Engineer in the H. C. New Mint, aged 41 years.
- 27 Calcutta, in her 18th year, Harriett Sarah, second Daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. George T. Tate, aged 20 years.
- 27 Barrackpore, in his 25th year, A. Macdonald, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regt. N. I.
- 28 Chinsurah, Rosalie Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Delanongerede, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 9 days.
- 28 the Lunatic Asylum, Mary Ellen, infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cullington, aged 3 months and 20 days.
- 28 Calcutta, Miss Anne Derozio, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 9 days.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. Lachlan Falconer, late Indigo Planter.
- 30 Calcutta, Master Evan Macleod, a Ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 11 years and 7 months.
- 30 Bhaugulpore, Capt. Henry Garstin, 10th Light Cavalry.
- 30 Meerut, Margaret Alison, the infant Daughter of Capt. Carnegie, Assistant Superintendent of the Stud, aged 9 months and 1 day.
- 31 Calcutta, S. Rodrigues, aged 48 years, 2 months, and 10 days.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 45 years.
- 31 Calcutta, Edgar Temple, Esq.
- Sept. 1 Calcutta, Mr. J. Gould, Tide Waiter, aged 56 years.
- 1 Calcutta, Mr. R. Nisbet, Engineer H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, aged 38 years.
- 2 Calcutta, Capt. R. C. Dickson, H. C. Bengal Artillery, aged 40 years.
- 2 Chaudernagore, Mons. S. Bouché, aged 32 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Sarah Eliza, the Lady of J. Donnithorne, Esq. H. C. C. S., aged 43 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Julianna Laforey Tovey, aged 48 years.
- 4 Jessore, Miss Jane Amelia Ross, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 19 days.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. James Perie, aged 26 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 18TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Adams, G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Dacca Division. Oct 9.
 Attah Oollah Khan, Sudder Ameen of the Hissar Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 18.
 Bissumbhur, Pandit; Sudder Ameen at the Zillah of Meerut. Sept 18.
 Brownlow, H B, Mr; Deputy Collector of Hooghly. Aug 14
 Campbell, J G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 10th or Sarun Division. Sept 25.
 Campier, J, Mr; a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Gorucknore. Oct 9.
 Cumming, A, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore. Sept 18.
 Elliott, W H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Bauleah Division. Sept 25.
 Haikett, R C, Mr; Deputy Collector of Nuddeah. Sept 18.
 Hamilton, H C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 12th or Monghyr Division. Sept 18.
 Marten, T P, Mr; Deputy Collector of Rungpore. Aug 14.
 Mooftee Ekram Ooddeen; a Sudder Ameen in the Central Division of the Dehly Territory. October 2.
 Moohummud Quohio, Moulovee; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Meerut. Sept 18.
 Nuwab Andoollah Khan; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Etawah. Oct 2.
 Read, F E, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneah. Sept 18.
 Riviz, J I, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Futtehpore. Sept. 18
 Thomason, J, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Azamghur. Sept. 18.
 Thornton, J, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azamghur. Sept 18.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Colvin, J R, Mr; Deputy Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. Sept 18.
 Marshall, G T, Captain; 35th N I, Examiner of the College of Fort William. July 31.
 Thomason, James, Mr; to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. Sept 18.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.]

- Alexander, J, Colonel; 19th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb. 1833, to proceed to Bareilly and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 5.
 Anderson, John, Ensign; 44th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d Sept, 1832, vice J Burnett deceased. Sept 17.
 Anson, F W, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 18th N I, leave from 30th Oct to 28th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 13.
 Armstrong, Richard, Captain; 73d N I, and First Assistant Military Auditor General, permitted to resign his Staff appointment from the 9th August. Sept 17.
 Atkinson, C, Cornet; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Nov, in extension, to remain at Fattyghur, on medical certificate. Sept 17.
 Baddelay, H C, Ensign; 61st N I, leave from 30th Oct to 30th April, 1833, to at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 18.

- Barstow, J A, Captain ; 37th N I, leave from 5th Nov to 5th March, 1833, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. Sept 15.
- Baxter, Thomas, Sergeant Major ; 71st N I, remanded to the European Regiment, in the rank of Sergeant. Sept 1.
- Bazett, Henry Young, Cadet ; Cavalry, appointed Acting Cornet. Sept 17.
- Beatson, R W, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 72d N I, leave from 30th Aug to 2d Oct, to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs. Sept 11.
- Berrill, R, Barrack Sergeant ; attached to the 6th Division Department of Public Works, appointed an Overseer in the Stud Establishment at Hissar, vice Murphy resigned. Sept 8.
- Blackwood, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 13.
- Boileau, John Theophilus, Captain ; Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer, of the 10th or Agra Division of Public Works, leave from the 15th Nov, next to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe. Oct 8.
- Bonsfield, Henry, Assistant-Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Mynpooree, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.
- Bowron, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; 24th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 25.
- Bridgman, P, Supernumerary Second Lieut. ; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Oct 1.
- Brind, F, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 14th Sept to 25th Oct, to visit Simla, on medical certificate. Sept 18.
- Brown, B, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be Captain, vice R B. Wilson deceased, with rank from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to R C. Dickson deceased. Oct 1.
- Brown, J S, Lieutenant ; 66th N I, to officiate as a Junior Assistant in the Province of Arrakan, until the existing vacancy is filled up. Oct 8.
- Browne, John, Sergeant-Major ; 5th N I, remanded to the Artillery Regiment as a Sergeant. Sept 15.
- Bruere, J E, Lieutenant ; 13th N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Burnett deceased. Sept 20.
- Brunskill, W, Sub-Conductor ; Department of Public Works, transferred to the Penesien Establishment, on the Invalid pay of his rank. Oct 1.
- Bryce, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, to proceed to Arracan and do duty with the 66th N I, vice Fullarton employed on the Quarantine Station. Sept 3.
- Burkinyoung, F W, Ensign ; 5th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Sept 13.
- Burrroughs, L, Captain ; Artillery, to rank from 20th Aug. 1831, vice I Pereira promoted. Oct 1.
- Campbell, E A, Brevet Major ; Major of Brigade, General Staff, leave from 13th Sept to 15th Nov, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Sept 8.
- Campbell, R, Lieutenant ; 43d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Sept 3.
- Caulfield, P, Sub-Conductor ; Ordnance Department, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 8.
- Champeys, E G J, Ensign ; 14th N I, leave from 30th Oct to 30th Jan, 1833, to visit Delhi and Meerut, on private affairs. Sept 26.
- Chapman, Henry, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Chittagong, leave for six months to visit the Upper Provinces, on private affairs. Oct 1.
- Cheape, John, Major ; Corps of Engineers, Superintending Engineer of Public Works, Cuttack Province, leave for six weeks, from the 1st Oct, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, for health. Sept 24.
- Christie, C, Major ; 7th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 13.
- Conolly, E B, Lieutenant ; 6th L C, leave from 27th Sept to 27th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 24.
- Corfield, C, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 47th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Rahau. Sept 3.
- Corrinh, Philip George, Mr ; appointed as Cadet of Infantry. Sept 17.

- Cruickshank, George, Ensign; 9th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Sept 17.
- Daly, Patrick, Gunner; Laboratory Mag in the Expense Magazine, promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Sept 3.
- Daniell, J T, Ensign; 47th N I, leave from 25th July to 18th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 3.
- Davies, A T, Captain; 57th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, via Bombay, on private affairs. Oct 1.
- Davies, Samuel, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Wynne deceased. Sept 17.
- Day, E F, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Detachment of the 5th Battalion at Dum-Dum. Sept 15.
- DeMontmorancy, R H, Lieutenant; 65th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th July 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs. Aug 29.
- Dempster, Thomas Erskine, Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for two years, for health. Sept 15.
- Deverill, G S, Lieutenant; H M 16th Lancers, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff. Sept 17.
- Dundas, T G, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant, to the 72d N I, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Beaton. Sept 11.
- Dunlop, W, Lieutenant-Colonel; 49th N I, leave from 2d Sept to 2d Nov, to proceed to the Presidency. Aug 30.
- Elton, R W, Ensign; 16th N I, leave from 5th Aug to 5th Feb 1833, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 28.
- Emly, G, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 19th May, 1832, vice C Graham, promoted. Oct 1.
- Francis, Robert Bransby, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Jessore, leave for one month, for the purpose of remaining in Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Sept 17.
- Gaitskill, James Gandy, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Garstin, Edward, Captain; Corps of Engineers, and Officiating Executive Engineer, 2d Division Department of Public Works, leave for six months, to proceed to China, for health. Sept 17.
- Goldig, Barre, Williams, Second-Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer, 10th Division, from the date of Captain Boileau's departure from Agra. Oct 8.
- Goodall, John, Sergeant-Major; 64th N I, admitted to the benefits of the pension. Sept 17.
- Grange, R, Ensign; 10th N I, leave from 29th Sept to 25th Nov, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate. Sept 8.
- Greig, John, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Banda, leave for three months, to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs. Oct 1.
- Griffith, S M, Assistant-Surgeon; lately arrived, to do duty with H M's 3d Foot, vice Smith. Sept 3.
- Griffiths, C, Captain; 37th N I, leave from 25th Sept to 10th Oct, in extension to rejoin. Aug 29.
- Gwatkin, C R, Lieutenant; 60th N I, leave from 30th Sept to 15th Oct, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 26.
- Haig, C, Wm, Lieutenant; 5th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Sept 17.
- Harrison, Wm, Private; European Regiment, admitted to the benefits of the Pension. Sept 24.
- Hartt, Falls, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Gwalpara and Gowahattee, permitted to resign the appointment. Sept 17.
- Harvey, Edward, Cadet; Cavalry, appointed Acting Cornet. Sept 17.
- Hawes, George, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 1st Oct, 1832, vice C J, Doveton deceased. Oct 8.

- Hawkins, Edward Simeon, Captain; 38th N I, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.
- Hay, P M, Lieutenant-Colonel; 29th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Henderson, H B, Captain; 8th N I, to be First-Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Captain Armstrong resigned. Oct 8.
- Hewett, J, Captain; 56d N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade at Meerut, during the absence of Brigade Major Campbell. Sept 25.
- Hopper, A Q, Ensign; 24th N I, leave from 7th July to 7th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 26.
- Horne, W G, Supernumerary Ensign; 55th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Hadden dismissed the service, 21st Sept. Oct 1.
- Howorth, H, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 4th Sept to 25th Oct, to proceed to Landour, on medical certificate. Sept 18.
- Howorth, Humphrey, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Humfrays, A, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, to rank from 19th May, 1832, vice G Emly promoted. Oct 1.
- Innes, M D, James, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Bangalore, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Irvine, James, Acting Cornet; Cavalry, to be Cornet, from the 20th Aug 1832, in succession to Captain H Garstin deceased. Sept 24.
- Jackson, I, Surgeon; 68th N I, leave from 24th Aug to 24th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 7.
- Jackson, I, Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, via the Isle of France, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve months. Oct 1.
- Johnston, G, Ensign; 46th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th June, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 18.
- Johnstone, George Dempster, Lieutenant; 25th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 21st Sept, 1832, vice T Haslam deceased. Sept 24.
- Lamb, Y, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 51st N I, brought on the strength of the Regiment. Oct 8.
- Laughton, John, Second-Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 2d or Benhampore Division Department of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Garstin. Sept 17.
- Lawson, J G, Lieutenant; 2d L C, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Lewin, W C J, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 26th Aug to 26th Aug, 1833, to proceed to Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Sept 17.
- Long, Richard, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 25th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 24.
- Macadam, J, Ensign; to officiate as Adjutant to the 33d N I, during the illness of Lieutenant Bremer. Sept 3.
- MacKean, A, Mr; appointed as an Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment. Oct 1.
- MacKenzie, F G, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant, vice Brown promoted, with rank from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to Captain Dickson, deceased. Oct 2.
- Maling, C, S, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 68th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Oct, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 28.
- Marshall, George Turnbull, Captain; 35th N I, to be Examiner of the College of Fort William. Oct 1.
- Maxwell, M D, N, Surgeon; 3d L C, leave from 10th Oct to 10th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 24.
- Mayhew, W A J, Ensign; 8th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs. Sept 3.

- McKimm, John, Corporal; lately discharged from H M's 13th Light Infantry, and enlisted for the H. C's Service, promoted to Sergeant, from the 4th June, Sept 1.
- McKimm, John Sergeant; appointed Sergeant Major, to the 71st N I, vice Baxter, Sept 1.
- Michell, G B, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 9th N I, until further orders, vice Field, promoted. Sept 25.
- Michell, John Woolmore, Captain; 49th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Milner, John, Captain; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Oct 1.
- Minto, W, Captain; 18th N I, leave from 27th July to 15th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 13.
- Moore, F, Lieutenant; 52d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Dec, to join his own Regiment. Sept 17.
- Newhouse, T H, Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 4th Sept to 30th Nov, to remain at Hansi, on private affairs. Sept 11.
- Nicholl, T, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 9th Oct, 1831, vice J Brodhurst deceased. Oct 1.
- Nisbett, D, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 53d N I. Sept 11.
- Nixon, R, Hospital Apprentice; discharged the service at his own request. Sept 22.
- Pagan, J, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the medical charge of the 25th N I. Sept 17.
- Palmer, H, Ensign; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 48th N I, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Raban. Aug 29.
- Palmer, W, Lieutenant; 39th N I, leave from 24th Aug to 20th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 18.
- Paton, James, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 25th Sept, 1832. Oct 1.
- Patton, J W, Captain; Executive Officer, of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Public Works, in the Cuttack Province, during the absence of Major Cheape. Oct 1.
- Pearce, C, Captain; 29th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 5th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to retire from the service. Sept 8.
- Pennington, G, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 28th Jan, 1832, vice J Scott promoted. Oct 1.
- Perreau, C J H, Lieutenant; 58th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for one year's furlough. Sept 24.
- Pettingal, E, Captain; 39th N I, to be Commandant of the 5th Local Horse, from the 1st Nov, vice Warde, who resigns. Oct 8.
- Powys, R V, Lieutenant the Honorable; 12th N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Innes, deceased. Sept 22.
- Pyne, J, Captain; 32d N I, to be Second-Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Captain Armstrong resigned. Oct 8.
- Raban, R, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter Master, 48th N I, leave from 31st Aug. to 31st Oct, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Sand heads. Sept 7.
- Rankine, Robert, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Oct 1.
- Rawlinson, G H, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 30th July, 1831, vice R B, Wilson (deceased), struck off from the expiration of two years, after the date of his arrival in England. Oct 1.
- Ripley, J P, Captain; European Regiment, leave from 25th Oct to 25th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 18.
- Roope, Benjamin, Lieutenant-Colonel; 12th N I, leave commuted to the Isle of France, for three months and 18 days, from the 14th June, 1832, on private affairs. Oct 8.

- Ross, —**, Captain; Political Agent at Kotah, leave extended to the 15th Jan next, to visit the Presidency, and eventually the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.
- Row, J**, Surgeon; 73d N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th Nov, to remain at Banda, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Russel, Thomas, Mr**; appointed as an Assistant-Surgeon. Sept 24.
- Salmon, G P**, Acting Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to Berhampore, on private affairs. Aug 28.
- Savage, C**, Major; 27th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th March, 1833, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying to retire from the service. Sept 24.
- Scott, J**, Major; Invalid Establishment, leave for two years, to proceed to the Isle of France and to the Cape of Good Hope. Sept 17.
- Shairp, George**, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Sharpe, J G**, Lieutenant; 24th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 8.
- Sherwill, Markham**, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Smith, M D, T**, Assistant-Surgeon; doing duty with H M's 3d Foot, to proceed by water to Dinapore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. Sept 3.
- Smyth, W M**, Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, during Captain Patton's detached employment. Oct 1.
- Somerville, J T**, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 51st N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st Oct, 1832, in succession to Major Hawes, promoted. Oct 8.
- Stewart, N**, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Sturrock, H**, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, to rank from 25th July, 1832, vice E R, Watts, promoted. Oct 1.
- Taylor, Henry**, Pensioned Sergeant; appointed Bazar Sergeant at Dinapore, from the 22d Aug, vice Spinks removed from that situation. Sept 6.
- Timings, H**, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 25th Sept, 1832. Oct 1.
- Thomson, G**, Captain; 40th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Sept 11.
- Torkler, P A**, First-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 20th Nov, to 11th Jan, 1833, in extension, to join his Company. Sept 11.
- Trelawney, Jonathan**, Captain; 51st N I, to be Major, from the 1st Oct, 1832, in succession to G Hawes, promoted. Oct 8.
- Tweedale, W H**, Cornet; 8th L C, leave from 15th Oct, to 15th Oct, 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Vincent, G F F**, Captain; 8th N I, leave from 11th Aug to 11th Jan, 1833, to join his Regiment. Sept 8.
- Vincent, W**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 57th N I, leave from 31st Oct, to —, in extension, to proceed to Muttra, there to await the arrival of his Regiment from Mhow. Sept 18.
- Voules, H P**, Lieutenant; 3d L C, leave from 20th Aug to 15th Oct, on medical certificate, to proceed on the river. Aug 30.
- Wakefield, J H**, Lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 1st Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 30.
- Watt, E**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 6th L C, leave from 10th July to 13th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Sept 3.
- Watts, E R**, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 25th July, 1832, vice G Everest promoted. Oct 1.
- Wilkinson, Thomas**, Captain; 6th L C, to be Political Agent on the South West Frontier, and to the command of the Ramghur Local Battalion. Sept 17.
- Wingfield, W**, Lieutenant; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct, to 15 Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency and to apply for furlough to Europe. Sept 25.
- Ximenes, D**, Brigadier; General Staff, leave from 1st to 31st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Sept 18.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Sept				
25	Exporter, <i>barque</i> .	English	R Anwyl, ..	Mauritius 16th August, and Madras.
"	Alli Olive, ..	ditto	G F Andree, ..	Bombay 22d August
"	Forth, ..	ditto	C Robinson, ..	China 8th July, and Singapore 1st Sept.
26	Woodlark, <i>barque</i>	ditto	R Jump, ..	Amherst 28 Aug & Vizagapatam 22 Sept.
27	Drongan, ..	ditto	J Mackenzie	Mauritius 20 Aug. Pon. & Mad. 20 Sept.
"	Samdanney, ..	Arah	Aboo Banker.	Bombay 23d Aug. and Malabar 10 Sept.
28	Futtah Rohoman, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
"	Futtah Maherick, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Mocha.
Oct				
1	Abassey, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
"	Fizrobaney, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
4	Duke of Lancaster	English	A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool, 17th June.
5	Sabina, ..	Spanish	M. A. Somes, ..	Manilla 3d April, and Bombay 10th Sept.
6	Harrier, <i>H. M. S.</i>	English	S L H. Vassal	England, last from Trincomalee 20 Sept.
"	Derree Dowlat, ..	Arah	Nacoda, ..	Juddah 8th July, and Allepee 13th Sept.
7	Caven, Bentinck, ..	English	R. Humphreys	Rangoon 21st Sept. 27 Sept.
10	Timor, ..	American	J. Henry, ..	Boston 13 May, Padang 18 Aug. & Mad.
"	Fenelon, ..	ditto	H. H. Green, ..	Boston, 30th June.
"	Amitie, ..	French	.. Pouvreau, ..	Bordeaux, 5th June.
11	Childe Harold, ..	English	T. Leach, ..	London, 21st June.
"	Calcutta, ..	French	P. Saliz, ..	Bordeaux, 25th June.
"	Petite Nancy, ..	ditto	C. de Trelo, ..	Bordeaux 30th June.
"	Star, ..	American	M. Griffing, ..	Phil. 1 June. Madra. 12 & St Jago 30 July.
"	Cornelia, <i>brig</i>	ditto	J. Beard, ..	Baltimore, 31st May.
12	Vesper, <i>barque</i> ..	English	D. Brown, ..	London, last from Bombay, 15th Sept.
14	Bolton, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	T. W. Aldham	London, 10th June. & Madras, 27th Sept.
"	Lord Hungerford, ..	ditto	C. Engharson	London, 5th June, & Madras, 28th Sept.
15	Mary Ann Webb, ..	ditto	J. Hesse, ..	Liverpool, 5th June. & Madras 24th Sep.
16	London, ..	ditto	J. Wimble, ..	London, 16th June, & Madras, 25th Sept.
20	Sir A. Campbell, ..	ditto	C. Robinson, ..	Madras, 4th Oct.
"	L'Victoire, ..	French	J. Desse, ..	Bordeaux, 25th June.
"	Albion, ..	English	N. McLeod, ..	Liverpool, 20th June.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Sept				
20	Swallow, <i>barque</i> .	English	W. Adam, ..	Bourbon.
21	Sovereign, ..	ditto	W. McKellar	Sydney, via Mauritius.
26	Patriot King, <i>bar.</i>	ditto	J. Pinder, ..	Liverpool.
"	L'Union, <i>barque</i> .	French	B La Sonchais	Bourbon.
"	Alexander, ..	English	G. S. Jones, ..	Mauritius.
"	Fifehire, <i>barque</i> .	ditto	W. J. Crawley	Bombay.
28	Tropicque, <i>brig</i> ..	French	R. Roy, ..	Bourbon.
30	Sir D Scott, <i>H. C. S.</i>	English	D. Ward, ..	Singapore and China.
Oct				
1	Ruby, ..	ditto	Thomas Hill, ..	Bombay.
4	Challenger, <i>sch.</i> ..	ditto	A. McDonald	Rangoon and Amherst.
"	Nestor, <i>brig</i> ..	French	A. Thibault, ..	Bordeaux.
"	Hydros, ..	English	S. Mura Libby	Bombay.
"	Shawul Hamid, ..	ditto	B. Dumont, ..	Bombay.
10	Princess Victoria, ..	ditto	J. C. Snell, ..	Liverpool.
11	John Adam, ..	ditto	P. Butler, ..	London.
14	Harrier, <i>H. M. S.</i> ..	ditto	S. L. H. Vassal	
19	Mary, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Dobson, ..	Liverpool.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per William Wilson.—Mr. Jones, Mariner.

Per Abgaris.—Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Noyes, Mr. W. Sanderson, and Mr. J. D'Souza.

Per Cashmere Merchant.—Mrs. Tingate and Mr. J. Ambrose.

Per Alexander, from London.—Mrs. Richardson; Messrs. Lushington and Hodgson, Civil Service; Doctors McKean, Ronald, and Campbell, H. C. Service; Dr. B. L. Sandham and Capt. Stack, H. M. Service; and Mr. Newton. *From Madras.*—Armenian Bishop; Messrs. Steel, Landies, Edmonds, and Andrew Mason.

Per Alli Olive.—Mrs. Andrew; Miss Craig; and two Misses Chapman.

Per Exporter, from London.—Mrs. Anwyll. *From the Mauritius.*—J. N. Lyall, Esq.

Per Forth, from China.—Mrs. Robin, Mrs. Russel; Captain A. Tenton, B. N. I., W. Russel, Esq. died ~~on~~ Sea on the 14th August, *From Singapore.*—Mr. James Landers, late of the ship *Lady of the Lake*, and Mr. J. Owen, Mariner.

Per Woodlark.—T. Burgess, Esq. and Captain T. D. Tozer.

Per Drongan, from Mauritius.—Lieut.-Col. Roup.

Per Fenelon.—Miss Commings, Mission; Revd. T. Simons, Missionary; Mr. R. B. Hawcock, Printer; Mr. G. M. Thacker, Supercargo; Mr. G. G. Hubbard, and Mr. C. A. Pollard, Clerks.

Per Timor.—Miss C. S. Weeman, Capt. A. Savage, and D. S. Kendall, Esq. Supercargo.

Per Ametia.—Mr. Francis Ford.

Per Child Harold.—Mrs. Alexander Colvin and Child, Mrs. Smithson, and Mrs. T. S. Rawson; Misses Jane Blagrane, and H. Hodder; Major H. Ross; H. V. Hathorn, Esq. Civil Service; James Brewster, Esq. Writer; T. S. Rawson, Esq. Merchant; and Thomas Fox, Esq. Free Merchant.

Per Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Gerard, Merchant.

Per Vesper.—Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, and Mr. T. D. Finney.

Per Bolton, from London.—Mrs. Burridge; Col. D. Towlis, M. C.; Col. Bercher, B. C.; Captain Thompson, M. I.; Captain Ellis, H. M. 13th L. D.; Captains Whylic and Thorpe, M. I.; Cornet Scott, B. C.; Cornets Burridge and Rose, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Ensign White, B. I.; Mr. Bercher, B. C. S.; Messrs. Towlis and Campbell, M. A.; Mr. Tottenham, M. C.; Mr. Money, B. C.; and Mr. Inglish, B. I.

Per Lord Hungerford, from London.—Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Winch and child; Mrs. Louis and child; Mrs. Frances; Misses Shakespear, M. A. Shakespear, Low, Barnes, Liddell, Bruce, and Fooks; W. F. Dick and E. Wilnot, Esqrs. Civil Service; Lieut. G. Farquharson, B. N. I.; Mr. Newcomen, one Corporal and five Privates of H. M. 16th Lancers; *From Madras.*—Miss Watts.

Per Mary Ann Webb, from Madras.—Captain O'Dell, 25th N. I.; Capt. E. Worthington.

Per London, from London.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. E. Wintle, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Loveday, Miss M. A. Campbell, Miss J. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Miss C. Campbell, and Miss Marcus; J. A. O. Farquarson, Esq. Civil Service; W. J. Shaw, Esq. and J. P. Gibbon, Esq. Merchants; Lieut. J. Guthrie, Engineers; Lieut. M. N. Ogilvie, 10th Regt. Cavalry; J. Dalrymple, Esq. Surgeon; Mr. J. Staples, Cadet; Mr. Riddle and Mr. Thompson, Free Mariners.

Departures.

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott, for London.—Mrs. Davidson, T. R. Davidson, Esq. Civil Service; Major Stuart; Captain Garstin; William Smith, Esq.
Per Palmira, for the Cape.—Mrs. Hawkins; Captain E. S. Hawkins, 38th B. N. I.; *Children.*—Miss Elizabeth Amelia Hawkins; Master Edward Lindsay Hawkins
For London.—Mrs. Irwin Maling; Mrs. J. Gale; Miss Maria Wolf; Captain John Milner, 9th Light Cavalry; Lieut. Richard Murray, R. N.; Lieut. W. S. Prole, 37th B. N. I.; Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th B. N. I.; Lieut. William Tollemache, 22d B. N. I.; T. Newton, Esq.; *Children.*—Misses Harriett Mulgrave Maling, Jane Ann Maling, Sophia Welchman, Isabella Douglas Gale, Mary Ann Douglas Gale, Frances Maria Manning, and Georgiana Manning; Masters Henry Manning, Archibald Gale, Walter Welchman, Edward Welchman, and —. Chapman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- July 21 At Sea, on board the H. C. Ship *Lord Lowther*, the Lady of W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. of a Son.
 21 Delhi, the Lady of Captain R. R. Hughes, of a Daughter.
 Aug. 2 In Camp, at Kamptee, the Lady of Capt. B. W. Sheriff, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
 28 At Moradabad, the Lady of T. Louis, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 Sept. 2 Meerut, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a Daughter.
 2 Chuprah, Mrs. Julia Dossa, of a Daughter.
 2 Mirzapore, the Lady of J. F. Gaitakell, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. E. Rodriguez, of a Daughter.
 6 Chandernagore, the Lady of H. Piddington, Esq. of a Son.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a Daughter.
 6 Kidderpore, Mrs. I. N. Martin, of a Son and Heir.
 7 Ghazee-pore, the Lady of Capt. Vernon, Pay Master, His Majesty's 38th Regt. of a Daughter.
 8 Chinsurah, Mrs. Howard, of a Son.
 8 Chinsurah, the Lady of Lieut. J. Bruce, H. M. 16th, of a Daughter.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Bolst, of a Daughter.
 8 Agra, the Lady of Captain Boileau, Engineers, of a Daughter.
 9 Agra, the Lady of Capt. Aitchison, 28th N. I. of a Son and Heir.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Dossa, of a Daughter.
 9 Bargaet, the Lady of Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
 10 Ghazee-pore, the Lady of Major G. M. Greville, of a still-born Infant.
 10 Benares, Mrs. James Dorand, of a Daughter.
 10 Meerut, the Lady of Dr. Ross, 4th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.
 11 the Dhee, Buxar, the Lady of Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, H. C. 60th Regt.,
 14 Bancoorah, the Lady of John MacRitchie, Esq. of a Daughter.
 15 Calcutta, Mrs. John Jenkins, of a Daughter.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. William Byrn, of a Son.
 17 The Lady of Lieut. W. Stuart Monteath, 69th N. I. of a Daughter.
 17 Nauthpore, Mrs. W. H. Kerry, of a Son.
 18 Calcutta, the Lady of H. Holroyd, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Daughter.
 18 Serampore, Mrs. Joshua Rowe, of a Daughter.
 18 Lucknow, the Lady of Lieut. W. Macritie, Artillery, of a Son.
 19 Calcutta, Mrs. John Gilbert, of a Daughter.
 19 Sulkea, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. E. J. Rebello, of a Daughter.
 20 Midnapore, the Lady of D. J. Money, Esq. C. S., of a Son.
 21 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Dickson, of a Daughter.
 21 The wife of Mr. Jordan, Riding Master, 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

- Sept. 23 At Mattra, Mrs. D. W. Taylog, of a Daughter.
 25 Moosereah Factory, in the District of Purneah, the widow of the late Mr. James Henry Lewis, of a Son.
 25 Serampore, Mrs. Maria Surita, of a Daughter.
 26 Chowringhee, the Lady of J. Grant, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a Son.
 26 Beerbhoom, the Lady of Assistant Surg. C. W. Fuller, of a Daughter.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, of a Daughter.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Bluett, of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. B. Ashwell, of a Daughter.
 23 Dum-Dum, the wife of Sergeant Major Otto, of a Son.
 28 Cuttack, the Lady of Wm Taylor Esq. of a Son.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Culloden, of a Daughter.
 28 Allahabad, the Lady of Robin Bird, Esq. of a Son.
 28 Mhow, the Lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton, 36th N. I. of a Daughter.
 30 Benares, the Lady of J. Jeffreys, Esq. of Futtyghur, of twin Daughters.
 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Roberts, of a Son.
 Oct. 1 Dum Dum, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Barbor, of a Son.
 1 Jeetwarpoore, Tirhoot, the Lady of T. Sherman, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of Charles Hogg, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Chinsurah, the Lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq. of a Daughter.
 3 the Residency, Hyderabad, the Lady of Major General Siegh, C. B. of a Daughter.
 6 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Keymer, H. C. Marine, of a Son.
 7 Entally, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a Daughter.
 7 Dum Dum, the wife of Assistant Steward Sylvester, of a Daughter.
 7 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th Regt. of a Daughter.
 7 Jubbalpore, the Lady of Lieut. Edwards, 18th N. I., of a Daughter.
 10 Howrah, Mrs. Ambrose, of a Son and Heir.
 12 Intally, Mrs. J. Van Griken, of a Son.
 12 In Fort William, the wife of Mr. N. P. Hassell, Ordnance Department, of a Son.
 12 At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Gonsalves, of a Daughter.
 13 Calcutta, the Lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq. of a Daughter.
 14 Calcutta, the Lady of A. Agabeg, Esq., of a Son.
 15 Chandernagore, Mrs. Drugeon, of a Son.
 18 Calcutta, the Lady of G. A. Avietick, Esq. of a Daughter.
 18 In Fort William, the wife of Garrison Pay Sergt. G. Gray, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 4 At Cawnpore, Mr. F. Fantom, to Miss Susan Celilia Mills.
 12 Delhi, Lieut. Geo. J. Fraser, 1st Light Cavalry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to Wilhelmina, youngest Daughter of J. Moore, Esq. Liverpool.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. T. R. Axcell, to Miss Elizabeth King.
 15 Calcutta, W. Thompson, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Ellen, only Child of J. Royce, Esq.
 18 Allahabad, J. G. A. Rice, Esq. Lieut. and Adj. 6th Bengal N. I. to Mary Charlotte, third daughter of Henry Hawes Harrington, Esq.
 20 Agra, Augustus U. C. Plowden, Esq. H. C. C. Service, to Rosamond Newton, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. Newton, 28th N. I.
 20 Meerut, Captain James Hewett, 52nd N. I. to Miss Elizabeth Waller.
 22 Mhow, W. MacGeorge, Esq. Pioneer Corps, to Mrs. Olivia Duffin.
 23 Calcutta, Mr. Robert Harvey, to Mrs. Isabella Brodie.
 24 Fort William, Sergeant G. H. Harding, to Miss Mary Scott.
 26 Calcutta, R. H. Snell, Esq. C. S. to Letitia, relict of the late J. Shum, Esq. a Senior Merchant on the same Establishment.
 27 Calcutta, R. Barlow, Esq. C. S. to Augusta Louisa, Daughter of the late Major General Seymour, H. M. S.
 27 Meerut, Mr. W. Craig, to Miss Caroline Orde.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. John Todd, to Mrs. Margaret Evans.

- Oct. 1 Allahabad, Mr. J. Rawlins, to Mrs. M. A. Bolton.
 1 Calcutta, Mr. M. Godinho, to Mary Ann, second Daughter of the late S. Sweeting Esq. H. C. Marine;
 2 Calcutta, M. W. Carruthers, Esq. C. S. to Miss Josephine Parker.
 2 Dacca, E. I. Ommaney, Esq. Engineers, to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late J. W. Martin, H. M. S.
 2 Calcutta Mr. A. Vallente, to Miss C. Williams.
 2 At Almorah, Lohoooghaut, Captain E. Orr, 58th N. I. to Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Courtaune, Esq. of Woodpark, County Kerry.
 3 Calcutta, Mr. Alexander John Tulloh, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis.
 11 Calcutta, Mr. Anthony De Lemos, to Miss Mary Smith.

DEATHS.

- April 30 Sea, after leaving St. Helena, on his passage home from Calcutta, Captain Richard Wills, of the *St. George*, aged 48 years.
 June 23 At Camrav, Capt. T. Brown, A. D. C. to Brigadier General Keunitte, Commanding Forces of the Ahmedabad Division, aged 30 years.
 July 8 On board the *William Wilson*, off Mauritius, Mr. T. Mitchell, Commander H. C. Light Vessel *Beacon*, aged 46 years and 10 months.
 11 At Sea, Major F. L. Burman, 1st Native Veteran Battalion.
 Aug 13 Saugor, the infant Son of Capt. and Mrs. George Pemberton, 56th N. I.
 14 On his passage from China in the *Forth*, W. Russell, Esq. aged 31 years.
 17 During her passage from England to Madras, Martha, second Daughter of the late Admiral Robert Montagu.
 19 At Nusseerabad, Mrs. J. M. O'Brien, aged 48 years.
 25 Calcutta, Lieut. J. W. Conran, 64th Regt. N. I. aged 25 years.
 28 the Chaudernagore Farm, Mr. John King, aged 38 years.
 28 Buxar, Lieut. William Innes, 12th N. I.
 31 Barrielly, William Robert, eldest Son of J. B. Dorrett, Esq. of Kent, aged 8 years, 11 months, and 25 days.
 Sept. 1 Malacca, Thomas Williamson, Esq. aged 53 years.
 3 Bareilly, Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master J. Burnett, 44th N. I.
 5 the General Hospital, Mr. J. Carvallo, aged 46 years.
 6 Berhampore, Mr. Henry Darling, aged 30 years.
 6 Lucknow, Mr. James Duhan, Senior, late Merchant at Cawnpore.
 7 Calcutta, Mr. Thos. H. Fletcher, aged 23 years.
 8 Aurungabad, Capt. A. Riddell, 2nd Grenadier Regiment.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Lizarda D'Rozario, aged 105 years.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Fraser, aged 50 years.
 9 Agra, Susan Charlotte, the infant Daughter of Capt. Boileau, Engineers.
 9 Dacca, Mr. E. Nicholson, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, aged 22 years.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. T. P. Gennoe, aged 40 years.
 10 the General Hospital, Mr. W. B. Morris, aged 32 years.
 10 Cawnpore, John, the infant Son of Mr. Conductor John Thompson, Junior, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 10 days.
 10 Meerut, Henrietta Mary, the infant Daughter of Captain the Honorable Henry Gordon, aged 6 months and 7 days.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Doyle, aged 45 years.
 13 Agra, Gustavus D'Arcy, the only child of Lieut. J. H. Law, 39th N. I. aged 11 months.
 14 Calpee, in Bundelcund, Ely Arthur, the Son of Capt. C. I. C. Davidson, Engineers, aged 2 years and 6 months.
 14 Calcutta, P. H. Smith, Esq. aged 25 years, 11 months, and 14 days.
 15 Howrah, Augustus Chas. Smith, infant Son of Mr. E. W. Lowrie, aged 1 year and 10 months.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Lindegreen, aged 35 years.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Gomes, aged 22 years.
 15 Lucknow, Emily, the Infant Daughter of Major and Mrs. Low, aged 1 year, and 15 days.

- Sept. 17 At Benares, Richard Nossiter, only Son of R. N. Burnard, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 17 days.
- 19 Calcutta, John Bell, Esq. aged 28 years.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. L. French, aged 21 years.
- 20 Calcutta, William, Son of Capt. W. J. Crawley, aged 46 days.
- 20 Berhampore, Maria, wife of Mr. Conductor Townsend
- 21 Calcutta, J. Fleming, Seaman of the *Palmyra*, aged 27 years.
- 21 Ballygunge, Arabella, Daughter of J. Dumoulin, Esq. aged 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days.
- 21 Barrackpore, Captain T. Haslam, 25th N. I. aged 42 years.
- 22 the General Hospital, Mrs. Ellen Thomas, aged 42 years.
- 22 Nudjuffhur, on the banks of the Ganges, 20 miles below Cawnpore, Chevalier Antoine Riccardi, Colonel in the French Army, on his way to Meerut, aged 45 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. J. Tepper, Pensioner of the H. C. P. Establishment, aged 76 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. C. Chodron, aged 36 years.
- Malda, Mr. R. Parkinson, Department of Public Works.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Phoebe Spencer, aged 35 years.
- 22 Allipore, Master James G. Bridgland, aged 5 years and 10 months.
- 23 Muftra, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Taylor.
- 23 Lucknow, John Deverrue, Esq.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. William Christian Rymer, aged 28 years and 8 months.
- 24 Calcutta, Master G. G. Cornelius, aged 2 years, 5 months, & 8 days.
- 24 Dum Dum, Louisa Clementina, the infant Daughter of Captain T. A. Vanreuen, Artillery, aged 13 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Elizabeth Louisa, Daughter of Major James Tennant, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery, aged 10 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Izabella Doris, aged 3 months, infant child of Mr. J. Rodrigue.
- 26 Allipore, Mr. John Abbot, Assistant Master, in the Lower Orphan School, aged 37 years.
- 26 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moreiro.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Mendes, aged 40 years.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Gomes, aged 29 years, 8 months, and 15 days.
- 29 Calcutta, in the 69th year of his age, Colonel Robert Francis, late of the Bengal Military Service.
- 29 Calcutta, Mr. Cornelius Frederick Kellner, Head Examiner, Military Board Office, aged 39 years, and 6 months.
- 29 In his boat, on his way to town, Mr. D. Sutherland, of Dacca, Indigo Planter.
- 30 At the Sand Heads, on board the *Sea Horse*, the Revd. W. Hoveuden, B. D., Secretary to the Military Orphan School.
- 30 Allahabad, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogg.
- Oct, 1 Dinapore, Francis Charles, the infant Son of Mr. F. Smyth, aged 7 months and 26 days.
- 2 Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Lulham, Engineer, H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, aged 21 years, 3 months, and 21 days.
- 2 Calcutta, Caroline Sarah, the infant daughter of R. Swinhoe, Esq. aged 10 months and 14 days.
- 2 Midnapore, Lieut.-Colonel Doveton, Commanding the 38th N. I.
- 3 the Residency, Hyderabad, the infant Daughter of Major General Sleight.
- 3 Allahabad, Adelaide, the infant daughter of Capt. J. Bedford, aged 6 months and 10 days.
- 3 Dum Dum, Mrs. Ann Pearsall, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 4 days.
- 4 Chandernagore, J. C. Waller, Esq. Mariner.
- 4 Algorah, Captain J. W. Stiles, of the 30th N. I.
- 5 Chandernagore, Mrs. Norton, aged 46 years.
- 5 Calcutta, C. F. Hunter, Esq. of the Firm of Gilmore and Co. aged 47 years.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	SELL.	BUY.	
Remittable Loan,	36 0 a	37 0	Prem.
{ 1st Class,.....	4 8 a	5 8	Ditto.
{ 2d Class,.....	3 0 a	4 0	Ditto.
• Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 3d Class,.....	2 12 a	3 4	Ditto.
{ 4th Class,.....	1 0 a	1 8	Ditto.
{ 5th Class,.....	Par.	Par.	
Second 5 per cent. from No. 1 to 250,	Par.	Par.	
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,.....	1 8 a	5 0	Ditto.
Third, or New 5 per cent. Loan,	3 12 a	4 4	Ditto.
4 per cent. Loan,	0 8 a	0 4	Dis.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 mos. .	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,.....	5 per cent.
{ 2 Months,	6 ditto.
{ 3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL,	Sa. Rs. 6,900 a 7,000 Premium.
-----------------------	--------------------------------

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1s. 10½d. Government Bills, on London, 12 months' date, per Sicca Rupee,.....		1s. 9½d.
1s. 10½d. Private Bills, on ditto ditto		1s. 11½d.
98rs. 8 as. On Mad. 30 days' sight, per 100 Mad. Rs.	92rs. 0 as.	
98rs. 8 as. On Bom. 30 days' sight, per 100 Bom. Rs.	92rs. 0 as.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	„	190 8
Doubloons,	each	35 4
Joes or Pezas,	„	19 0
Sovereigns,	„	11 4
Bank of England Notes,	„	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	„	8 8
Dutch Ducats,	„	4 12
Star Pagodas,.....	„	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	„	18 8
„ „ New,.....	„	17 8

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH OCTOBER TO 13TH NOVEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Abdoolah, Moolvee ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Chittagong. Oct 30.

Campbell, J G, Mr ; to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot. Nov 13.

Crawford, J H, Mr ; to officiate as an Assistant under the Commissioner in the Soonderbunds, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs. Nov 6.

Currie, E, Mr ; to act as Civil Judge of Goruckpore, during the absence of Mr. E. Currie. Nov 6.

Currie, F, Mr ; Judge of Goruckpore, leave for one month, from the 20th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 6.

Demoulin, James, Mr ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Burdwan. Nov 6.

Doorganarsin Roy ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Burdwan. Nov 6.

Forbes, R, The Hon'ble ; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, to officiate as Magistrate of Burdwan in the room of Mr. Patton. Nov 13.

Glass, Chas, Mr ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Purneah. Nov 6.

Hamilton, H C, Mr ; to be an Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr. Nov 13.

Horocharnder Ghose ; to be a Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Jungle Mehauls. Nov 6.

Hufeez-odd-deen, Moolvee ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Jessore. Oct 16.

Hutteenarain Ghose ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Jessore. Oct 16.

McClintock, G F, Mr ; leave for one year, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for health. Nov 5.

McIntosh, G G, Mr ; to be an Assistant under the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagnurah. Nov 6.

Mohummud Uileem Oodeen ; to be a Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Cawnpore. Oct 23.

Morris, G J, Mr ; Judge of Behar, now at the Neilgherry Hills, obtained an extension of leave, for four months, from the 23d Nov, on medical certificate. Nov 13.

Ommaney, M C, Mr ; to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories. Oct 30.

Patton, J H, Mr ; Magistrate of Burdwan, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Nov 13.

Rai Pursunath, to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Chittagong. Oct 30.

Read, F E, Mr ; Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, leave for one month, on medical certificate. Nov 13.

Ricketts, J W, Mr ; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Jungle Mehauls. Nov 6.

Taylor, G J Mr ; Collector of Tipperah, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency, prior to making his application to be permitted to proceed to England on furlough. Nov 6.

Tottenham, C, Mr ; to officiate as an Assistant under the Commissioner in the Soonderbunds, in the District of Backergunge. Nov 6.

Williams, R, Mr ; to act as Collector of Tipperah in the room of Mr Taylor, Nov 6.

Wilmot, E, Mr ; to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Oct 30.

Wyatt, T, Mr ; Magistrate and Collector of Hidgelee, leave for 18 months, on medical certificate, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Nov 6.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Batten, G M, Mr ; to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government, in the General Department, until further orders. Oct 30.

Bell, W, Mr ; to proceed to Europe on furlough, on sick certificate. Oct 30.

Lindsay, P Y, Mr ; Superintendent of the Sulkea Golahs, obtained leave of absence for fifteen days. Nov 6.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Malcolm, D A, Lieutenant ; 3d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to the Resident at Hydrabad. Oct 15.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Paulin, Henry, Mr ; to be an Attorney at Law to the Honourable Company, in the room of Mr R W, Poe. Nov 9.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 28TH OCTOBER TO 7TH NOVEMBER.]

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bateman, A M, Josiah, Revd ; to be a Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Nov 7.

Charles, Jas, Revd ; to be a Junior Minister of the Scotch Church of this Presidency. Oct 28.

Wilson, D D, Daniel, Revd ; to the Bishoprick of Calcutta. Nov 3.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH OCTOBER TO 12TH NOVEMBER.]

Ablatt, T, Overseer Sergeant ; 2d Division, Department of Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st Oct, 1832, vice Brunskill transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 12.

Aldous, W, Captain ; 38th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at Buxar, on medical certificate. Oct 24.

- Allen, J, Captain ; 7th L C, leave from 28th Jan, 1833, to 28th June 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Oct 25.
- Andrews, Chas, Captain ; 64th N I, to act as Superintendent and Pay Master of Invalids, for the stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, during Capt Goldie's absence. Nov 12.
- Armstrong, Richard, Captain ; 73d N I, leave further prolonged to the 5th Nov. Nov 12.
- Aspinall, James, Acting Sub-Conductor ; 8th Division, Department of Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 3d Sept, 1832, vice Parkinson deceased. Nov 12.
- Atkinson, C, Cornet ; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 11.
- Babington, H, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Bacon, W, Captain ; 65th N I, leave from 10th Jan 1833, to 10th June, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 25.
- Baddley, H, C, Ensign ; 61st N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Banks, J S, Acting Ensign : to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 33d N I, in consequence of the appointment of Lieut Mainwaring to the Sylhet Light Infantry. Oct 19.
- Barlow, F C, Captain ; H M's 20th Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff, from the date of his arrival at Fort William, vice Ramsay. Oct 10.
- Beavan, R, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 31st N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov 12.
- Becher, C G, Acting-Cornet ; Cavalry, leave from 15th Dec to 15th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 26.
- Bedford, J, Captain ; Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, leave for two months, from the 25th Oct to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.
- Bird, W H L, Acting Ensign ; Infantry, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, in extension, to remain at Buxar, on medical certificate. Oct 24.
- Bousfield, H, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, is commuted to V D Land, for health, Nov 5.
- Bowen, Herbert, Colonel ; 34th N I, to be a Brigadier on the Establishment, vice J Burnet deceased. Nov 12.
- Bowron, John, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 12.
- Boyd, Hugh, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 15th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment vice G E Cary deceased, 9th June, 1832. Nov 12.
- Bradbury, George, Gunner ; 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, appointed an Overseer in the Stud Department at Hissar, vice Berrill, whose appointment does not take effect. Oct 3.
- Bremer, T M, Lieutenant ; 33d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years. Oct 15.
- Brind, F, Lieutenant ; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from the 25th Oct to 25th Oct, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. Oct 5.
- Bristow, G W G, Ensign and Adjutant ; 71st N I, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Dec in extension, on private affairs. Oct 20.
- Brooke, F C, Ensign ; 7th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th Oct, 1832, vice J Nunn deceased. Oct 15.
- Brown, G S H, Mr ; appointed a Cadet of Infantry. Nov 5.
- Brownlow, Wm, Lieutenant ; 46th N I, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, leave for three months, from the 1st Nov, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Oct 15.
- Buckle, E, Lieutenant ; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 10th Oct, to 20th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 6.

Buller, Spencer Wellington, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Nov 12.

Burnett, F C, Second Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 22nd Oct to 20th Nov, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate. Oct 24.

Burnett, R L, Lieutenant; 54th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Beatson proceeded on furlough. Sept 27.

Burt, J R, Cornet; to act as Adjutant, to the 6th L C, during the absence of Lieut Aitken. Oct 19.

Butler, W A, Lieutenant; 22^d N I, leave from 10th Aug to 10th Jan, 1833 to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.

Butler, W A, Lieutenant; 22^d N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 5.

Cautley, R, Lieutenant; 10th L C, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 8.
Chapman, G, Captain; 36th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 6.

Charteris, R L R, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 65th N I, during the indisposition of Lieut Whiteford. Oct 19.

Cheape, John, Major; Corps of Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Cuttack Province, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years. Oct 22.

Clarke, J, Surgeon; Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, leave from 1st Oct to 1st March, 1833, in extension, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Oct 16.

Clarkson, John Horatio, Lieutenant; 6th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 5th Oct 1832, vice G Cracklow deceased. Oct 15.

Colebroke, T E, Ensign 13th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.

Colquhoun, A, Assistant-Surgeon; 6th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th April, 1833 to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Cook, W A, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 7th Oct 1832, in succession to G Holloway deceased. Nov 12.

Cooper, H R, Mr; appointed Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works. Oct 15.

Coventry, G, Captain; 32^d N I, leave from 1st Nov, to 15th Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain at Oawnpore, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Oct 24.

Gox, George Hamilton, Lieutenant; 62^d N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 30th March, 1832, vice Bellew retired. Oct 22.

Cross, W, Lieutenant; 38th Madras Native Infantry, permitted to proceed hence to Europe, on furlough, for health. Oct 22.

Daniell, J T, Ensign; 47th N I, leave from 18th Sept, to 1st Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 18.

Davidson, C, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 66th N I, leave from 4th Aug, to 4th Dec, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Davis, C E, Lieutenant; 62^d N I, permitted to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, instead of Allahabad. Sept 28.

Davis, C E, Lieutenant; 62^d N I, leave from 13th Oct, to 13th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 11.

Dennison, Wm, Quarter-Master Sergeant; 7th N I, appointed Sergeant Major, vice Rudd. Oct 5.

Dick, A E, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.

Dickson, R L, Major; Infantry, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice W Skene retired, with rank from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice R, W Gilbert promoted. Nov 12.

D'Oyley, T, Captain; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Ordnance Department, leave from 1st Jan, 1833, to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.

Drummond, H, Lieutenant; 3^d L C, leave from 4th Oct, to 4th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13.

Drummond, Henry, Lieutenant; 3d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough via Bombay, for health. Nov 12.
Duncan, James, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign from the 14th Oct, 1832, in succession to J W^o, Stiles deceased. Nov 5.

Eyre, V, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th Oct, to 15th Feb, 1833, to proceed to Saugor, on medical certificate. Oct 18.

Faithful, R C, Major; 14th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 31st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Sept 29.

Farrar, G, Lieutenant; 66th N I, to remain at the Presidency, until the arrival of his Regiment, from Arracan. Oct 19.

Farrington, J J, Captain; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st Nov to 5th Dec, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs. Oct 27.

Fenrose, William Henry, Ensign; 30th N I, to be Lieut, from the 4th Oct, 1832, in succession to Capt Stiles deceased. Oct 22.

Fisher, A, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 35th N I; leave from 14th Sept to 1st Nov, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Fowle, C, Lieutenant; 65th N I, leave from 17th Aug. to 17th Dec, to rejoin his corps. Sept 27.

Freath, W, Lieutenant; 55th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Sept 29.

Garrett, J H, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 21st Sept 1832, vice D Hadden dismissed. Oct 29.

Gilbert, Walter Raleigh, Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to be Colonel, from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice J Burnet, C B, deceased. Oct 22.

Ginders, Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; to be Surgeon to Scindiah's Contingent vice Dr. Charters, who resigns from the 1st Nov next. Oct 15.

Ginders, T, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 12th Oct, to 12th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Gladwin, T, Hospital Apprentice; discharged the Service. Oct 10.

Godfrey, William, Quarter-Master Sergeant; 5th N I, appointed Sergeant Major of that corps, vice Brown removed to the Artillery. Oct 10.

Goldie, Andrew, Captain; 47th N I, Superintendent and Pay Master of Invalids, for the Stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, leave for two months, from the 15th Dec next, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.

Goodwin, F L, Cadet; Artillery, leave from 2d Aug, to 2d Sept, to remain at Allahabad, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Goodyar, W D, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.

Grant, W, F, Lieutenant; 63d N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 30th Nov, to visit Monghyr, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Greene, G N, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.

Griffin, C, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 51st N I, during the absence of Lieut Lamb. Oct 23.

Guthrie, C, Captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th Aug, to 25th Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 27.

Guthrie, C S, Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer, 18th or Dacca Division, Department of Public Works, during the absence of Capt Terraneau. Nov 12.

Hartt, Falls, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 12.

Hawes, G Lieutenant-Colonel; 51st N I, to rank from 4th May, 1832, vice W. Skene retired. Nov 12.

Hawkins, E S, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 8th Sept to 1st Nov, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 26.

Hay, E, Ensign; and Adjutant; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 35th N I, during the absence of Lieut Fisher. Oct 23.

Hay, Edward, Ensign; 35th N I, to be Lieut, from the 7th May, 1832, vice B Halliwell deceased. Nov 12.

Hay, Robert, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Nov 5.

Herring, John, Captain and Brevet Major; 37th N I, to be Major, from the 15th Oct 1832, vice Wallington promoted. Oct 22.

Herring, J, Major; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct 1832, vice Lieut-Col, Doyeton deceased. Nov 12.

Holyoke, J, Captain; 18th N I, leave from 25th Nov to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Oct 27.

Inglis, H, Mr; to be a Local Lieutenant, in the Sylhet Light Infantry Corps, with the usual Salary of Sonat Rupees 200 per mensem. Nov 5.

Jenkins, C H Supernumerary Ensign; 35th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov 12.

Jones, J L, Captain; 5th N I, leave from 10th Oct, to 10th Dec, to proceed to Saugor, on urgent private affairs. Oct 3.

Kemland, G A, Captain; 8th L C, leave from 22d Oct, to 22d Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 5.

Kennedy, —, Captain; Political Agent at Soobathoo, leave for four months, from the 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov 5.

Kennaway, G, Lieutenant; 5th L C, leave from 1st Nov, to 30th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.

Keough, J, Sergeant Major; 6th N I, appointed Assistant Overseer, in the Department of Public Works. Oct 15.

Key, A M, Captain; 9th L C, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 11.

King, J, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 15th Oct, to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13.

Laing, H, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.

Lamb, Y, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 51st N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st March 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13.

Landon, C G, Ensign; to officiate as Adjutant to the 8th Native Infantry. Oct 13.

Lloyd, F, Ensign; 19th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 31st Jan, 1833, to remain at Agra, on private affairs. Oct 22.

McDonald, R C, Captain; 49th N I, leave from 5th Oct, to 20th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Oct 2.

Mackenzie, Roderick, Captain; 15th N I, to be Major, from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to R L Dickson promoted. Nov 12.

Macqueen, K, Surgeon; 21st N I, leave from 15th Sept, to 15th Dec, to proceed on the river, on private affairs. Oct 5.

Maxwell, M D, Neil, Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 12.

Maxwell, Wm, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment. Nov 5.

McNees, R K, Gunner; 5th Battalion Artillery, lately employed in the Government Lithographic Press, appointed a Laboratory Man in the Arsenal of Fort William. Oct 13.

McQueen, John, Reverend; to be Secretary to the Military Orphan Society, from the 1st Nov, vice Revd W Hovenden deceased. Oct 22.

Milner, Edward Touchet, Lieutenant; 30th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 4th Oct 1832, vice Stiles deceased. Oct 22.

Napleton, T E A, Lieutenant; 60th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.

Newbolt, G, Ensign; 31st N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 8.

Newhouse, T H, Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 30th Nov, to 15th Jan, 1833, to join the European Regiment, to which he has been attached. Oct 13.

O'Connor, John, Assistant Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for two years, for health. Oct 29.

Odell, J C, Major; 41st N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 29.

Ogilvy, D, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 15th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Z H Turton promoted, 15th Oct 1832. Nov 12.

Oliver, J, Captain; 17th N I, leave from 15th Dec, to 15th March, 1833, to remain at Futebghur, on medical certificate. Oct 13.

Otley, George O'Brien, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 6th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Oct 15.

Palmer, N, Ensign; 54th N I, leave from 15th Oct, to 10th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 20.

Parker, N A, Lieutenant; 68th N I, leave from 20th Oct, to 20th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Parry, R B, Veterinary Surgeon; 3d L C, leave from 1st Oct, to 30th Dec, to visit the Presidency, in obedience to a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Oct 11.

Pasmore, —, Major; Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, directed to proceed by water, embarking at Delhi, to Calcutta, and on his arrival he will take charge of the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency. Oct 5.

Permein, C, Assistant Apothecary; removed from H M 31st Foot, and appointed to act as Steward in the Hospital of the European Regiment at Dinapore. Oct 16.

Pott, G, Ensign; 3d N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 13.

Prole, W S, Captain; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice Lieut-Col Dove-ton deceased. Nov 12.

Prole, W S, Lieutenant; 37th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 15th Oct, 1832, in succession to Major C A G, Wallington promoted. Oct 22.

Raban, Richard, Lieutenant; 48th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Oct 29.

Ramsay, George, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.

Richardson, Robert Edward Turnour, Ensign; to be Lieutenant, from the 30th March, 1832, in succession to Captain Bellew retired. Oct 22.

Rogers, Francis, Veterinary Surgeon; attached to the Hissar Establishment, permitted to proceed to Bombay, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Nov 22.

Row, J W, Lieutenant; 31st N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th Oct, 1832, in succession to Major Shuldham promoted. Nov 12.

Rudd, William, Sergeant Major; 7th N I, remanded to the Artillery Regiment, in the rank he held previous to his removal from it, and will join the 1st Company 1st Battalion at Benares. Oct 5.

Savary, W T, Lieutenant; 46th N I, leave from 30th Nov, to 31st May, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 6.

Shaw, D, Lieutenant; 54th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 1st June, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 27.

Shuldham, Arthur, Major; Infantry, to be Lieut-Col, from the 29th Oct, 1832, vice A T Watson deceased. Nov 12.

Siddons, G R, Cornet; 1st L C, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 7th. Oct 8.

Sissmore, D, Major; 1st N I, leave from 3d Oct, to 18th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Oct 27.

Smith, John, Acting Ensign; promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 8th Oct, 1832, in succession to J Nunn deceased. Nov 12.

Smyth, G C, Captain; 3d L C, leave for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health, from the 30th March, 1832, the date of his departure from Bengal. Nov 5.

Somerville, J T, Captain; 31st N I, to rank from 14th May, 1832, vice Lieut-Col Skene retired. Nov 12.

- Spens, A, Lieutenant ; 74th N I, leave from 2d Oct, to 20th Dec, to rejoin. Oct 24.
- Stephen, J, Lieutenant ; 19th N I, leave from 3d Oct, to 3d Dec, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrab, on medical certificate. Oct 10.
- Stewart, James, Assistant Surgeon ; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Banda, vice Greig resigned. Oct 29.
- Stoddart, —, Captain ; Assistant Adjutant General, to proceed by water, on being relieved by Major Pasmore, from the Presidency to Futtehghur, and join Headquarters of the Army, in the Upper Provinces, by dawk from that Station. Oct 5.
- Swatman, W, Ensign ; 65th N I, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Nov 5.
- Talbot, E, Lieutenant ; 53d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 27.
- Taylor, A W, Lieutenant ; European Regiment, leave from 24th Oct, to 25th Feb, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 5.
- Templer, H, Captain ; 7th N I, leave from 25th Sept, to 10th Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Oct 6.
- Terraneau, W H, Captain ; 24th N I, Executive Officer, 18th Division Department of Public Works, permitted to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, for health. Oct 15.
- Thomson, John, Captain ; 31st N I, to be Major, from the 29th Oct, 1832, in succession to A Shuldham promoted. Nov 12.
- Thorpe, R, Captain ; 14th N I, leave from 27th Nov to 27th Feb, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 27.
- Timings, H, Lieutenant ; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 2d Nov, to 2d March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 6.
- Trelawney, J, Major ; 51st N I, to rank from 14th May 1832, vice Lieut-Col Skene retired. Nov 12.
- Tulloch, J, Major ; 43d N I, leave from 21st Sept, to 15th Oct, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs. Sept 29.
- Turner, W, Captain ; 54th N I, Deputy Pay Master at Agra, leave for six months, from the 1st Nov, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Sea, on account of health. Oct 15.
- Turton, Couch Heary, Lieutenant ; 15th N I, to be Captain of a Company from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to Major Dickson promoted. Nov 12.
- Vibart, Edward, Lieutenant ; 2d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.
- Wallace, T, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 3d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice J R, Bigge retired, 23d April, 1832. Oct 22.
- Wallington, Charles Arthur Grenado, Major ; to be Lieut-Col from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice W R Gilbert promoted. Oct 22.
- Wallington, C A G, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice J C Doveton deceased. Nov 12.
- Warren, P D, Mr ; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.
- Watson, E J, Lieutenant ; 59th N I, leave from 3d Oct to 1st Dec, to rejoin. Oct 20.
- Westmacott, G E, Lieutenant ; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 37th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 15th Jan, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 27.
- White, M T, Ensign ; 37th N I, to be Lieut, from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to Major C A G, Wallington promoted. Oct 22.
- White, M T, Lieutenant ; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice Lieut-Cpl, Doveton deceased. Nov 12.
- Wilson, R W, Captain ; 65th N I, leave from 30th Sept to 15th Nov, to proceed to Agra. Oct 11.
- Wilson, R W, Captain ; 65th N I, to officiate as Deputy Pay Master at Agra, during the absence of Capt Turner. Oct 15.
- Winfield, —, Captain ; Commanding the Bhopal Contingent, leave from the 25th Nov to the 15th Feb, in extension, to rejoin his Station via Bombay by Sea. Nov 5.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Oct				
22	Water Witch, <i>bar</i>	English	A. Henderson	China 17 & Sing 22a Sept & Pen 2 Oct.
23	Coromandel, ..	ditto	Thomas Boyes	London, 23 May, Mad. 25 Sept & Viz 8
24	Fazell Currin, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Bombay 22i Sept. [Oct
25	Belhaven, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	M. Crawford,	Glasgow 17th June.
25	Hindustan, ..	ditto	G. J. Redman,	London, 23i May & Mad 23i Sept.
26	Robarts, ..	ditto	H. Wake, ..	Bombay 6 Sept. Alleppe & Mad. 7 Oct.
26	Kusrovia, ..	Arah	NAA Russool	Bombay 28th August
28	Cecelia <i>brig</i> , ..	English	Peter Roy, ..	Rangoon 15th October.
29	D of Bueclough, ..	ditto	A. Henning, ..	London, 3d & Portsmouth 12th July.
Nov.	Layton, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	R. Saunde, s.,	London, 22i June & Mad. 11th October.
1	James Chibald, ..	ditto	W. Darby, ..	London 21st June & Cape 10th Sept.
3	Elizabeth <i>barque</i> , ..	ditto	John Currie, ..	Sydney 19th Aug & Sing. 8th Oct.
4	Minerva <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	P. L. Pope, ..	Alleppee 1st October.
4	D Northumberland	ditto	W. L. Pope, ..	Portsmouth 23d Ju y.
5	Sir C. Malcolm, ..	ditto	H. Tudor, ..	Bombay 3i Aug. Alleppe & Ma l. 16 Oct.
6	Cæsar, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	H. Thompson	London, 12th July & Mad. 28th Oct.
6	Anna, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	F. N. Aveling	Moulmein 22i October.
7	Caledonia, <i>barque</i>	ditto	A. Sym-rs, ..	Singapore 19 & Mad 27 Sept. & Pen 7 Oct.
7	Enterprise <i>Stmr</i> , ..	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Balaoie 5th November.
7	Burrell, <i>barque</i> , ..	ditto	S. Metcalf, ..	London, 8th Jan. and Mad. 11th Oct.
8	David Clark, ..	ditto	R. Ravue, ..	Port Louis 6th September.
8	Irina, ..	French	H. Benard, ..	Haye de Grace 19th July.
9	Emily, ..	English	W. M. Wyatt	Pen 14th Sept & Pedier Coast 14th Oc.
10	Fatzeel Currin, ..	ditto	Nassor, ..	Judda 9 h July, Mocha & Bom. 22i Sept.
12	St George, ..	ditto	H. S. Thomson,	Bristol 11th July.
22	Pand, ..	ditto	T. Callan, ..	Liverpool 29 h July.
23	Duke of Bedford, ..	ditto	W. A. Bowen,	London 23 July & C of Good Hope 1 Oct.
24	Enterprise, <i>Stmr</i> , ..	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phyo 22i November.
25	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr</i> , ..	ditto	W. Warden, ..	Kyook Phyo.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation	Commanders	Destination.
Oct				
24	Ann, <i>schooner</i> , ..	English	H. Murphy, ..	Columbo, ..
26	Palmyra, ..	ditto	W. Loader, ..	London.
26	Collingwood <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. Snipe, ..	Liverpool.
28	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	W. Patton, ..	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
Nov				
2	William Wilson, ..	ditto	J. H. Miller, ..	Mauritius.
4	Bounty Hall, ..	ditto	T. Jackson, ..	Liverpool.
7	Exporter, <i>barque</i>	ditto	R. Anwyl, ..	Mauritius.
11	Euphrates, ..	ditto	W. Buckham,	ditto.
14	Emma <i>schooner</i> , ..	ditto	J. King, ..	Akyab and Kyook Phyo.
14	C. Merchant, ..	ditto	T. W. Tigate	Moulmein.
15	Lord Elton, ..	ditto	D. Dawson, ..	Liverpool.
15	General Palmer, ..	ditto	R. B. Cotgrave	London.
16	E. Barnett <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. M. Budwell	Columbo and Bombay.
16	Margaret, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. Woodley, ..	Penang.
16	Lonisa, <i>schooner</i> , ..	ditto	Larkins, ..	ditto.
18	Enterprise, <i>Stmr</i> , ..	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phyo.
18	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr</i> , ..	ditto	W. Warden, ..	Kyook Phyo.
22	Drogonan, ..	ditto	J. Mackenzie,	Bombay.
22	Asia Felix, ..	ditto	R. Fernandes,	ditto.
23	Sir A. Campbell, ..	ditto	C. Robertson,	Penang.
24	Flora, <i>H. C. Sg. V.</i>	ditto	Lt. R. Lolyd, ..	Coast of Arracan.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per La Victoire, from Bordeaux.—Madame Gray, Madame Desse, Mr. Gray, and M. Duclax, Merchant.

Per Sir Archibald Campbell, from Madras.—C. H. Hallett, Esq. Madras Civil Service; D. J. Phillips, Esq. and Mr. G. Burgees.

Per Albion.—Mrs. Dougal, Mrs. T. Wilson, Miss S. Wilson, Miss A. McLeod, Capt. J. George, 19th N. I.; George Dougal, Esq. Merchant; Thos. McKellar, Esq. Commercial; George Wilson, Esq. and M. McLeod, Esq. Free Merchants; Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. H. M. Wilson.

Per Water Witch, from Singapore.—J. Fergusson, Esq. and Mr. Lardner.

Per Coromandel, from London.—Mrs. Jennings, Miss Campbell, Revd. Mr. Jennings, Chaplain; Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Hay and Mr. Dick; Cadets. Mr. Mainwaring, and Mr. Humphreys.—*From Madras.*—Mrs. Conolly, Mr. Conolly, Madras Civil Service; Mr. French and Master Strainge.

Per Belhaven.—Lieut. J. W. Scott, B. G. A.; and Mr. James Jamieson.

Per Hindostan, from London.—Mrs. Homes, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Pringle, Miss A. Dingle, Captain Homes, B. N. I., Captain Pringle, B. N. I., Lieutenant Alexander, H. A., Lieutenant Hopper, B. N. I., Messrs. P. D. Warren, G. Browne, and J. H. Greene, Cadets, Mr. Porteous, Mr. Sheppard, and 1 European Servant.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from London.—Lady Ryan; Misses Frances Ryan, and Louisa Ryan; Mr. Edmund Ryan; Master Charles Ryan; Mrs. M. Longueville Clarke; Mrs. Holmes; Professor Holmes; Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Colquhoun; Mrs. Dunlop; Mrs. Charles; Rev. James Charles; Misses Eliza Sherriff and Henrietta Sherriff; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Mackerell, H. M. 44th Foot; Major Hugh Morrieson; W. A. Venour, Esq.; Dr. D. Murray, H. M. 16th Lancers.—*Servants.*—Thomas Austin, Emma Anatin, Lucy Broadfield, James Manderson, Martha Motta, Moses David, and Abdal Gunnes, (died at Sea on the 15th Sept.)

Per H. C. S. Layton, from London.—H. Cook, Lieut. Col. H. C. S.; Robert Stewart, Captain H. C. S.; Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. H. Salter; Mr. Edward Hope; Corbet Scott, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Kerah, servant to Mrs. Salter, John Kendy, servant to Captain Stewart.

Per James Sibbald, from London.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Slart, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Leith, Miss Wilson, Miss E. Tucker, Miss J. Tucker, Revd. J. Bateman, Chaplain; Revd. William Slart, Revd. Knorr, Revd. Charles Leupalt, Revd. Charles Linke, Revd. John Halberlin, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. John Leith, Mr. T. E. Jones, Mr. J. Jameison, and Mr. J. E. Jeremiah. *From Cape.*—Mrs. Prendergrast, Miss Prendergrast, Col. Prendergrast, and F. Napean, Esq.

Per Elizabeth, from Sydney.—Mrs. Baltive, Col. Baltive, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Bart, and Master Baltive.

Per Duke of Northumberland.—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mundy, Mrs. Colville, and Mrs. Tombs; Miss McMahon; Capt. Mureton, 16th Lancers; Capt. Heptenstall, 31st B. N. I.; Capt. Grant, 59th B. N. I.; Lieut. Cautley, 8th B. L. C.; Henry Hill, J. M. Hill, Jos. Hill and R. A. Payne, Esquires; Lieut. H. Garrett, 16th Lancers; Rev. Mr. Mundy, Mr. Tombs Mr. Tiel; Misses Harris and Jane Harris; Mr. Gao. Tiel.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm, from Madras.—Mrs. Paulin, Miss Paulin, H. Paulin, Esq. H. C. Solicitor, Lieut. John Hill, Madras Army; Lieut. W. Pigolt, Mr. Robert B. and Mr. T. Gunter.

Per Cæsar, from London.—Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Coxé; Miss Phillips; Rev. Mr. Rawlins, Chaplain; J. B. Ogilvie, Esq. Civil Service; Captains Digby Coxé and Glegg, B. N. I.; Lieut. Davies, B. N. I.; Lieut. Stronge, H. M. 26th Regt.; Ensigns Burslem, do. Kirk, do. Scott, 31st do. and Brooke do.; two Miss Rawlins. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Downes and Mr. Downes.

Per Caledonia.—J. Dunbar, W. Barlow, D. Drummond, N. McKean and A. Read, Esquires.

Per Ann.—Captain Lambert; Messrs. Lylons, D. Christopher, and D. George.

Per Barrell, from Copang.—Miss Nattinson.

Per David Clarke, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Finden, Mrs. McMullen and Child, Surgeon Finden, Capt. McCullen, Mr. H. Meredith, Free Merchant; and Master McMullen. *From Madras.*—Miss Cornelesie.

Per Irma.—Messrs. C. Boltier and J. Thault, Merchants.

Per St George, from Bristol.—Mrs. L. Davis, and two Children; Mrs. Harrington, and Mrs. Bunbury; Misses E. Davis, Henrietta, J. Bunbury, and M. A. Bunbury; Colonel W. Davis; Captains J. Sheil, Jas. Turner, and M. Bunbury; Major T. W. Urjan; Lieutenants John Harrington, Geo. Griffith, and C. E. Turner; C. Turner, Esq. Master A. Ramsay.

Per Bland.—Mrs. A. S. Singer; Lieut. A. S. Singer, N. I. Capt. F. Des Veaux, N. I.; Lieut. Woodburn, N. I.; Rev. M. Leechman; H. Taylor, J. Cumberland, and John Duncan, Esquires, Medical Department; Mrs. Fargell.

Per Duke of Bedford, from London.—Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st Light Cavalry; Lieut. Erskine, 63rd N. I.; J. H. Batten, Esq. Civil Service; Messrs. Bayley, Chester and Thomas, Writers, Messrs. Spiers, Martin, Lethbridge and Sandford, Merchants; and 2 Misses Lethbridge. *From the Cape.*—C. Bayley and G. Bayley, Esqrs. Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Kennedy, Captain Dwyer, 42nd N. I.; and Captain Burroughs, Artillery European and six Native Servants.

Departures.

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Col. Hough and Son; 3 Female Servants; 5 Native ditto, returning to Bombay.

Per Euphrates, for Mauritius.—Mrs. Homes and two Children; Miss Laing; Majors Scott and Cheape; Messrs. Jackson and Laing. *For the Cape.*—H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

Per Exporter.—Mrs. Anwyl, and Mrs. Goss.

Per Isabella, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles; Dr. G. Williams, Surgeon, R. N.; Misses Harriett, Martha, Ellen, Ann and Esther Watson; Masters Walter Charles and George Tuttle.

Per Alexander, for London.—Mrs. D. Scott and Children; Mrs. Garestin and Children; Mrs. Hart and Child; Miss King; Mr. Bell, Civil Service; Captain Colebrook; and Dr. Hart.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 3 At Delhi, the wife of Mr. J. T. Thompson, Missionary, of a Daughter.
 6 Muttra, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
 7 Meerut, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
 11 Myhier, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Anson, 18th N. I. of a Daughter.
 12 Berhampore, the Lady of Major J. W. Cleveland, 38th N. I. of a Daughter.
 13 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. J. L. Pratt, H. M. 26th Regt. of a Son.
 13 Chirra Ponjie, the Lady of James Clarke, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, of a Son.
 14 Allahabad, Mrs. C. Hardingham, of a Son.
 15 Sabathoo, in the Himalaya, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.
 15 Banda, the Lady of J. Row, Esq. of a Daughter.
 16 Calcutta, the Lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
 16 Nussereabad, the Lady of Captain J. Jervis, 5th N. I. of a Daughter.
 18 Cawnpore, the Lady of Major Maddock, Commanding the 10th N. I. of a Son.
 18 Calcutta, Mrs. James Witchlow, of a Daughter.
 18 Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor Wm. Reynor, of a Daughter.
 19 Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Guest, of a Daughter.
 Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Sealy, of a Daughter.
 21 Noacolly, Mrs. N. Joachim, of a Daughter.
 22 Serai, Benares, Mrs. M. Clinton, wife of Quarter Master Serjeant P. Clinton, 38th N. I. of a still born Son.
 22 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Cook, of a Son.
 23 Calcutta, the Lady of H. H. Wilson, Esq. of a Daughter.
 23 Cansurah, the wife of Mr. M. DeRozaire, of a Daughter.
 23 Calcutta, Caroline, relict of the late Mr. C. F. Kellner, of a Son.
 25 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Crouch, of a Daughter.
 26 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Esperança, of a Daughter.
 26 Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson, of a Daughter.
 26 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain R. A. Thomas, 48th Regt. of a Son.
 26 Chowringhee, the Lady of W. Bedell, Esq. B. A. of a Son and Heir.
 27 Calcutta, the Lady of the late C. Fleming Hunter, Esq. of a Daughter.
 27 Calcutta, the Lady of the Revd. William Robinson, Minister of the Loli Bazar Chapel, of a Son.
 27 Kurnaul, the Lady of Capt. MacGheer, H. M. 31st Regt. of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, in the Old Church Parsonage, the Lady of the Revd. R. B. Boyes, of a Daughter.
 28 Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, the Lady of W. C. Breen, Esq. of a Daughter.
 28 the Residency, Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain J. A. Moore, of a Son.
 28 Berhampore, the Lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
 29 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain J. S. Winfield, of a Daughter.
 29 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain R. H. Wischam, of a Son.
 29 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Innes, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.
 29 the Lines of Purneah, the wife of Mr. J. P. Damoy, of a Daughter.
 31 Burdwan, the Lady of H. Millet, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 31 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. T. T. Harrington, of a Daughter, still born.
 Nov. 1 Belli-vue, Messoore, the Lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L. C. of a Daughter.
 1 Ghowhatte, Lower Assam, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N. I. and officiating 2nd in Command Assam Light Infantry, of a Son.
 2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. M. Satoor, of a Son.
 2 Benares, the Lady of Lieut. E. Spry, 24th Regt. of a Son.

- 3 At Kishnaghur, the Lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter.
- 3 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Ewin, Branch Pilot, H. C. M., of a Son.
- 4 the Gout of Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Dunlop, 49th N. I. of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, of a Daughter.
- 5 Serampore, the Lady of James Bell, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 5 Benares, the Lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Dias, of a still-born child.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a Son.
- 7 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. W. Sinclair, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. F. Swaine, of a Son.
- 8 Agra, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, H. M. 13th L. I. of a Daughter.
- 9 Calcutta, the Lady of George Byron, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
- 11 Allipore, the Lady of Captain A. F. Richmond, of a Daughter.
- 11 Midnapore, the Lady of Ensign E. Blenkinsop, 34th Regt. of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. L. D'Almeida, of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a Daughter.
- 12 Bareilly, the Lady of Brigadier Fagan, C. B. Commanding the Troops in Rohilkund, of a Daughter.
- 13 Cooly Bazar, the wife of J. Thompson, Senior, Conductor of Ordnance, of a Daughter.
- 14 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Eglinton, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 15 Berhampore, the Lady of A. Lang, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 15 Midnapore, the Lady of A. MacLeod, Esq. of a Son.
- 16 Berhampore, the Lady of R. Bell, Esq. of a Son.
- 17 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 17 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Horsburgh, of a Daughter.
- 17 Dacca, the Lady of A. C. Barwell, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. John George, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 24 At Mussooria, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. F. Evans, 16th N. I. to Mrs. Dougan, relict of the late Captain R. F. Dougan, 10th Light Cavalry.
- Oct. 3 Berhampore, Lieut. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N. I. to Sarah, daughter of Col. Dennis, H. M. 49th Regt.
- 11 Chuprah, Mr. G. H. Dossa, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rogers, Daughter of Captain Jacob Rogers, deceased, of the Mahratta Service.
- 12 Lucknow, Mr. R. Carnegie, to Miss Amelia Bull.
- 20 Calcutta, James Thornhill Mellis, Esq. C. S., to Miss Emily Anna Montgomery.
- 21 Buxar, Mr. H. McMullen, to Miss Catharine Garse.
- 22 Chinsurah, Capt. C. Kirpander, H. C. M. S. to Mrs. E. H. D. Anselme.
- 25 Allahabad, John Dunsmore, Esq. Civil Service, to Steuart Amelia, only daughter of A. J. Colvin, Esq.
- 30 Serampore, Charles Guthrie, Esq. to Mrs. Eliza Griffith.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. Daniel A. Disandt, to Mrs. Charlotte Field.
- Nov. 2 Katullee, John B. Crawford, Esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of George Boyd, Esq. of that place.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. M. W. Phillips, to Mrs. Catherine D'Silva.
- 7 Calcutta, Edmund Talbot, Esq. 53rd N. I. son of the late Rev. Thos. Sugden Talbot, M. A. Rector of Turtshall St. Mary, Norfolk, to Miss Eliza Augusta Sunbolf.
- 8 Cawnpore, John Harcourt, Esq. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, to Anna-bella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Pollock, C. B.
- 10 Calcutta, Charles Hutchins, Esq. to Harriott, second daughter of George Hodder, Esq. formerly of the Guards.
- 13 Calcutta, Ensign and Adjutant G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N. I. to Isabella, third Daughter of Major General Charles Colin Campbell.

- 13 At Fort William, Mr. Luke Keelan, Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Amelia Dawson.
 13 Calcutta, J. A. Greenway, Esq. to Amelia Harriet, only daughter of the late Charles Greenwaller, Esq.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. J. Young, to Miss Isabella Duncan Andrews.
 15 Calcutta, J. A. Devegell, Esq. Indigo Planter, of Cootoreah Factory, Nuddeah, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Garrod.
 17 Calcutta, R. Campbell, Esq. to Miss Mattinson.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 23 Cawnpore, Captain A. A. McConchy, of H. M. 16th Lancers.
 — Nissendipore, in Jessore, P. E. Durand, infant Son of P. Durand, Esq. aged 8 months and 8 days.
 Penang, Ensign Luscombe, 46th Regt. M. N. I.
 Penang, James Stuart, Esq., brother of George Stuart, Esq. Merchant.
 Penang, Mr. T. H. Green, Superintendent of Mr. Ibbetson's Plantations.
 Sea, on board the *Dunira*, Henry Nairne, Esq.
 Penang Harbour, on board the *Dunira*, George Wilson Brown.
 Oct. 3 Goonah, Infant Son of Wm. S. Charters, Esq., M. D. aged 7 months.
 4 Cawnpore, Mr. Etienne Gervain, aged 51 years and 9 months.
 5 Juanpere, Captain Geo Cracklow, 6th N. I.
 5 Aurungabad, Sarah Jane, the infant daughter of Lieut. P. S. Hewett, H. M. Nizam's Service, aged 14 months.
 5 Calcutta, Herbert Hawes, Esq. a Chief Officer in the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Mercantile Service, aged 52 years.
 5 Calcutta, Mr. T. Ross, Seaman of the *Resource*, aged 45 years.
 6 Dum Dum, the Wife of Sergeant Major Otto, aged 39 years.
 7 Chinsurah Quarter Master William Rown, H. M. 16th Foot.
 7 Calcutta, Emelia, Daughter of the late Mr. A. Gordon, aged 25 years.
 7 Calcutta, Wm Lennox Cleland, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 34 years.
 7 Bareilly, Ensign George Holloway, 44th N. I.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. John De Monty, aged 32 years.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. M. Rodrigues, wife of Mr. Joseph Rodrigues.
 9 Calcutta, Silvia, widow of the late Mr. D. Bridges, H. C. Marine, aged 102 years.
 9 Meerut, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry.
 9 Howrah, Mr. John Wood, Shipwright, aged 26 years.
 — the Military Lower Orphan School, Mr. John Abbott, aged 37 years.
 11 Calcutta, Richard Mitchell, infant Son of Mr. R. Aubrey, aged 9 months and 28 days.
 11 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Margaret Harding, aged 79 years.
 11 Myhier, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Anson.
 11 Allahabad, on board his Budgerow, proceeding to the Presidency in charge of Invalids, Captain Parks, H. M. 39th Foot.
 12 Malda, W. Alexander, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.
 12 Futtighur, Mr. Patrick Reed.
 13 Allahabad, Mr. W. Walker, of the Magazine Establishment, aged 36 years.
 13 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. J. Keymer, H. C. Marine, aged 6 days.
 13 Secunderpore Factory, Mr. T. Scott, aged 24 years, 10 months, & 20 days.
 14 Ohandernagore, Captain John Mein, late Commander of the H. C. Cruizing Service, on the Penang Establishment, aged 60 years.
 14 Dacca, Brigadier J. Burnett, C. B.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Camell, aged 31 years and 10 days.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Bohjohn, aged 76 years.
 16 Calcutta, Henry Wigram, youngest Son of Mr. R. Gordon, aged 4 years and 22 days.
 16 Poonah, Mrs. Farrell, relict of the late W. M. Farrell, Esq.
 16 Calcutta, Anne, relict of the late Mr. Jos. Weldon, H. C. Marine, aged 51 years.

- 17 At Calcutta, Mr. G. Godfrey, aged 30 years, 3 months, and 25 days.
- 18 Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Conductor Wm. Raynor.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Francis, aged 36 years, 3 months and 18 days.
- 18 Chandernagore, Charlotte Lydia, the Lady of W. Macleod, Esq. aged 34 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Eugenia Felicite, wife of Capt. T. Clarke, H. C. Marine, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 3 days.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Dugal.
- 20 Calcutta, John Francis, Son of Mr. J. M. Heritage, H. C. Marine, aged 14 years and 9 months.
- 20 Calcutta, William, second Son of H. Barrow, Esq. H. C.'s Mathematical Instrument Maker, aged 6 years, 11 months, and 26 days.
- 20 Calcutta, R. Henry, the infant Son of Capt. H. Heyman, H. C. S. aged 13 months and 18 days.
- 20 Calcutta, Victorie, wife of Mr. F. Cornelius, Register of the Board of Trade office.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. F. Cornelius, Register of the Board of Trade office.
- 21 Moirgunge, near Kishnagur, the Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake, aged 10 months, and 6 days.
- 21 Calcutta, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Empson, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 21 days.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. James H. Bowers, aged 21 years and 4 months.
- 22 Calcutta, Jacob F. Plusker, Esq. of Chingurah, aged 46 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. William Gray, aged 28 years, 1 month, and 9 days.
- 22 Secrole Benares, in the 15th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant T. Clinton, 38th N. I.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. G. Eaglestone, aged 48 years.
- 23 Chandernagore, Mr. J. H. Drugeon, aged 28 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Matilda, the wife of Mr. F. H. Peterson, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 11 days.
- 24 the General Hospital, Mr. John Crabbe, aged 23 years.
- 24 Chandernagore, Felicite, the eldest daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq.
- 25 Calcutta, Susan, wife of Mr. E. Goodall, aged 30 years.
- 28 Howrah, Mr. Manuel DeSouza, aged 60 years.
- 28 Deesa, Alexander McDonald, second Son of Lieut. Elder, European Regiment, aged 16 months.
- 28 Churra Poonjee, Frances Elizabeth, the wife of Serjeant James Foster, Commissariat Department, aged 35 years.
- 28 Berhampore, the infant daughter of G. R. B. Berney, Esq.
- 29 Barrackpore, George, the infant Son of the late Captain T. Haslam, 25th N. I. aged 2 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
- 29 Calcutta, Frederica Emma, infant daughter of Mr. R. Platts, aged 1 year and 1 day.
- 29 Calcutta, Master Charles Hay, aged 23 days.
- 29 Saharanpore, Henry Graham, Esq. Judge of that Zillah.
- 29 Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Watson, Commanding at Ally Ghur.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. T. T. Huron, aged 25 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Mrs. Agnes Green, aged 36 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Walter, the infant Son of H. S. Lane, Esq. Commercial Resident at Hurripaul, aged 2 months, and 13 days.
- Nov. 1 Gidighaut Factory, Jessore, G. Barcaiztegui, Esq. aged 31 years.
- 1 Calcutta, Mrs. Primrose Levesque, aged 85 years, 7 months, & 9 days.
- 1 Calcutta, Miss Mary Anne D'Souza, in the 17th year of her age.
- 2 Calcutta, Thérèse, youngest daughter of the late John DaCosta, Esq. aged 19 years, and 8 months.
- 3 Calcutta, Francis, the infant Son of Mr. Robert Pereira, aged 3 years.
- 3 Ghazepore, Agnes Jessy, daughter of Captain G. Thomson, Engineers, aged 5 months and 14 days.
- 4 Rampore Beaulah, Thomas, eldest Son of the late Mr. R. Parkinson, Department of Public Works, aged 8 years and 2 days.

- 4 At Calcutta, Mr. William H. Taylor, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 22 days.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Williams, aged 60 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, aged 27 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Francisco, the infant Son of Mr. F. Felix, aged 11 months.
- 6 Lucknow, James, the infant Son of Lieut. W. Macvittie, Bengal Artillery.
- 7 Calcutta, J. U. Sheriff, Esq. Architect, aged 35 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
- 7 Dacca, Rev. Fr. Mariano de Assumpção, one of the Apostolic Missionaries, and Vicar of the Dacca Church.
- 8 Calcutta, Charlotte Fanny, daughter of the late C. Christians, Esq. aged 10 years and 6 months.
- 8 Calcutta, Sarah Jennet, daughter of Mr. J. Black, H. C. Marine, aged 7 years, and 11 months.
- 10 Serampore, Miss Sarah Mevia Mullins, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 5 days.
- 10 Chandernagore, Mr. R. Nicholas, aged 21 years.
- 11 Calcutta, Henry Waterman, second Son of the late Lieut. H. P. Shortt, 20th N. I., aged 16 years.
- 12 Chandernagore, Madame David Renoudin.
- 12 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Hartt, Branch Pilot, Honorable Company's Marine.
- 12 Chandernagore, Lieut. Jacques Le Tellier, Commanding the Sepoy Corps of that Settlement.
- 12 Calcutta, Ariet Agabeg, Esq. Senior Member of the firm of Agabeg and Co. aged 48 years.
- 12 Chinsurah, N. W. Giffney, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 27 years.
- 14 Calcutta, the infant Son of Capt. R. H. Wischam, late in command of the H. C. Steamer *Burhampooter*, aged 17 days.
- 15 Barrackpore, Mrs. Gerrard, relict of the late Major J. Gerrard, B. E.
- 16 Calcutta, Mr. Monte D'Rozario, late Proprietor of the *Columbian Press*, aged 44 years.
- 16 Barrackpore Park, Mrs. Hannah Hay, aged 55 years.
- 18 Howrah, John Ellerton, the youngest child of W. Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 15 months.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	SELL.	BUY.
Remittable Loan,	36 0 a	37 0 Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 1st Class,.....	4 8 a	5 8 Ditto.
{ 2d Class,.....	3 0 a	4 0 Ditto.
{ 3d Class,.....	2 12 a	3 4 Ditto.
{ 4th Class,.....	1 0 a	1 8 Ditto.
{ 5th Class,.....	Par.	Par.
Second 5 per cent. from No. 1 to 250,	Par.	Par.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,.....	1 8 a	3 0 Ditto.
Third, or New 5 per cent. Loan,	3 12 a	4 4 Ditto.
4 per cent. Loan,	0 12 a	0 6 Dis.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 mos.	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,.....	5 per cent.
{ 2 Months,	6 ditto.
{ 3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL,	Na. Rs. 6,900 a 7,000 Premium.
-----------------------	--------------------------------

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 10½d. Government Bills, on London, 12 months' date, per Sima Rupee,.....		1s. 9½d.
1s. 10½d. Private Bills, on ditto ditto,.....		1s. 11½d.
9½rs. 8 as. On Mad. 30 days' sight, per 100 Mad. Rs.		9½rs. 0 a.
9½rs. 8 as. On Bom. 30 days' sight, per 100 Bom. Rs.		9½rs. 0 a.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	"	190 8
Doubloons,	each	38 4
Joes or Pezas,	"	19 0
Sovereigns,	"	11 4
Bank of England Notes,	"	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	"	8 8
Dutch Ducats,	"	4 12
Star Pagodas,.....	"	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	"	18 8
" New,.....	"	17 8

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29, 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 17TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:

- Ainslie, M, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Bundelcund, retaining charge of the office of agent to the governor general. Nov 17.
- Alexander, G H M, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 5th or Bareilly Division. Dec 18.
- Allen, C, mr; to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra. Nov 22.
- Allen, W J, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Dacca Division. Nov 27.
- Bacon, J, mr; assistant surgeon in the Northern Division of Moradabad, obtained leave for fifteen days. Dec 11.
- Barlow, R, mr; to be magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, superintendent of the Allypore Jail, and a magistrate of Calcutta. Nov 20.
- Barlow, R, mr; commissioner of revenue and circuit, of the 6th or Allahabad Division, leave from the 15th Dec, to visit the presidency, prior to making application to proceed to England on furlough. Nov 27.
- Barlow, R W, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Shahabad. Nov 17.
- Battye, G W, mr; will proceed to Beerbhoom to relieve mr. Cardew from the charge of the magistracy and collectorship of that district, and will officiate in his room till further orders. Nov 20.
- Bedford, J, captain; superintendent of Revenue Surveys, leave extended to the 6th Jan. Dec 24.
- Beresford, H B, mr; to act as magistrate at Nuddeah during mr Halkett's absence. Dec 27.
- Berkeley, H J F, mr; to be sudder ameen in zillah Bareilly, from the 1st Jan, 1833. Nov 20.
- Bidwell, A C, mr; to officiate as magistrate of Burdwan, during the Hon'ble R, Forbes' absence. Dec 11.
- Blunt, G, mr; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Boolundalshur. Nov 27.
- Boddam, R H, mr; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division, during the absence of mr C Macsweden. Dec 27.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; magistrate and collector of Bareilly, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Nov 20.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; to be civil and session judge of Seharunpore, in the room of the late mr H, Graham. Nov 20.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Seharunpore. Nov 23.
- Brander, M D, J M, mr; assistant surgeon at Pooree, leave for two months, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Brietzeke, C W, mr; senior commissioner of the Court of Requests, leave for one year, on medical certificate. Nov 20.
- Brown, G F, mr; magistrate of Juanpore, leave for three months, on medical certificate, in extension. Dec 18.
- Burt, M D, R, mr; assistant surgeon at Bauleah, leave for one month, on private affairs. Dec 27.
- Burr, T W, mr; assistant surgeon at Furreedpore, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 18.
- Campbell, E L, mr; to be Joint magistrate and deputy collector at Bagorrah. Dec 18.
- Cardew, C, mr; to be civil and session judge of Backergunge. Nov 20.

- Carruthers, M W, mr; officiating assistant to the collector of Tipperah, obtained an extension of leave of absence to the 15th Dec. Nov 20.
- Cathcart, R, mr; magistrate and collector of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut, during mr Scott's absence. Dec 18.
- Clemishaw, Thomas, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Balasore, leave for six months, from the 20th Dec, for the purpose of visiting the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 20.
- Colebrooke, T E, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Dec 24.
- Conolly, W J, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 23.
- Conolly, W J, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 27.
- Cunningham, J, lieutenant; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Currie, A P, mr; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Goruckpore. Dec 4.
- Currie, F, mr; civil and session judge of Goruckpore, leave till the 21st Jan, in extension, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Davidson, C T, mr; to officiate as judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelallpore, until Mr. Golding joins the station. Nov 27.
- Davidson, Francis Russell, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 8th or Benares Division. Dec 11.
- Davidson, T R, mr; magistrate and collector of Jessore, leave for one month, on medical certificate, in extension. Dec 18.
- Deedes, J G, mr; to officiate as secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, during the absence of mr Telghman. Nov 22.
- Dent, W, mr; a special commissioner in Chota Nagpore and the Jungle Mehauls, leave for twelve months, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills near Simla. Dec 18.
- Donnelly, A F, mr; assistant to the magistrate and collector of Dacca, leave extended to 1st May, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Douglas, H, mr; judge of the Provincial Court at Patna, leave extended to 1st May, 1833, on medical certificate. Dec 27.
- Ellerton, J F, mr; judge and magistrate of Dinagpore, leave extended for six weeks. Nov 27.
- Ewart, J K, mr; head assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district till further orders. Dec 11.
- Farbes, R, the hon'ble; to be deputy collector of Burdwan, and to have charge of the magistracy of that district. Dec 4.
- Forbes, R, the hon'ble; deputy collector of Burdwan, leave for one month, from the 16th Dec, on private affairs. Dec 11.
- Fraser, J W, Lieutenant; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Garrett, W N, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of mr Master. Nov 20.
- Gilmore, M D, A, mr; assistant surgeon at Nuddesh, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 18.
- Golding, B, mr; to officiate as judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelallpore, during the absence of mr J Shaw. Nov 23.
- Gouldsbury, F, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Purneah. Nov 27.
- Graham, C J H, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division. Dec 27.
- Grant, G, mr; Assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly, to officiate as an Assistant to the commissioner in the Soonderbunds, in the room of mr A F, Donnelly. Nov 20.
- Grant, J C, mr; the head assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad. Dec 27.

- Gubbins, J P, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpore. Nov 23.
- Halkett, R C, mr; officiating magistrate at Nuddea, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Harrington, E J, mr; civil and session judge of Ghazepore, leave for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Nov 23.
- Heyland, A C, mr; officiating civil and session judge of Behar, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Hukeem Ooddeen, Mooluvee; to be principal sudder ameen in Zillah Cawnpore. Nov 29.
- Hunter, R, mr; to be commissioner of revenue and circuit, of the 19th or Cuttack Division. Nov 27.
- Hyslop, M, lieutenant; 59th N I, to officiate as a junior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, in the room of lieut Mackintosh. Dec 11.
- Joy Ram Baboo, to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Rungpore. Dec 11.
- Lean, J, Mr; directed to assume charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorship of Belah, during the illness of Mr D Home. Nov 23.
- Lowther, R, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Mynpore. Nov 27.
- Mackintosh, H, lieutenant; to officiate as a senior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, during captain White's absence. Dec 11.
- Marten, T P, mr; to officiate as civil judge of Rungpore, during mr. Smith's absence. Dec 11.
- Master, J, mr; to be civil and session judge of the 24 Pergunnahs. Nov 20.
- May, J S, mr; superintendent of the Nuddeah Rivers, to be employed in the survey of the country between Rajemahl and the River Hooghly, in such mode as Col McLeod and capt Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, may point out. Dec 11.
- McFarlan, D, mr; chief magistrate of Calcutta, leave from the 24th to 29th Nov. on private affairs. Nov 20.
- McLeod, D C, mr; to officiate as civil judge of Behar, during mr Heyland's absence. Dec 27.
- McPherson, G G, mr; civil surgeon at Moorshedabad, leave extended to the 10th Feb, on private affairs. Dec 27.
- Meer Hossain Buksh; to be a principal sudder ameen in zillah Goruckpore. Nov 27.
- Metcalfe, T T, mr; civil and session judge of Dehly, leave from 21st to the end of Dec, on private affairs. Dec 27.
- Mohummud Daood Khan; to officiate as principal sudder ameen of Agrah, during the absence of Abdool Ruhman Khan, on account of ill health. Nov 27.
- Mookund Ram, pundit; to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Bareilly, from the 1st Jan, 1833. Nov 20.
- Neave, J, mr; judge and magistrate of Allyghur, leave for 20 days, from the 12th Dec, on private affairs. Dec 27.
- Ogilvie, J B, mr; to be an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly. Dec 18.
- Ogilvy, J B, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 20th, or Burdwan Division. Nov 20.
- O'Hanlon, Patrick, mr; to officiate as a commissioner in the Court of Requests, during the absence of mr C W, Brietzke. Nov 27.
- Oldfield, H S, mr; civil and session judge of Cawnpore, leave from 15th Dec, to 31st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to return to Europe on furlough. Nov 20.
- Patton, J H, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom. Dec 4.
- Patton, P E, mr; judge of the Provincial Court at Moorshedabad, appointed a special commissioner, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of mr R Walker, at Mymensing, in the place of mr G T Bayley. Nov 23.
- Plowden, G C mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah. Nov 20.
- Pringle, D, mr; joint magistrate and deputy collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, leave for three weeks, in extension, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Quintin, W St Q, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun, during the absence of mr Young. Dec 24.
- Read, F E, mr; head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Purneah, leave extended to two weeks, from the 13th Nov. Dec 11.

- Russell, H P, mr ; magistrate and collector of the Jungle Mahauls, leave for fifteen days, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.
- Scott, H R, mr ; civil and session judge of Meerut, obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to making a voyage to sea, for health. Nov 22.
- Scott, R H, mr ; civil and session judge of Meerut, obtained an extension of leave of absence, for 8 days, on medical certificate. Nov 20.
- Shakespear, G T, mr ; officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, obtained leave for a fortnight. Nov 23.
- Shakespear, G T, mr ; officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, leave for one week, in extension. Dec 24.
- Sheikh Ghoolam Mohseoddeen ; to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Backergunge. Dec 11.
- Shore, F J, the hon'ble ; to officiate as session judge, and to make over charge of the magistracy of Furruckabad to Mr H Pidcock, who will officiate in that capacity as well as collector. Dec 27.
- Siddons, H, lieutenant ; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Smith, C W, mr ; to officiate as civil and session judge of Ghazaspore. Nov. 17.
- Smith, G H, mr ; to officiate until further orders, as civil judge of Meerut. Nov 22.
- Smith, N, mr ; civil and session judge of Rungpore, leave for two months, on urgent private affairs. Dec 11.
- Smith, S G, mr ; head assistant to the collector of Shajehanpore, to officiate as joint magistrate of that district. Nov 27.
- Stainforth, F, mr ; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 9th, or Goruckpore Division. Nov 20.
- Stockwell, G, mr ; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov 20.
- Sturt, R K, mr ; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d, or Agra Division. Dec 27.
- Taylor, B, mr ; judge of Juanpore, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st Jan. Dec 18.
- Thomas, H M, mr ; judge and magistrate of Mirzapore, leave for one month, on account of indisposition. Nov 20.
- Thomas, H H, mr ; judge and magistrate of Mirzapore, leave for one month, on medical certificate, in extension. Dec 18.
- Thompson, C F, mr ; to assume, on his return to Cawnpore, charge of the office of civil and session judge, and officiate in that capacity till further orders. Nov 20.
- Tierney, M J, mr ; to be magistrate and collector of Boolundshahr. Nov 27.
- Tilghman, R M, mr ; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 7th, or Humeerpore Division, in the room of Mr Anasie. Nov 17.
- Timins, D, mr ; to be an assistant under the joint magistrate and sub-collector of Phillibheet. Nov 23.
- Todd, C, mr ; to be an Assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Southern Division of Moradabad. Dec 18.
- Torrens, H W, mr ; to officiate until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Nov 22.
- Torrens, R, mr ; to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Maldah. Dec 11.
- Torrens, R, mr ; joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, leave for 12 days, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Trotter, R, mr ; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom, and to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Sherghotzy, till further orders. Dec 24.
- Tumseoddeen / moooluees ; to be sudder ameen in zillah Rungpore. Dec 11.
- Tyler, E F, mr ; to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur, from the date on which Mr H Fraser may be relieved from the charge of the judgeship and magistracy by Mr Neave. Nov 22.
- Tyler, W H, mr ; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muttra, during the absence of Mr Deedes. Nov 22.

- Walker, R, mr; collector of Mymensing, to be suspended from his appointment, pending the investigation of certain charges preferred against him. Nov 27.
 White, M, captain; a senior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, leave for three months, from the 1st Jan 1893, on private affairs. Dec 11.
 Williams, F, mr; to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 23.
 Wyatt, T, mtr; magistrate and collector of Hidgelse, obtained an extension of leave of absence, for 6 weeks, from the 19th Nov. Nov 26.
 Young, W R, mr; magistrate and Collector of Sarun, leave for one month, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Bayley, C, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 4.
 Bayley, G T, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 4.
 Bushby, G A, mr; to officiate as secretary to Government in the General Department, vice mr Parker. Dec 11.
 Cathcart, J F, mtr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Cunliffe, R E, mr; to officiate as second assistant to the secretary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies, and assistant to the superintendent of Stamps. Dec 4.
 Dick, H L, mr; permitted to proceed to the Sandheads, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for one month. Dec 27.
 Dick, W F, mr; to officiate as Post Master General, vice Mr Bushby. Dec 11.
 Hall, A, mr; exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages, for the public service, has been directed to return to England. Dec 27.
 Hampton, R, mr; a student of the College of Fort William, permitted to proceed to Burrissaul, for the purpose of prosecuting the study of the oriental languages there, under the superintendence of his relative, mr B Golding. Nov 27.
 Hampton, R, mr; writer, received the permission of Government to prosecute his study of the oriental languages, at Dacca Jelallpore, under the superintendence of mr Golding, the acting judge and magistrate of that district. Dec 27.
 Lane, H S, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough. Dec 18.
 Lane, H S, mtr; commercial resident at Hurripaul, leave for one month, from the 11th Dec, on sick certificate. Dec 27.
 LaTouche, C, mr; to officiate as magistrate and perform the current duties of the judge's office, during the absence of mr H H, Thomas, the judge and magistrate of Mirzapore. Nov. 20.
 Lindsay, P Y, mr; superintendent of the Sulkeah Golahs, obtained further leave of absence for 15 days. Nov 20.
 Mainwaring, T, mr; commercial resident at Cossimbazar, leave for one month, from the 15th December. Nov 27.
 Monckton, E H C, mr; writer, permitted to be absent from his station, for six months, on medical certificate, for the purpose of visiting the Hills. Dec 27.
 Oldfield, H S, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Palmer, S G, mr; to officiate as collector of Calcutta Stamps, first assistant to the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and superintendent of the Sulkeah Salt Chowkies, until further orders. Dec 4.
 Palmer, W P, mtr; to officiate as secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Nov 20.
 Parker, H M, mr; to officiate as secretary to Government in the General Department. Nov 20.
 Parker, H M, mr; officiating Secretary to Government, leave for one month, on medical certificate. Dec 11.
 Russell, F W, mr; Second Tanjore commissioner, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, from Madras. Dec 11.
 Skipwith, Fulwar, mtr; permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate. Nov 20.
 Taylor, G J, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Tucker, H St G, mr; permitted to proceed to Benares, and to prosecute his studies there, under the superintendence of the magistrate. Dec 27.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Caldwell, H, major; resumed charge of the office of the superintendent of the Mysoor Provinces, on the 10th Dec, from capt J Davies. Dec 17.
 Dykes, —, captain; assistant to the resident at Gwalior, leave from 1st Dec to the 1st Feb 1833, to visit Bombay preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe. Dec 3.
 Græme, H S, mr; resident at Nagpore, leave for three months, on sick certificate, to visit Bombay. Nov 26.
 Græme, H S, mr; resident at Nagpore, leave extended until the month of August. Dec 10.
 Hodgson, B H, mr; received charge of the Residency at Catmandhoo, on the 2d Dec, from mr T H, Maddock. Dec 17.
 Pasmore, W major; deputy adjutant general, appointed to the command of the Persian troops disciplined by British officers. Dec 31.
 Wilkinson, L, mr; officiating political agent at Bhopaul, directed to proceed to Kotah, and assume charge of that agency on being relieved by major Alves at Bhopaul. Dec 24.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Money, G, mr; to be sheriff of Calcutta, during the ensuing year. Dec 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 20TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Everest, A M, Robert, reverend; to be district chaplain at Delhi. Nov 20.
 Jennings, A B, Midgley John, reverend; to be joint district chaplain at Cawnpore. Nov 20.
 Jennings, A B, Midgley John, reverend; chaplain, to be a surrogate at Cawnpore, for granting marriage licences. Nov 20.
 Pratt, H, Reverend; District Chaplain of Berhampore, leave for three weeks, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 4.
 Rawlins, A B, Charles, reverend; to be district chaplain at Ghazepore. Nov 20.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 19TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

Aitken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 5th Nov to 28th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 14.
 Aitken, R, lieutenant; 6th L C, to be adjutant, vice Watt proceeded on furlough. Nov 15.
 Aitken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
 Alderson, J C, acting ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign, from the 22d Oct 1832, in succession to F J, Bellew retired. Nov 26.
 Aldous, W, captain; 38th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th Feb 1833, in extension, on medical certificate. Dec 29.
 Alexander, James, colonel; Infantry, to rank from the 4th of May, 1831, vice J, Nicol deceased. Dec 10.

- Alexander, James, colonel; 19th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Allen, J, captain; 7th L C, leave from 25th Feb to 25th July 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Anderson, John, corporal; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to the rank of sergeant, and appointed to the commissariat department. Dec 24.
- Anson, F W, lieutenant; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Anstruther, A J, captain; 54th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st May, 1833, to precede his regiment to Nussurabad. Dec 31.
- Armstrong, R, captain; 73d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Arnaud, H H, lieutenant; 34th N I to be captain of a company, from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to W J Phillott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Atkinson, C, cornet; 10th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Baker, H C, captain; Artillery (agent for the preparation of iron suspension bridges), permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Baker, O, captain; Artillery, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb 1833, in extension to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Bamfield, D, lieutenant; 56th N I, leave from 25th Feb 1833, to 25th Oct 1833, to visit Cawnpore, Lucknow, and the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 22.
- Barnes, Thomas, corporal; European Regiment, to be sergeant major to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry at Futteburgh, vice Stone transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 7.
- Bartleman, J, lieutenant; 44th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 10.
- Bartleman, J, lieutenant; 44th N I, appointed to the charge of the invalids, &c. of the H C. service, under orders of embarkation for Europe, on the H C C, Ship *Layton*. Dec 10.
- Beaty, F, lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st Dec to 1st June, 1833, to proceed to Delhi, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Becher, G, colonel; 2d L C, leave from 18th Nov to 18th Feb 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 15.
- Bell, B, assistant surgeon; 10th N I, leave from 20th Dec to 20th March 1833, to proceed to the presidency, in obedience to a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Dec 24.
- Bell, J D, second-lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 28th Oct to 28th Dec, to remain at Dinapore, and to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- Black, George, gunner; Artillery, promoted to sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter master sergeant to the Kemaon Local Battalion, vice Stokes transferred to the Town Major's Department. Nov 7.
- Blaney, G, assistant steward; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Feb 1833, to proceed to Allahabad, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Blundell, G S, captain; 51st N I, leave from the 20th Dec 1832, to the 31st March 1833, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Browne, J S, lieutenant; 66th N I, to be captain of a company, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to W Souter pensioned. Dec 10.
- Brunskill, W, Sub-Conductor; Invalid Pension Establishment, permitted to return to Europe and reside there. Dec 17.
- Buckley, F, Major; 70th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 31st Jan, 1833, to precede his Regiment to Banda. Nov 5.
- Budd, H P, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Butler, J, lieutenant and adjutant; 3rd N I, to officiate as major of Brigade to the troops in Rajpootanah, during the absence of captain LaTouche. Dec 11.
- Buttanshaw, W, captain; 7th N I, executive officer of the 11th or Saugor Division of the Department of Public Works, leave for twelve months, from the 20th Dec, to visit Kemaon, on account of health. Dec 3.

- Campbell, Donald, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Mirzapore, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency. Nov 19.
- Campbell, G G, Supernumerary-surgeon; Agra Circle, Medical Staff, leave from 31st Dec to 30th April, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Campbell, R, Lieutenant; 43d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Carruthers, P, surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, from Neemuch via Bombay. Dec 17.
- Casebourne, J, conductor; Ordnance Commissariat Department, transferred to the Pension Establishment. Dec 17.
- Cautley, R, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter Master of the 10th L C, to act as Station Staff. Nov 6.
- Charters, M D, W S, surgeon; 3d N I, leave from 1st Nov to 30th April, 1833, to visit the presidency, for health. Nov 27.
- Christie, Chas, major; 7th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Clemishaw, Thomas, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Balasore, leave for 6 months, from the 20th Dec, for the purpose of visiting the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 19.
- Collins, C, McF, ensign; 25th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, in extension to remain at Jumalpoore, on medical certificate. Nov 9.
- Cood, John, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 44th N I, at Bareilly, vice McGilvery invalided. Nov 7.
- Cooper, John, C, ensign; 49th N I, to be lieutenant, from the 24th Nov, 1832, vice W E, Robertson deceased. Nov 26.
- Cosfield, W R, lieutenant; 51st N I, to be captain of a company, vice F S, Wiggins deceased, with rank from the 29th Oct 1832, vice J, Thomson promoted. Dec 24.
- Coulter, F, lieutenant; 1st N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Nov 21.
- Cox, H C, Major; 58th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 10.
- Crane, C J, captain; 23d N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 17.
- Creese, George, private; European Regiment, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed chaplain's clerk at Dinapore, from the 1st Dec. Dec 13.
- Creighton, Abraham, staff sergeant; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed sergeant major to the 64th N I, at Dinapore, vice Goodall, transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 7.
- Cubitt, W, captain; 18th N I, (secretary to the Clothing Board), leave for two years, on medical certificate, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land. Dec 31.
- Cumberland, —, assistant surgeon; to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Balasore, instead of assistant surgeon Palegrave, whose appointment does not take place during the absence of Mr Clemishaw. Nov 26.
- Cunliffe, Mr, R H, colonel air; 4th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Cunningham, J, cadet; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajmahal on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapoor on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Curtis, J G W, ensign; 37th N I, leave from 22d Oct to 22d March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 5.
- Daniell, J T, ensign; 47th N I, leave from 1st to 30th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 6.
- Davidson, W W, ensign; 32d N I, to be adjutant, vice Scott permitted to resign the appointment. Dec 29.
- Davis, John, captain; 71st N I, fort and town adjutant, and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 20.
- Dayley, W, barrack sergeant; Delhi Division Department of Public Works, to be overseer sergeant, vice Ablett promoted to sub-conductor. Nov 23.

- Debrett, J E, captain ; Artillery, to officiate as Agent for army Clothing 1st Division, during the absence of captain Fulton. Dec 3.
- Delamain, R, captain ; 66th N I, leave from 25th Dec to 25th Feb, 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Delamain, Wm, Henry, cadet ; Artillery, appointed acting second lieutenant. Nov 26.
- Dick, Alexander, lieutenant-colonel ; Infantry, to rank from the 4th of May, 1831, vice J Alexander promoted. Dec 10.
- Driver, George, corporal ; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 3d N I, at Nusseerabad, vice Jackson transferred to the 66th N I. Nov 7.
- Drummond, J, lieutenant ; 19th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 15th Dec in extension, to rejoin. Dec 4.
- Duffin, A, major, 4th L C, leave for six months, to proceed to Bombay, and eventually to sea, on medical certificate, from the 5th Jan 1833. Dec 31.
- Dunmore, W R, ensign ; 31st N I, to be lieutenant, from the 29th Oct 1832, vice W R, Co-field promoted. Dec 24.
- Dyke, J D, captain ; 4th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, via Bombay, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Ellis, R R W, ensign ; 23d N I, to be lieutenant, from the 17th Dec, 1832, in succession to captain Crane transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Ewart, J, lieutenant ; 55th N I, leave from 29th Nov to 1st Feb 1833, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Fagan, C S, brigadier ; to the command of the Maywar Field Force, in succession to colonel Lumley. Dec 24.
- Fenton, A, captain ; 1st N I, leave from 8th Nov to 15th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 10.
- Fergusson, J D, cadet ; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Dec 17.
- Field, C, captain ; to rank from the 24th Dec 1831, vice H J, Bland retired. Dec 31.
- Fisher, F H, assistant surgeon ; Artillery, leave from 10th Nov to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Fisher, J, lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master, 1st N I, leave from 14th Jan to 30th April, 1833, to proceed to Goruckpore, on private affairs. Dec 6.
- Fraser, Hugh, lieutenant ; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of the 14th Division of Public Works, during the absence of captain Buttershaw. Dec 3.
- Fraser, J W, lieutenant ; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajemahl on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapore on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Fraser, T, lieutenant, 7th L C, leave from 15th Dec to 15th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 16.
- Freeth, W, lieutenant ; 55th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 3.
- Fulton, R B, captain ; Artillery, agent for Army Clothing, 1st Division, leave for twelve months, from the 1st Feb 1833, to visit Simla, in the Hill Provinces, for health. Dec 3.
- Gardner, R, captain ; 13th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Garrett, C, lieutenant ; 9th L C, to be captain of a Troop, from the 4th Dec 1832, in succession to Kev deceased. Dec 17.
- Gausen, D, ensign ; 42d N I, leave from 1st Nov to 31st Jan, 1833, to remain at Naemuch, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- George, J, captain ; 19th N I, leave from 23d Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 4.
- Golding, George Webb, ensign ; 35th N I, to be lieutenant, vice W F, Phipps deceased, with rank from the 7th May, 1832, vice B Hallowell deceased. Dec 24.

- Goodeve, M D, H H, assistant surgeon; to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Chittagong, during the absence of assistant surgeon Henry Chapman. Nov 26.
- Gough, F, lieutenant-colonel; 15th N I, leave from 12th Dec to 12th June 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Graham, J, lieutenant; 55th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Grant, J, captain; 66th N I, to be major, from the 8th May, 1832, in succession to P Grant retired. Dec 16.
- Grant, P, captain; 59th N I, leave from 8th Dec to 8th March, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 28.
- Grassby, R, quarter-master sergeant; 40th N I, appointed sergeant major to the 62d N I, at Delhi, vice Keough transferred to the Department of Public Works. Nov 12.
- Green, H M, mr; appointed an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Dec 17.
- Greene, G, lieutenant; 48th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 3.
- Grissell, C, lieutenant; 61st N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th May, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- Guthrie, C, captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th Nov to 25th Jan 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Guthrie, M D, H, surgeon; 59th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 1st March, 1833, to visit the presidency, and to apply for furlough. Nov 24.
- Haig, A J W, acting ensign; promoted to the rank of ensign, in succession to W E, Robertson deceased. Dec 24.
- Hall, C B, lieutenant; 40th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th March, 1833, to visit Bareilly and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Oct 29.
- Halbad, H, lieutenant; 7th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Hardwick, F W, lieutenant; 10th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Hartt, F, assistant surgeon; 48th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th Nov, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Hay, E, lieutenant; 35th N I, to rank from the 21st Aug 1831, vice G T Marshall promoted. Dec 24.
- Henderson, A, assistant surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 11th Dec to 11th Jan 1833, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 29.
- Hepper, Edward, bombardier; acting barrack sergeant, and employed under the Civil Architect at the Presidency, promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and permanently attached to the Department of Public Works. Nov 5.
- Hicks, G, captain; 8th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Hollings, H, ensign; 66th N I, leave from 10th Oct to —, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 4.
- Hollings, H, ensign; 66th N I, to be lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to W Souter pensioned. Dec 10.
- Holmes, J, lieutenant; 23d N I, to be captain of a company, from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to C J, Crane transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Hopper, W McD, captain; 57th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 20th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Dec 23.
- Houghton, R, lieutenant and adjutant; 63d N I, leave from 10th Dec to 30th March, 1833, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Dec 23.
- Howard, W H, captain; European Regiment, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough. Nov 5.
- Hughes, R R, captain; 62d N I, to rank from the 4th May, 1831, in succession to A Dick promoted. Dec 10.
- Hunter, T H, ensign; 26th N I, leave from 25th Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Innes, James, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Bhaugulpore, leave for one month, to rejoin his station. Dec 10.

- Jackson, I, surgeon; 68th N I, leave from 25th to 30th Sept, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 6.
- Jeffreys, F, ensign; 70th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st Feb 1833, in extension, to rejoin his regiment at Banda. Dec 31.
- Jenkinson, Jesse, mtr; appointed an assistant overseer, in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of captain Thomson, of Engineers. Nov 26.
- Kennaway, G, lieutenant; 5th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Kennedy, Thomas, corporal; European Regiment, to be sergeant major to the 9th N I, at Agra, vice Adie, remanded to his corps. Nov 7.
- King, J, lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st Jan to 1st March, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Knox, J S, ensign; to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 42d N I, during lieut Dalryell's temporary command of the regiment. Dec 10.
- Lane, C R, W, captain; 2d N I, directed to assume charge of the Commissariat Department at Dinapore, during the absence of captain Satchwell, assistant commissary general. Dec 11.
- LaFouche, P, captain; 7th N I, major of brigade, Rajpootana Field Force, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, embarking for such purpose at Bombay, and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for two years. Dec 24.
- LaFouche, P, captain; major of brigade, Rajpootana, general staff, leave from 3rd to 20th Dec, to proceed to Neemuch, on medical certificate. Dec 27.
- Laughnan, J M, cornet; 10th L C, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Law, W, gunner; laboratory man in the Rajpootana magazine, promoted to the rank of sergeant. Dec 31.
- Lawrell, H, lieutenant; 34 L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 17.
- Levers, William, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 47th N I, at Cuttack, vice Tagg, transferred to the 35th N I. Nov 7.
- LeMesurier, H, lieutenant; to act as adjutant to the 61st Regt N I, during Lieut Cumine's temporary command of the regiment. Oct 29.
- LeMesurier, H, supernumerary lieutenant; 61st N I, brought on the effective strength of the regiment, from the 9th Nov, 1832, vice W Fraser, deceased. Nov 26.
- LeMesurier, H, lieutenant; 61st N I, leave from 15th Feb to 15th April, 1833, on private affairs. Dec 26.
- Lottie, M E, lieutenant; to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 30th N I, vice Milner promoted. Nov 24.
- Loftie, M E, lieutenant; 30th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Milner promoted. Dec 23.
- Lumley, Jas R, colonel; 62d N I, to be commissary general, vice colonel Sir R H, Cunliffe. Dec 24.
- Lumley, Jas R, supernumerary-Lieutenant; 9th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec 31.
- Lumsdaine, J C, Lieutenant and adjutant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 58th N I, during the absence of lieut Mee. Nov 8.
- Lumsden, D, cadet; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign, in succession to W Polson deceased. Dec 17.
- Lushington, M, cornet; 7th L C, leave from 8th Sept to 8th Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain at Ghazeevora, on medical certificate. Dec 13.
- Lyell, H, lieutenant; 43d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Macadam, J, ensign; to act as adjutant to the 33d N I, during lieut Bremer's absence. Nov 17.
- Macan, C G, captain; 4th Local Horse, acting 2d in command, leave from 15th Jan to 15th July 1833, to visit Secroza and Cawnpore, on private affairs. Oct 29.

- Mackenzie, F G, lieutenant and adjutant; Artillery, leave from 15th Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Mackenzie, F G, first lieutenant; Artillery, to rank from the 19th Aug, 1832, vice J H, Jarvis deceased. Dec 10.
- Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 31st N I, leave from 9th Nov to 9th Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 19.
- Mackenzie, W G, lieutenant colonel; 32d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 24.
- Maclean, H, assistant surgeon; Mhairwarra Local Battalion, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Oct 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Oct 29.
- Macmullen, S F, acting cornet; Cavalry, leave from 1st Nov to 31st Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, in consequence of a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Nov 6.
- Macmullen, S F, acting cornet; Cavalry, leave from 31st Jan to 15th April 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 10.
- MacGregor, A N M, acting ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign. Dec 10.
- McGregor, G H, second lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 1st Dec, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs; and to rejoin. Nov 14.
- McGregor, G H, second lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st to 7th Dec, in extension; to join his troop. Dec 29.
- McGregor, J M, lieutenant; 16th N I, leave from 3d Oct to 18th Feb 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 26.
- McKinnon, Alexander, captain; 42d N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Nov 26.
- McKinnon, A captain; 42d N I, leave from 3d Nov to 3d Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 15.
- McMullin, Robert, captain; 44th N I, and officiating executive officer, Department of Public Works, leave further prolonged to the 14th Nov. Nov 19.
- McMullin, R, captain; 44th N I, (officiating executive officer 11th Division Department of Public Works) to remain at the Presidency, from the 14th Nov 1832, to the 14th Jan 1833, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Dec 31.
- McPherson, G G, surgeon; attached to the civil station of Moogshedabad, leave for one month, from the 1st Dec, for the purpose of visiting Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Dec 3.
- Macvittie, R F, lieutenant; 49th N I, leave from 2d Jan to 2d April 1833, to visit Delhi, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Maling, C S, lieutenant and adjutant; 68th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 2d Dec, in extension, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Nov 6.
- Marley, B, lieutenant general, General Staff, leave from 15th Dec to 15th April, 1833, to visit Agra, on private affairs. Nov 27.
- Master, Whalley cornet; 7th L C, permitted to proceed to Bombay, for health, and to be absent for such purpose from the 1st Dec 1832 to the 1st March, 1833. Dec 24.
- Mayhew, W A J, ensign; 8th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 17.
- Mercer, A, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter master, 70th N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Feb, 1833, to remain at Barool, on private affairs. Nov 5.
- Mitchell, G B, lieutenant; 9th N I, to be adjutant, vice Field promoted. Dec 23.
- Middleton, J F, lieutenant; 32d N I, to act as adjutant to the details under his orders. Nov 12.
- Mitford, W V, cornet; 9th L C, to be lieutenant, from the 4th Dec 1832, in succession to captain Key deceased. Dec 17.
- Moore, F, lieutenant; 52d N I, leave from 1st to 8th Dec 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 26.
- Murray, H R, captain; 73d N I, executive officer at Burrissaul, leave for one month, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Nov 26.
- Nicolson, J, captain; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Nov to 1st May, 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 7.

Nisbet, M. D. M., surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.

Nisbett, D., lieutenant; 53d N I, to be interpreter and quarter master. Nov 13.
Norgate, C., lieutenant; to act as adjutant to the 18th N I, during lieut Anson's absence. Nov 12.

Norton, John, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 5th N I, at Saugor, vice Godfrey appointed sergeant major. Nov 7.

O'Brien, P., apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Dec, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate. Nov 14

Odeh, J. C., major; 41st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.

O'Donel, H., major; 13th N I, leave from 10th Nov to 3rd Dec, to visit Bareilly, on private affairs. Nov 8.

O'Halloran, J. N., ensign; 19th N I, leave from 16th Nov to 16th Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 14

O'Halloran, J. N., ensign; 19th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 3.

Oldfield, C. E. T., lieutenant; 5th L. C., permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24

Orchard, J., major; European Regiment, leave from 5th Dec to 5th June, 1833, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Nov 21.

Orr, E. V., captain; 58th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 10th Jan, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 21.

Palmer, H., ensign; 48th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Raban proceeded on furlough. Dec 17.

Pearson, Wm., staff sergeant; Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12

Perkins, Jas., sergeant major; 45th N I, to act as bazar sergeant at Neemuch, vice Miller deceased. Dec 11.

Perreau, C. J. H., lieutenant; 58th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 10.

Phillott, W. J., captain; 34th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 17.

Pinkerton, W., quarter master sergeant; 39th N I, reduced to the rank and pay of private sentinel, from the 18th Dec 1832, and remanded to the European Regiment. Dec 18.

Polwhele, T., captain; 42d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, to rejoin. Nov 5.

Pond, J. R., ensign; European Regiment, to be lieut, from the 11th May 1832, vice Fagan deceased. Dec 10.

Quinan, M., sub-conductor; Ordnance Department, leave from 15th Nov to 15th May, 1833, to visit Cawnpore, for health. Nov 6.

Ramsay, A., ensign; 34th N I, leave from 25th Sept to 25th Dec, in extension, on medical certificate. Nov 9.

Ramsay, Andrew, ensign; 34th N I, to be lieutenant from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to captain Phillott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.

Ravenscroft, E. W., ensign; 72d N I, leave from 8th Nov to 8th Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 4.

Reynolds, T., captain; 63d N I, to act as deputy assistant adjutant general to the Division, during the absence of captain Thompson. Dec 13.

Richardson, H., conductor; corps of Sappers and Miners, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 24

Richardson, J. L. C., second lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the regiment. Dec 10.

- Ripley, J P, captain; left wing of the European Regiment, appointed to officiate as secretary to the Clothing Board, during the absence of captain Cubitt. Dec 31.
- Roache, John, bombardier; Artillery, promoted to corporal, from the 21st Nov, placed on the Town Major's List, and appointed gun corporal to the Ramgurh Local Battalion. Dec 9.
- Roberts, William Maitland, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Roope, B, lieutenant-colonel; 19th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, to remain at the presidency, until the arrival of his regiment. Nov 24.
- Ross, Robert, captain; 18th N I, political agent at Kotah and Boondoe, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for eighteen months. Nov 19.
- Rowe, J W, captain; 31st N I, to rank from the 30th July 1832, vice F S, Wiggins deceased. Dec 24.
- Ryan, D, corporal; attached to the Laboratory School at Dum-Dum, promoted to Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's List, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the non-commissioned staff of the Garrison of Fort William. Nov 17.
- Sage, T E, lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 9th Dec to 9th Feb, 1833, to remain at Seharunpore, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Sanders, H, second lieutenant; Artillery, to be first lieutenant, vice J H Jarvis deceased, with rank from the 2d Sept 1832, vice B Browne promoted. Dec 10.
- Seaton, F, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter master, 66th N I, permitted to remain in Arrakan until the 15th May, for the purpose of Superintending the completion of Public Works on which he has been employed, and closing his accounts, with the Barrack Department. Dec 9.
- Sedd, Richard, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 50th N I, vice Baker deceased. Nov 7.
- Seymour, R, major; 26th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 20th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 10.
- Shairp, George, acting ensign; 68th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Nov 26.
- Shakespeare, J D, lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 20th Feb 1833, to 20th Aug, 1833, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs. Dec 13.
- Shakespeare, W M, lieutenant; artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Nov, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Nov 8.
- Shakespeare, W M, lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Nov to 7th Dec 1832, in extension, to join his troop. Dec 29.
- Showers, E H, Ensign; 72d N I, leave from 3d Dec to 3d Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 26.
- Showers, E H, ensign; 72d N I, permitted to proceed to Madras, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for seven months. Dec 26.
- Siddons, H, cadet; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajmahal on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapore on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Simpson, D, lieutenant; 29th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Skendon, C R, lieutenant-colonel; 68th N I, leave from 16th Jan to 16th May 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Smith, G A, lieutenant and brevet captain; 9th N I, to be captain of a company, vice H J Bland retired, with rank from the 6th Aug 1832, vice P Gerard invalided. Dec 31.
- Smith, J, assistant surgeon; garrison assistant surgeon, Chunar, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Nov 6.
- Smith, R W, major 6th L C, leave from 10th Nov to 10th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 5.
- Smith, R W, major; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Smith W, sergeant; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 32d N I, at Nusseerabad, vice Woodward struck off. Nov 7.

Seuter, (pensioned) W, lieutenant; 66th N I, to be captain of a company, from the 8th May, 1832, in succession to major Grant retired. Dec 10.

Speerin, John, conductor; Ordnance Commissariat Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Dec 3.

St George, T G, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.

Stephen, J, lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 3d Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.

Stokes, C, quarter master sergeant; Kemaogn Local Battalion, directed to proceed to the Presidency, and place himself under the orders of the officiating Town Major of Fort William, for the purpose of being employed as jail sergeant in the Calcutta Great Jail. Nov 7.

Sturt, F, St John, lieutenant; 10th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.

Sturt, F, St John, lieutenant; 10th N I, appointed to the charge of the invalids, &c, of the H C service under orders of embarkation for Europe on the H C C Ship *Cesar*. Dec 31.

Taylor, C, sergeant; Artillery, admitted to the benefit of the pension. Dec 17.

Templer, H, captain; 7th N I, leave from 10th Nov to 25th Dec in extension, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Nov 16.

Teulon, P, captain; 1st N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough. Oct 31.

Thomson, Adam, assistant surgeon; Bengal Medical Department, doing duty at Malacca, permitted to proceed to Singapore, and thence to Europe on furlough, on account of health. Nov 19.

Thomson, W B, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter master, 67th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate. Nov 6.

Thompson, D, captain; deputy assistant adjutant general, Dinapore Division, leave from 9th Dec to 9th Jan 1833, to proceed on the river, on private affairs. Dec 10.

Thorpe, R, captain; 14th N I, leave from 18th Nov to 18th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 14.

Tickell, Samuel Richard, acting ensign; promoted to the rank of ensign, from the 15th Oct, 1832, in succession to J Burnet, C B, deceased. Nov 19.

Tilson, J H, lieutenant; 66th N I, to rank from the 8th May, 1832, vice W Souter promoted. Dec 10.

Toulmin, C C, lieutenant; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 1.

Toulmin, C C, lieutenant; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 24.

Toulmin, Thomas, sergeant; hospital sergeant, Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12.

Turner, J W H, captain; 59th N I, leave from 17th Dec to 2d March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 29.

Turner, W, captain; 54th N I, deputy pay master, Agra, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for two years. Dec 17.

Tynan, J, hospital apprentice; to officiate as assistant apothecary and steward to a detachment of H M's troops proceeding by water to the presidency. Nov 17.

Urquhart, G, lieutenant; 65th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th July 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 18.

Verner, George, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.

Verner, G, acting ensign; doing duty with the 69th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.

Wakefield, J H, lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Nov 9.

- Wakefield, J H, lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 15th April, 1833, in extension, to rejoin his corps at Nusseerabad. Dec 24.
- Walker, R, second lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 1st Nov to 1st May, 1833, to rejoin. Nov 9.
- Wallace, N, major; 53d N I, leave from 30th Nov to 1st March 1833, to remain at Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Wallace, T, lieutenant; to act as adjutant to the 3d N I, during the absence of Lieut Butler. Dec 13.
- Waring, E S S, lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Dec, to remain at Meerut, and to rejoin. Nov 24.
- Watkins, James, major; 62d N I, to rank from the 4th May, 1831, in succession to A Dick promoted. Dec 10.
- Watson, G, captain; 41st N I, leave from 22d April to 7th May, to rejoin. Nov 5.
- Wedgherry, D, hospital apprentice; to act as assistant apothecary and steward to a detachment of Artillery proceeding to Carda Bannoorah. Nov 22.
- Wheeler, T T, ensign; 56th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to rejoin. Nov 16.
- White, Thomas, gunner; Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12.
- Williams, G W, lieutenant; 29th N I, leave from 29th Oct to 29th Dec, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate. Nov 24.
- Wilson, Horace Hayman, surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 3.
- Wilson, J D, lieutenant; 10th N I, leave from 20th Dec to 20th June, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Wintle, E, lieutenant; 71st N I, leave from 12th Dec to 12th March, 1833, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Dec 23.
- Younger, J R, lieutenant; 56th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Bamfield permitted to resign the appointment. Dec 17.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Nov					
26	La Gange, ..	564	French	B. Amiel, ..	Bordeaux 25th July.
27	Victorine, ..	456	ditto	E. Lefort, ..	Havre de Grace 20th July.
29	Thistle, schooner.	30	English	J. Antony, ..	Rangoon, 15th November.
	Falcon, barque .	175	ditto	D. Ovenstone	China 24th and Singapore 4th Nov.
30	Recovery, H.CCS	493	ditto	T. Wellbank,	London, 27 June & Falmouth 9 July.
Dec.					
1	Alcide, brig ..	252	French	— Quironard,	Havre de Grace, 24th July.
3	Red Rover, barque	255	English	W. Clifton, .	China 7th and Singapore 16th Nov.
6	Mercury, barque.	185	ditto	P. H. Holmes,	China 6 Oct. Sing. 1st & Mal. 7 Nov.
	Hamon Shaw, brig	193	ditto	P. G. Wilson	Acheen 3d November.
7	Futta Salam, ..	480	ditto	J. Keys, ..	China 16 Oct. and Singapore 6 Nov.
"	Barretto Junior, ..	600	ditto	R. L. Laws, ..	London 22 July and Madras 7 Nov.
"	Fattel Mun, ..	290	Arab	S. Mahomed,	Muscat 1st Aug. & Penang 1st Nov.
"	Medikel Behar, ..	570	ditto	M. Rajub, ..	Mocha 27th Aug. & Penang 3d Nov.
"	Malcolm, ..	650	English	J. Eyles, ..	London, 28th July.
"	Jessy, brig ..	121	ditto	J. Auld, ..	Penang, 12th November.
"	Enterprise, Stmr.,		ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phoo, 4th December.
"	Irrawaddy, Stmr.,		ditto	W. Warden,	Kyook Phoo, 4th December.
9	Will Watch, bar.	369	ditto	W. Barrington	Sing. 20 Oct. Mal. & Penang 11 Nov.
14	Haidee, barque ..	183	ditto	James Taylor,	Madras 30 Oct & Vizagapat. 19 Nov.
17	George, ..	328	American	J. H. Lovet, jr	Salem, 6th August.
18	Coromandel, ..	381	French	P. Dupeyron,	Bordeaux, 7th August.
19	Arnold Welles, ..	372	American	F. Dawson, .	Boston, 23d July.
"	Argyle, ..	598	English	P. M. Stavers,	Madras, 17th November.
20	Penang Merchant,	345	ditto	Younghusban	China, Sing. Mal. & Peng. 28 Nov.
"	Roxburgh Castle, ..	600	ditto	George Denny	Portsmouth, 10 Aug & Madeira 1 Sept.
21	Jean, brig ..	737	ditto	E. Edwards, ..	Bombay and Penang, 29th Nov.
22	Lord - mherst, ..	350	ditto	Thomas Rees	China 13th, and Singapore 25th Nov.
23	Bencoolen, H.CCS	510	ditto	W. Tallis, ..	London, 9th August.
25	Beatrice, barque .	278	ditto	J. G. Liddell,	Mauritius.
"	Nasser, ..	382	Arab	Hajer Amber	India, Bombay 9 & Allepree 24 Oct.
26	Enterprise, Stmr.,		English	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phoo, 22d December.
27	Kent, brig ..	129	ditto	W. Hughes, ..	Moulmein, 29th November.
31	John Heyes, ..	320	ditto	Worthington,	Greenock 10, and Holyhead 20 Aug.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Nov.					
27	Isabella, ..	600	English	W. Wiseman	London.
29	Duke of Lancaster	600	ditto	A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool.
Dec.					
4	Forth, ..	400	ditto	C. Robinson, .	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
5	Belhaven, brig, ..	299	ditto	M. Crawford,	Port Louis.
"	Cornelia, ..		American	J. Beard, ..	Baltimore.
"	Sabina, ..		Spanish	M. A. Sones,	Macao.
6	Alexander, ..	600	English	G. Waugh, ..	London.
"	Resolution, ..	283	ditto	G. Jellicoe, ..	Madras.
"	Elizabeth barque,	346	ditto	John Currie,	Isle of France.
12	Caledonia, barque,	201	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
"	Timor, ..	289	American	J. Henry, ..	Boston.
15	Mary Ann Webb,	340	English	J. Hesse, ..	Liverpool.
"	Ali Olive, ..	762	ditto	G. F. Andre,	Bombay.
18	Resource, ..	419	ditto	P. J. Warren	London via Madras and Cape.

Date	Vessels' Names	Tons	Nation	Commanders	Destination.
Dec					
18	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i>		English	C. H. West, .	Kyongk Phyoo.
19	Freak, <i>barque</i> , . .	120	ditto	W. Sinnott, .	Van Dieman's Land.
20	Vesper, <i>barque</i> , . .	310	ditto	D. Brown, . .	London.
"	Thistle, <i>schooner</i> , .	30	ditto	J. Antony, . .	Rangoon.
"	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr.</i>		ditto	W. Warden, .	Moulmein and Rangoon.
21	Star,	263	American	M. Griffing, .	North America
"	Burrell, <i>barque</i> , . .	402	English	S. Metcalf, . .	London, via Mauritius.
24	James Sibbald, . .	975	ditto	W. Darby, . .	London.
25	Woodlark, <i>barque</i> , .	250	ditto	J. W. Tezer, .	Rangoon and Moulmein.
26	London,	614	ditto	J. Wimble, . .	London.
"	Fazell Currim, . .	237	ditto	Nacoda, . . .	Bombay.
27	Sir C. Malcolm, . .	866	ditto	H. Tudor, . .	Bombay.
29	Childe Harold, . .	263	ditto	T. Leach, . .	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
30	Bolton, H. C. C.S.	547	ditto	T. W. Aldham	London
"	Coromandel, . . .	638	ditto	Thom. Boyes	London
31	Minerva, <i>brig</i> , . .	156	ditto	P. L. Papi, . .	Bombay.
"	Mercury, <i>barque</i> , .	185	ditto	C. Bell, . . .	Singapore.
"	Sophia, H. C. brig		ditto	Capt. Lawiner	Chittagong and Arracap.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. col. Biggs; mrs. Vantheythesen; misses Biggs, B. Biggs, Moat, Baynes, Sealy, Ward, Chamberlain, and Lakeviere; col. Biggs, B. artillery; captain Downry; lieut. Vantheythesen; H. M. Green, esq.; mr. A. J. F. Lyall; monsieurs E. Bugis and F. Robin.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore.—J. Cook, esq. *From Malacca*.—Mrs. Higgs; misses Greenway, Anglebeck, Cook, D'Wind and, Henrick; rev. mr. Higgs, died on the 3rd inst. *From Penang*.—T. Speers, esq. merchant; Tonke Abdullah, late prince of Queña, with 8 followers from Malacca.

Per Haider.—Lieut. W. C. Fisher, H. M. 46th regiment; and mr. C. J. French. *Per La Gange*.—Major Trellaway; messrs. Maniglier, Berrelly, Chardon, Guyat, Guezec, and Roussac; two Irish, and an Italian clergymen, Missionaries.

Per Falcon.—Mrs. Ovenstone and child; and O. Shank, esq. civil service.

Per Recovery, from London.—Hugh Pearson and George Pearson, esquires, civil service; major Wm. Blunkell, 11th light dragoons; captain T. H. Pearson, 16th lancers; lieut. George Butcher; messrs. Charles Paterson and G. W. Key, cornets; mr. Robert Bain, surgeon; a detachment of H. M. 11th light dragoons, consisting of 35 men, 5 women, and 2 children; 30 men, 1 woman and 1 child of H. M. 16th lancers.

Per Alcide.—Mrs. Stacy and miss Payne.

Per Red Rover.—Mrs. Davidson and child; mrs. Clifton and 3 children; T. R. Davidson, esq. civil service; W. P. R. Sheddon, H. Holdsworth, and W. Shand, esquires.

Per Mercury, from Singapore.—E. Macnaghten, R. Torrens, and H. St. G. Tucker, esquires, civil service; lieut. Malcosh, B. engineer; mr. Henry Lagrin, died on the 13th October.

Per Hammon Shaw, from Penang.—Mahomed Allie, Shaik Hussain, Shaik Sahib, Nuna Lubbay, & Saab Lubbay, merchants.

Per Fatta Salan.—Mrs. Lamb; surgeon Lamb, and mr. Chew.

Per Barretto Junior, from London.—Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Mossell, mrs. Bryce, mrs. Laws and child, mrs. Sim, and mrs. O'Dwyer; misses Dunn, White, Mossell, M. Mossell, Thomas, Wilkinson, and E. Wilkinson; A. Bryce, esq.; captains Duncan and Farmer; G. Forbes, and J. O'Dwyer, esquires, assistant surgeons; ensign Frith, H. M. 38th; messrs. Omen, Dunlop, Thomas, May, and Thomson.

Per Enterprize.—Miss Foley.

Per Coromandel.—Messrs. Schealter and Faucher, merchants, and Mr. Cordier.

Per Penang Merchant.—*From China*.—Mrs. Younghusband and 2 children; and ensign Younghusband, B. N. I. *From Penang*.—William Smith, esq. attorney at law; J. Blackburn, esq. and Mr. M. Thomas.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Lady Malkin; Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Earl, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Beauchamp; Misses Toyn, Gillmore, E. Gillmore, Bury, Orde, and Bruce; Sir Benjamin Malkin, recorder of Penang; Majors Lloyd and Hardy, B. N. I.; Lieut. McCrea, H. M. 44th regt.; Mr. Henry Brougham, cadet, N. cavalry; Mr. J. Tullock, do. infantry; Mr. Courax, do. artillery; Mr. Archibald Grant; Mr. Earl; and Mr. Pittar, merchant.

Per Lord Amherst, from Macao.—Mrs. Alexander and family; Miss Barwell; N. Alexander, esq.; five Native servants. *From Singapore*.—Mr. Shaw.

Per Bencoolen.—Captain J. J. Denham, country service, and Mr. H. Clark.

Per Kent.—Mrs. Wade and 2 children; Revd. Mr. Wade; Hajee Mahomed Tarauj.

Departures.

Per Vesper, for London.—Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Vanvoorst and child; Mr. Vanvoorst; two master Wardens, and two master Boyces.

Per Duke of Lancaster, for Liverpool.—A. F. Hamilton, esq.; Wm. Sutton, esq.; J. Craigie, esq. civil service; Lieut. J. Roban, captain Bean, and Wm. Smith, esq.

Per Freak.—Mrs. Fielder; Mrs. C. McDonald; Misses A. and L. Fielder; Masters R., W. H. J., and W. G., Fielder; Messrs. Jas. Fielder, P. M. McDonald, and J. Huddard.

Per Alli Ohve.—Mrs. Andre and child; Mrs. Winfield and child; Mrs. Luxmore and 2 children; Captains Winfield and Luxmore.

Per Resource, for London.—W. Barton, esq.; Lieutenant O'Hallaran, B. N. I.; Dr. Babington, B. M. S. *For Madras*.—Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Doherty and child; Alexander Grant, esq. B. C. S.; Major Wigen, M. S.; Lieut. F. Gray, M. S. and Dr. Doherty, H. M. S.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm, for Bombay.—Mrs. Smyth and Mrs. Curtis; Lieutenants Smyth and Curtis; Mr. Fox; Manickjee Rustomjee, esq. and 8 Parsees.

Per James Sibbald, for London.—Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. J. E. Elierton and child, Mrs. Deeir and 3 children, Mrs. Pringle and 2 children, and Mrs. Minchin; Captain Minchin; Lieut. Wilson; Dr. Spencer; Revd. Mr. Deeir, and Master Jackson. *For Madras*.—Chas. Bayley, esq.

Per Ship London, for London.—Mrs. McKellar; Misses Paulin and Gibson; Capt. Carstorphius; Dr. J. Bowron; Messrs. McKellar and J. Wright. *For Madras*.—Mrs. Pendergrust and Mrs. Connolly; Misses Pendergrust, McLeod, and Barnes; Colonel Pendergrust; H. Connolly, esq. M. C. S. and — Bailey, esq.

Per Bolton, for London.—Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Halded, Mrs. Beeby, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Piffard, and Mrs. Pearce; Miss Hebion; Captain G. C. M. Cox; Lieuts. Halded and Pearce; Lieut. Mundy, H. C. S.; W. T. Beeby, esq.; Revd. Jas. Penny; Revd. C. Piffard; and 17 children.

Per Child Harold.—Mrs. Rawson; J. S. Rawson, esq.; Richard Holdsworth, esq.; and a European female servant.

Per Coromandel, for London.—Mrs. Bedford and 2 children; Mrs. R. Mington and 2 children; Mrs. Hobson and 2 children; Mrs. Fergusson and 1 child; F. Skipworth, esq. C. S.; Captain Troup; and Lieut. Malcolm, 49th regiment. *From Vizagapatnam to London*.—Mrs. Gardener and 2 children; Mrs. Spier and 3 children; Mrs. Sprye and 3 children; Mrs. Williams and 2 children; H. Gardener, esq. C. S.; Captains Spier and Lucas, Madras army. *From Madras*.—Ensign Showers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 9 At Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw, esq. Bengal civil service, of a son.
 30 Sultanpore, Benares, the wife of sergeant major Poole, 3rd L. C. of a daughter.
- Nov. 3 Meerut, Mrs. McAuliffe, the wife of Mr. R. McAuliffe, riding master, horse artillery, of a daughter.
 4 Mhow, the wife of sergeant T. B. Brown, department of public works, of a daughter.
 5 Seetapore, Oude, the lady of capt. H. James, 20th N. I. of a daughter.
 9 Meerut, the wife of Mr. H. Healy, of a daughter.
 14 Hanni, the lady of R. Brown, esq. surgeon, 8th N. I. of a daughter.
 16 Dacca, the lady of G. Hamilton, esq. 63d Regt. of a daughter.
 16 Mhow, the lady of capt. W. Martin, 57th N. I. of a still born daughter.
 19 Agra, the lady of J. Paterson, esq. M. D. surgeon, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a son.
 19 Mhow, the wife of sergt. major T. Koy, 7th L. C., of a son.
 20 On board the *Malcolm*, the lady of lieut. col. Biggs, of a son, which expired the same afternoon.
- 21 At Mhow, the lady of C. Ekins, esq. 7th L. C., of a son.
 21 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Gill, of a son.
 22 Hissar, the lady of capt. J. D. Parsons, of a son.
 22 Meerut, the lady of rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain, of a daughter.
 23 Mussorie, the lady of capt. Ramsay, 24th N. I. of a daughter.
 24 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. DeSouza, of a daughter.
 24 Calcutta, the lady of M. De Souza, esq. of a son and heir.
 24 Calcutta, Louisa, the wife of Mr. M. Cockburn, of a son.
 24 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, of the Gurrannahatta Dispensary, of still born twin girls.
- 25 Bandel, Mrs. P. Irvine, of a daughter.
 25 Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Beeby, esq. of a daughter.
 26 Ghazepore, the lady of W. R. Kennaway, esq. civil service, of a daughter.
- 26 Meerut, Mrs. D. Reeves, of twin sons.
- 27 Allahabad, the lady of R. Barlow, esq. senior, civil service, of a daughter.
- 27 Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, esq. civil service, of a daughter.
- 27 Landour, the lady of captain G. H. Cox, 62nd N. I. of a son.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Russell, of a son.
- 28 Barrackpore, the lady of lieut. J. D. Nash, 33rd N. I. of a son.
- 28 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Contestabili, of a daughter.
- 29 Calcutta, the lady of R. O'Dowda, esq. of a daughter.
- Dec. 1 Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Smith, of a daughter.
 1 Calcutta, the lady of lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N. I. of a daughter.
 1 Meerut, Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, of a daughter.
 2 Arrah, the lady of R. Shaw, esq. of a daughter.
 2 Furrעדpore, the lady of T. W. Burt, esq. civil assistant surgeon, of twin daughters.
- 3 Calcutta, Mrs. James Reid, of a son.
- 3 Calcutta, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a daughter.
- 4 Outtack, the lady of C. B. Francis, esq. of a son.
- 5 Calcutta, the lady of A. Mathews, esq. of a son.
- 5 Dacca, Mrs. G. D. Elliott, of a daughter.
- 6 Calcutta, the lady of A. J. Joseph, esq. of a daughter.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Cattell, of a daughter.
- 7 Calcutta, Sophia, wife of Mr. R. Gordon, of a daughter.
- 7 Gya, the lady of J. Davidson, esq. assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
- 7 Banda, the lady of lieut. A. Mercer, 70th N. I. of a son.

- Dec. 7 At Loodhiana, the lady of major R. C. Faithful, of a daughter, still born.
 8 Calcutta, mrs. E. Webb, of a daughter
 8 Calcutta, the wife of capt. A. B. Renoist, of a still born boy.
 9 Barrackpore, the lady of capt E. E. Manning, 16th N. I. of a son.
 9 Neemuch, the lady of major Wild, of a daughter.
 10 Calcutta, mrs. C. Morrison, of a daughter.
 10 Calcutta, mrs. W. Cornelius, of a daughter.
 10 Benares, the lady of R. N. Burdard, esq civil assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
 11 Juanpore, the lady of G. Turnbull, Esq Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 12 Azimghur, the lady of assistant surgeon Boswell, of a daughter.
 13 Calcutta, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, esq, of a daughter.
 13 Goruckpore, the lady of lieut. J. R. Bagshaw, of the 7th N. I. of a son
 15 Lucknow, the lady of Colonel Du Bois de Jancigny, Aide-de camp to His Majesty the King of Oude, of a Son.
 16 Calcutta, the lady of mr. William Purves, of a still-born child.
 16 Calcutta, mrs. R. K. McNees, of a daughter.
 16 Calcutta, mrs. Charles Martin, of a son
 16 Cuttack, the lady of Lieut C. Boulton, 47th N I. of a son.
 17 In the Governor General's Camp, at Ambaba, in Bundelcund, mrs. J. Nyss, of a daughter.
 18 At Calcutta, mrs J. Fountain, of a son.
 19 Berhampore, the lady of capt. McKie, H. M. 3rd Regt. or Buffs, of a daughter.
 19 Calcutta, the wife of mr. W. Peat, master, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
 19 Dinapore, the lady of H. F. Mackenzie, esq. 64th N. I. of a daughter.
 20 Mozuffapore, Jessore, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, esq of a daughter.
 21 Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Dunn, esq of a daughter.
 22 Cawnpore, the lady of W. Jackson, esq. surgeon, 8th L. C., of a son.
 23 Cawnpore, the lady of capt. W. Burlton, asst com. gen. of a son.
 25 Dacca, the lady of lieut. and adjutant Span, 53rd Regt. of a son.
 27 Puddopooker, Intally, mrs. R. Jacob, of a daughter.
 27 Ballard's Bungalows, Ghowringhee, the lady of the late lieut. G. A. S. Fullerton, 38th Regt N. I. of a daughter
 27 In Fort William, the lady of lieut. col. Battine, of artillery, of a son.
 27 Calcutta, mrs. James Peter Dowling, of a daughter.
 27 On the River near Allahabad, the lady of brevet captain G. J. Bower, H. M. 31st Regt. of a daughter.
 28 At Calcutta, the wife of mr. G. Brown, of a daughter.
 29 Calcutta, the lady of the late T. P. Gennoo, esq. of a son.
 30 Calcutta, the wife of mr. Allan Cameron, Surveyor River Insurance Company, of a daughter.
 31 Calcutta, mrs. F. D. Keller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 5 At Futteh Ghur, mr. T. Lambert, station school master, to mrs. Sarah Bickers.
 6 Mhow, capt. William Veysie, 7th L. C., to Charlotte, third daughter of major Pereira, of artillery.
 13 Cawnpore, W. J. E. Boys, esq. 6th L. C., to Sophia Mary, third daughter of major Halfhide, H. M. 44th Regt.
 19 Calcutta, mr. Charles George, to miss Ann Speck.
 19 Calcutta, mr. J. Keymer, marine, to miss Harriett Bartlett.
 19 Calcutta, mr. R. Glassup, to miss Charlotte Marshall.
 20 Calcutta, mr J. Agacy, to miss A. Warn.
 26 Calcutta, mr. Henry Hughes, to miss Sarah Sweeting.
 26 Moulmehn, Tenasserim Provinces, mr. apothecary J. W. Anderson, H. M. 41st or Welch Regiment of Infantry, to miss Ann Criman.
 27 Calcutta, mr. G. H. Huttmann, to Mary, widow of the late capt. E. E. Isaac, 63rd B. N. I.

- Nov. 30 At Calcutta, mr. Charles C. Stone, musician, to mrs. Johanna Josepha Forrester.
- Dec. 1 Calcutta, mr. W. H. Jones, merchant, Dinapore, to mrs. Agnes Jones.
- 1 Neemuch, major Wydn, 61st Regt. to miss Emily Crespiguy Hindea.
- 9 Howrah, mr. J. N. Casanova, M. D., to miss C. M. Laplace, both of Calcutta.
- 10 Agra, lieut. A. Fitzgerald, B. H. A., to Eliza Margaret Gore.
- 11 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Eliza Emma, only daughter of His Lordship, to the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M. A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, His Lordship's Nephew and Chaplain.
- 12 Calcutta, Henry Dayus, esq. of Calcutta, to miss Mary La Riviere, lately of London.
- 13 Fort William, mr. T. Lithgow, Ordnance Department, to miss Matilda Kepnaway.
- 15 Calcutta, mr. M. A. Kenyon, Cabinet Maker, &c. to miss Letitia Long, of Calcutta.
- 17 Calcutta, ensign E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d N. I. to miss Georgiana Oram.
- 17 Futtighur, mr. Thos. Fletcher, assistant overseer of public works, to Miss Eliza Mahaney.
- 20 Calcutta, Colin Lindsay, esq. C. S., son of the Hon'ble R. Lindsay, of Balcarras, Scotland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of W. Browne, esq. formerly of Calcutta.
- 23 Calcutta, Mr. H. N. P. Grant, to miss Mary Eleanor Moore.
- 25 Calcutta, A. Colquhoun, assistant surgeon 28th Regt. to Felicia Maria, only daughter of the late A. Anderson, esq.
- 26 Cawnpore, mr. P. Mosely, to miss Sarah Hay.
- 27 Calcutta, mr. L. Young, to miss Amelia Green.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 4 At Sea, overseer D. Henderson, commissariat department.
- 18 Nusseerabad, the infant son of bullock serjeant Sanks, aged 3 months.
- 23 Singapore, W. H. Steer, esq.
- 27 Tavoy, staff serjeant John Beevor, Madras Commissariat Department, aged 27.
- 29 Saharanpore, H. Graham, esq. civil service.
- Nov. 5 Chaudernagore, Auguste Maria Chappatte, formerly a magistrate, aged 49 years.
- 16 Allahabad, pay sergeant G. Eggleston, aged 23 years.
- 16 Futtighur, Arthur Frederick, the infant son of the hon'ble F. J. Shore, aged 11 months, and a half.
- 17 Keerpy, Sarah, widow of the late A. Stephens, esq. many years civil surgeon at that station, aged 66 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Samuel Peyton, son of mr. W. Rosseuode, aged 2 months and 1 day.
- 19 Dum Dum, Andrew, eldest son of A. Wood, esq. aged 2 years.
- 19 Calcutta, G. Gregory, esq. aged 42 years.
- 20 Calcutta, master Thomas D. Harris, aged 1 year and 10 months.
- 20 Hyderabad, Joyce, the wife of lieut. Jas. Kerr, M. E. Regiment.
- 22 Calcutta, J. H. Fergusson, esq. aged 22 years.
- 22 Dum Dum, Eliza, the wife of steward John Kidd, artillery, aged 28 years.
- 22 Calcutta, mr. R. Bowers, aged 31 years, 6 months, and 6 days.
- 22 Calcutta, mr. G. H. Keymer, pensioner, H. C. Marine, aged 39 years.
- 22 Serampore, mr. Jacob Alexander, aged 120 years.
- 23 Calcutta, mr. B. Ashwell, aged 30 years, 5 months, and 25 days.
- 23 the General Hospital, mr. A. Jensen, of Tranquebar, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 7 days.
- 23 Calcutta, mrs. Amelia Hessing, aged 36 years.
- 23 Berhampore, Mary, wife of mr. C. Townsend.

- Nov 24 At Calcutta, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurrauhatta Dispensary, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 16 days.
- 24 Calcutta, lieut. W. C. Robertson, 49th N. I. aged 25 years.
- 25 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Seabrook, aged 40 years.
- 26 Calcutta, the lady of James H. Patton, esq. U. S., aged 29 years.
- 27 Calcutta, master William H. Devereil, aged 13 years, and 3 months.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. O. Manser, midshipman of the *London*, aged 18 years.
- 28 Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. T. Harlow.
- 28 On board his boat, off Hoogly, T. S. Haines, esq. of Kishnaghur, aged 38 years.
- 28 At Meerpoore, Commercolly, Frederick John, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, aged 9 months and 22 days.
- Macao, Mr. Charles Toussaint, aged 24 years.
- On board the *General Palmer*, lieut. T. Pantom, 51st Native Infantry.
- 29 At Mirzapore Factory, in Purnea, master Charles Jadwin, aged 9 years, 2 months, and 21 days.
- d. 3 Calcutta, Gertrude, widow of the late Mr. J. Lawson, aged 48 years.
- 3 Off Saugor, on board the pilot brig *Jane*, Mr. G. Pritchard, many years Publisher of the *John Bull* Newspaper.
- 4 At Berhampore, Eliza Modie, daughter in law of Mr. conductor E. Townsend, aged 11 years.
- 4 Suitanpoore, Benares, Alex. M. Key, captain 9th L. C., aged 27 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. W. D'Monte Sinaes, superintendent civil pay office, General Treasury, aged 41 years, 1 month, and 24 days.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. D'Souza, wife of Mr. C. D'Souza, aged 33 years and 19 days.
- 8 Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of the late W. Dolby, esq. formerly register of the public department, aged 53 years.
- 10 Calcutta, Mr. R. Thompson, merchant, aged 59 years.
- 10 Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Priestly, aged 66 years.
- 10 Calcutta, master Samuel Theophilus Swaine, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 22 days.
- 12 the General Hospital, Calcutta, serjeant Henry Lethbridge, ordnance department, aged 34 years.
- 12 Calcutta, the Rev. W. Tweddle, aged 33 years.
- 13 Calcutta, W. Crump, esq. merchant, aged 44 years.
- 13 Calcutta, master John H. Pereira, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 20 days.
- 14 Calcutta, J. Latour, esq. junr. aged 47 years, 6 months and 14 days.
- 14 Dacca, Miss L. Priscilla Hollow, aged 6 years, 7 months and 27 days.
- 16 Calcutta, Josephina, wife of Mr. C. Peters, aged 48 years.
- 16 Calcutta, master Onslow DeVine, aged 14 years, 6 months, and 24 days.
- 16 Entally, Mr. W. I. Rooney, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 25 years, 11 months, and 7 days.
- 18 Calcutta, Mr. Henry White, aged 57 years.
- 19 In Fort William, the infant daughter of lieut. Richard Angelo, 34th N. I., aged 9 months, and 25 days.
- 22 At Calcutta, Margaret Rechal, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Piitar.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Goldspring, aged 70 years.
- 23 Dinapore, Ellen, the wife of serjt. major Smith, B. N. I.
- 24 Calcutta, Alexander, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, aged 3 months and 20 days.
- 24 On his way to Madras, fifty miles from Hyderabad, Lieut. William Arr of His Highness the Nizam's service.
- 25 At Chandernagore, Eugenie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. L. Durant, 8 years, 1 month, and 8 days.
- 27 Calcutta, serjeant Thomas Drew, of the Town Guard, aged 54.
- 28 Meerut, Mr. J. R. Horan, aged 26 years.
- 30 Hyderabad, the Nawab Monarool Moolk, Honorary Minister Highness the Nizam.
- 30 Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Peter Dowling.
- 31 Calcutta, Miss T. Petrusse, aged 21 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

